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L U N A C Y.

C O P Y

OF THE

SIXTIETH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL WALDEGRAVE, *Chairman.*
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN E. DORINGTON, BART.

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COPY OF
THE
SIXTIETH REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
1906.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

MY LORD,

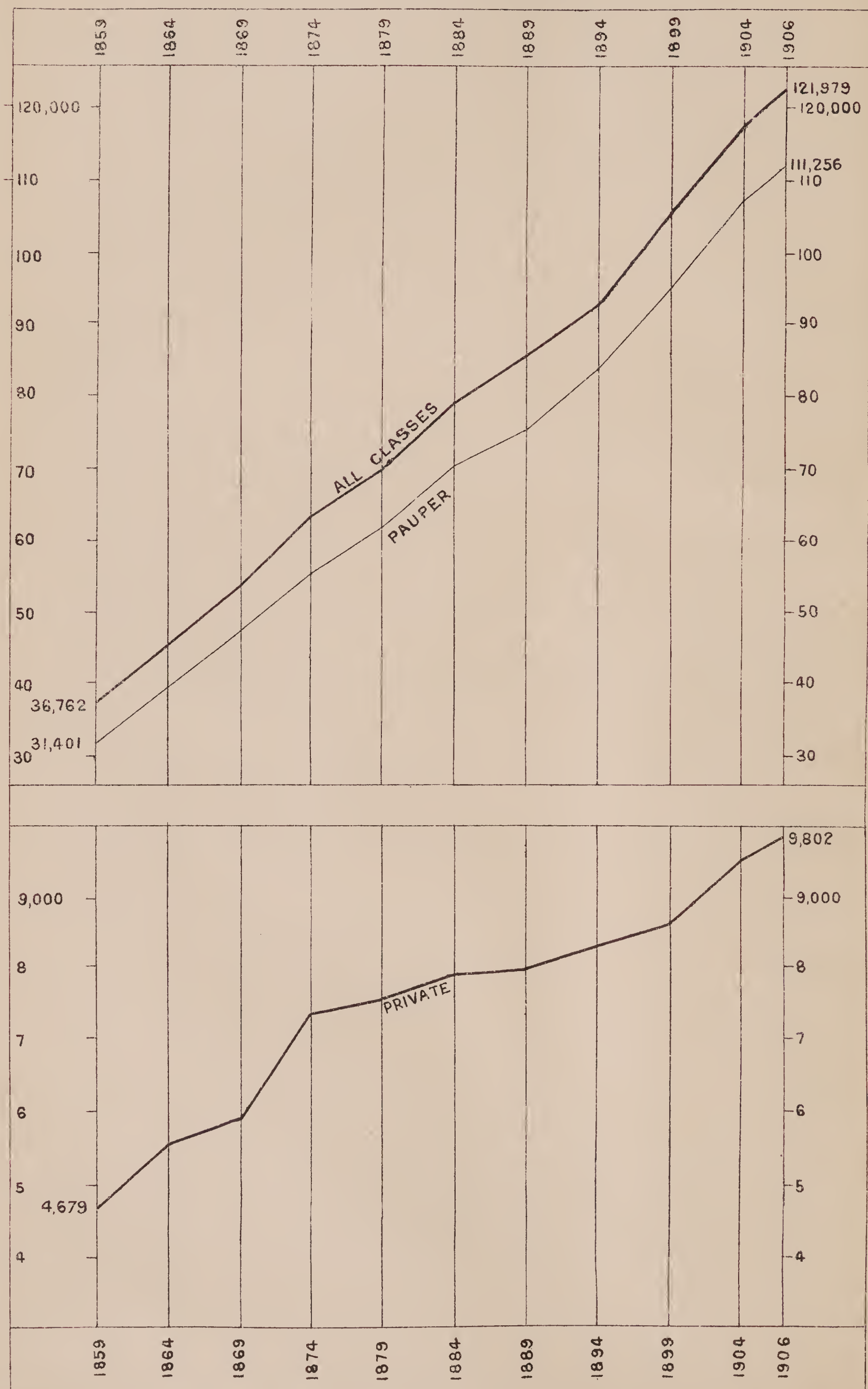
FROM the returns made to our Office, we find that the Appendix A. number of persons in England and Wales certified as insane, Table I. and under care on the 1st January 1906 was 121,979, being 2,150 in excess of the number recorded on the same day in 1905.

This increase for the year 1905 may be compared with that of 2,630 for 1904, of 3,235 for 1903, and of 3,251 for 1902. The annual average increase for the ten years ending 31st December 1905 was 2,554, and that for the five years ending on the same date, 2,807.

The increase for 1905 was therefore less by 404 than Chart No. 1. the annual average of the decennium, and by 657 than the quinquennial average.

Distribution of Insane Patients.—It will be seen from the summary of the returns given on the following page that 89,342, or 73·2 per cent., of the total number of patients were maintained in County and Borough Asylums, the actual increase in such institutions over last year's figures amounting to 2,251—i.e., 101 more than the total increase of all the insane. In the Registered Hospitals the number exceeds that of last year by 83, and there has also been an increase of 17 in the State Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor), of 7 in the number of private single patients, and of 56 in that of out-door paupers. On the other hand, there has been a diminution of 154 maintained in the Metropolitan Licensed Houses, of 45 in the Provincial Licensed Houses, of 1 in the Naval and Military Hospitals, of 13 in ordinary workhouses, and of 51 in the Metropolitan District Asylums.

PART N^o 1—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN ENGLAND & WALES
 REPORTED TO BE UNDER CARE ON THE 1st JANUARY OF EACH YEAR SPECIFIED.
 AND OF THOSE IN THE PAUPER AND PRIVATE CLASSES RESPECTIVELY.
 (FOR RATIOS SEE CHART N^o 2.)



It should be added that of the pauper lunatics on the books of the County and Borough Asylums, 97 were boarded out in workhouses under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, section 26.

Classification of Insane Patients.—The certified insane are divided into the three classes of “private,” “pauper,” and “criminal”—the term “pauper” in this connection being held to imply a person whose maintenance, when under care, is defrayed wholly or in part out of the rates. Not infrequently the cost of maintenance in an asylum is refunded to the guardians by relatives or friends of the patient, and in some districts (notably London) such a case is classed as a “private” patient. The reason why such a practice is not universal is owing to the fact that it is usual to fix the minimum charge for a private patient in a public asylum at a rate higher than the bare maintenance cost, in order to include the interest on sums laid out in the erection and upkeep of the building.

The *private* patients on the 1st of January 1906 numbered 9,802 (males 4,355, females 5,447), an increase of 162, being 8 above the annual average increase of the last 10 years, and as much as 79 above the increase for 1904. Included in this class are 211 patients maintained by the State in the Naval and Military Hospitals (Yarmouth 154, Netley 57), and in Grove Hall, now closed (68). The total also includes persons found lunatic by inquisition, of whom there are further 210 (males 105, females 105) not appearing in our statistics. The male patients number 60 more than last year, and the female patients, 102 more. Of the total number, 37 per cent. are cared for in Registered Hospitals, 29·7 per cent. in Licensed Houses, 25·7 per cent. in County and Borough Asylums, and 5·4 per cent. as “single patients.” There has been an increase over last year’s figures of 137 in the Asylums, of 52 in the Hospitals, and of 7 in Single Care; whilst there has been a diminution of 27 in those in Metropolitan Licensed Houses, and of 6 in the Provincial Licensed Houses. The proportion of private patients in County and Borough Asylums to the total number therein has risen from 2·7 to 2·8 per cent.

The *pauper* patients on the 1st January 1906 numbered 111,256 (males 51,216, females 60,040), and constituted 91·2 per cent. of all the certified insane. They have increased by 1,979, a figure which is less by 527 than that of the increase in 1904. Their percentage distribution was, in Asylums, 78; in Hospitals and Licensed Houses, 1; in ordinary Workhouses, 10; in Metropolitan District Asylums, 6; and as “out-door” paupers, 5. There was an increase of 2,122 in the numbers maintained in the County and Borough Asylums, being 192 less than the increase for 1904. There was an increase of 31 in the Registered Hospitals, and of 56 in the number of out-door paupers; but a decrease of 127 in the

Appendix A.

Metropolitan Licensed Houses, of 39 in the Provincial Licensed Houses, of 13 in Workhouses and of 51 in the Metropolitan District Asylums.

The *criminal* lunatics (693 males, 228 females) have increased by 9, the number now being 921, of whom 146, or 15·9 per cent., are in County and Borough Asylums, where there are 8 fewer than last year. In Broadmoor there has been an increase of 17, namely, 8 males, 9 females.

Distribution of the Pauper Insane in Asylums, Workhouses, &c.—It may be useful to contrast the relative distribution of the pauper insane at the present time with that obtaining in 1859, the first year for which there are accurate statistics, for the comparison strikingly shows to how large an extent this class is now cared for in special institutions. In making this comparison we must rank with such establishments the Asylums of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, which date from 1870. On this basis, we find that whereas in 1859 the proportion detained in Asylums, Hospitals and Licensed Houses was 56·2 per cent., in 1906 it was 84·9 per cent. On the other hand, whilst in 1859 the proportion in Workhouses was 25·4, it is now 10·0 per cent. or if the Metropolitan District Asylums be classed with Workhouses, 16 per cent.

Table X.

The actual increase on the total numbers has been as much as 441 per cent. for those detained in special institutions,—for in 1859 they numbered 17,640; in 1906, 94,487 (including the Metropolitan District Asylums). The actual numbers in Workhouses have risen from 7,963 to 11,151, an increase of 40 per cent. These figures serve to show how great has been the extension of the provision made in England and Wales for the care and treatment of the pauper insane, an extension which is the more marked owing to the decrease in the numbers cared for in licensed houses. In these establishments in 1906 there are only 569 paupers; ten years ago there were 1,402.

Table IX.

The mean of 10 per cent as the proportion of pauper lunatics now maintained in Workhouses is considerably exceeded in some Counties and Boroughs—viz., Lancashire, 17·5, Staffordshire, 17·1; Durham, 12; Devon, 11·9; Bristol, 33·4; Salford, 31·3; Sheffield, 26·2; Manchester, 25·1; Portsmouth, 18·8.

The County of London has rather more than one-fourth of its pauper insane in the Metropolitan District Asylums, and only about $\frac{1}{300}$ th in workhouses.

Table X.

The out-door pauper insane have actually decreased by 3 per cent.; for in 1859 there were 5,798 of this class, in 1906 there are 5,618. Relatively they now amount to 5 per cent. of the total pauper insane; in 1859, they were 18·5 per cent. In regard to these patients it may be pointed out that in accordance with the provisions of section 202 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, each such person is visited quarterly by the medical

officer of the union or district in which the lunatic is resident, and returns are made to us by the medical officer as to the condition of the patient and the care and accommodation provided. Whenever such report is deemed to be unsatisfactory, the attention of the Guardians of the Union is called to it. The highest proportions of out-door lunatics are to be found in the boroughs of Portsmouth, Brighton, and Cardiff, in many Welsh counties and in the Counties of Devon, Stafford, and Essex.

Increase and Decrease of the Pauper Insane in Counties and Boroughs.—From the returns at our disposal we observe that, as compared with those of the previous year, there has in the 63 Administrative Counties been a net increase in the number of insane paupers in 40 Counties, amounting to 1,360 in all. In 20 Counties there was a net decrease, amounting to 166 in all. In 3 Counties—namely, Hereford, Rutland, and Somerset—there was neither increase nor decrease. Amongst those which show the largest increase, London is by far the most prominent, with its 305 additions to the numbers of last year. The home counties of Middlesex and Essex show also very large increase, being 158 and 154 respectively. Kent has an increase of 69 and Surrey of 53. The West Riding of Yorkshire has one of 75, and so also has Glamorgan, and Chester one of 66.

Of the 72 County Boroughs, there were 54 in which an increase in the pauper lunatics occurred, amounting to 769 in all; in 14, a decrease amounting to 109; whilst in 3—viz. Chester, Hastings, and South Shields—there was neither increase nor decrease. The highest numbers of increase in the Boroughs are yielded by: Sheffield (53), Manchester (44), Plymouth (43), Portsmouth (39), Salford (35), and Oldham (34). The largest decrease has been in York (17); whilst Newcastle-on-Tyne (13), Liverpool, and Gateshead (each 12) also show diminution in numbers.

Of the 19 Boroughs named in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, there were 11 in which increase occurred, amounting to 70 in all; and 7 in which there was a decrease, accounting for 31 in all. In one such Borough (New Windsor) there was neither increase nor decrease.

In Table XII. will be found a comparison of the number of pauper lunatics in the Counties and Boroughs on the 1st January 1901 with those on 1st January 1906.

The Rise in the Numbers of Insane.—On the 1st January 1859 the total number of certified insane in England and Wales was 36,762, and on 1st January 1906 it was 121,979, a rate of increase equivalent to 231·8 per cent. The general population during the same interval has increased at the rate of 75·4 per cent.

This increase in the numbers of the insane has taken place year by year, although not with equal proportions, for comparing the numbers recorded at the commencement of

Appendix A. each decennial period we find the following rates of increase to obtain :—

Table I.

Year.				Number of Insane.	Increase on Preceding Period.	Total Increase on 1859 Figures.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
1859	-	-	-	36,762	—	—
1869	-	-	-	53,177	44·6	44·6
1879	-	-	-	69,885	31·4	90·1
1889	-	-	-	84,340	20·6	129·4
1899	-	-	-	105,086	24·6	185·9
1906	-	-	-	121,979	16·0	231·8

Dealing only with the years in the past decade, 1896–1906, it is seen that as between the figures for 1896 and 1906, respectively, there has been a total increase of 26·5 per cent., whereas the annual increase has ranged from 1·3 in 1900–1 to 2·8 in 1903–4, and it fell to 1·8 in 1905–6. It is interesting to observe that the numbers annually *admitted* into institutions and single care do not follow the general rates of increase, for whilst in the whole decade they increased 16·8 per cent., they had up to 1902 increased to as much as 23·4 per cent., there being during the following years an actual diminution in the proportion amounting in all to 6·6 per cent. A similar result follows the study of the figures for *first* admissions since 1898, for whereas up to 1902 the increase on the 1898 figures amounted to 22·4 per cent. (of which as much as 10·1 was in 1901–2), the total increase by 1905 had fallen to 14·7, owing to the falling off of such admissions in the past 3 years.

Table II.

Ratio of Insane to Population.—On the 1st January 1906, the total number of notified insane in England and Wales stood to the estimated population in the proportion of 1 to 283; or 35·31 per 10,000 of the population—an increase of 0·62 per cent. on the ratio for last year—contrasting with an actual numerical growth of 1·79 per cent.

In 1897 this ratio was 31·89, so that in the decade it increased 10·72 per cent., the proportion of insane persons in the community rising from 1 to 314 to 1 to 283. The actual increase in population during this period has been 10·8 per cent., and in the total number of insane under care, 22·7 per cent., which does not necessarily imply a corresponding increase in *insanity*, but only of those persons who are detained under care.

There is represented on Chart 2 the gradual growth of the ratios of insane to population from 1859 onwards, and of the private and pauper classes respectively. The three curves in the diagram follow the variations in ratios at stated intervals, the vertical scale being so drawn that each unit of the scale corresponds proportionately to the difference

CHART N°2-SHOWING COMPARATIVE VARIATIONS IN THE PROPORTION OF THE INSANE IN ENGLAND AND WALES (AND OF THE PAUPER AND PRIVATE CLASSES RESPECTIVELY) TO TOTAL POPULATION 1859 TO 1906.

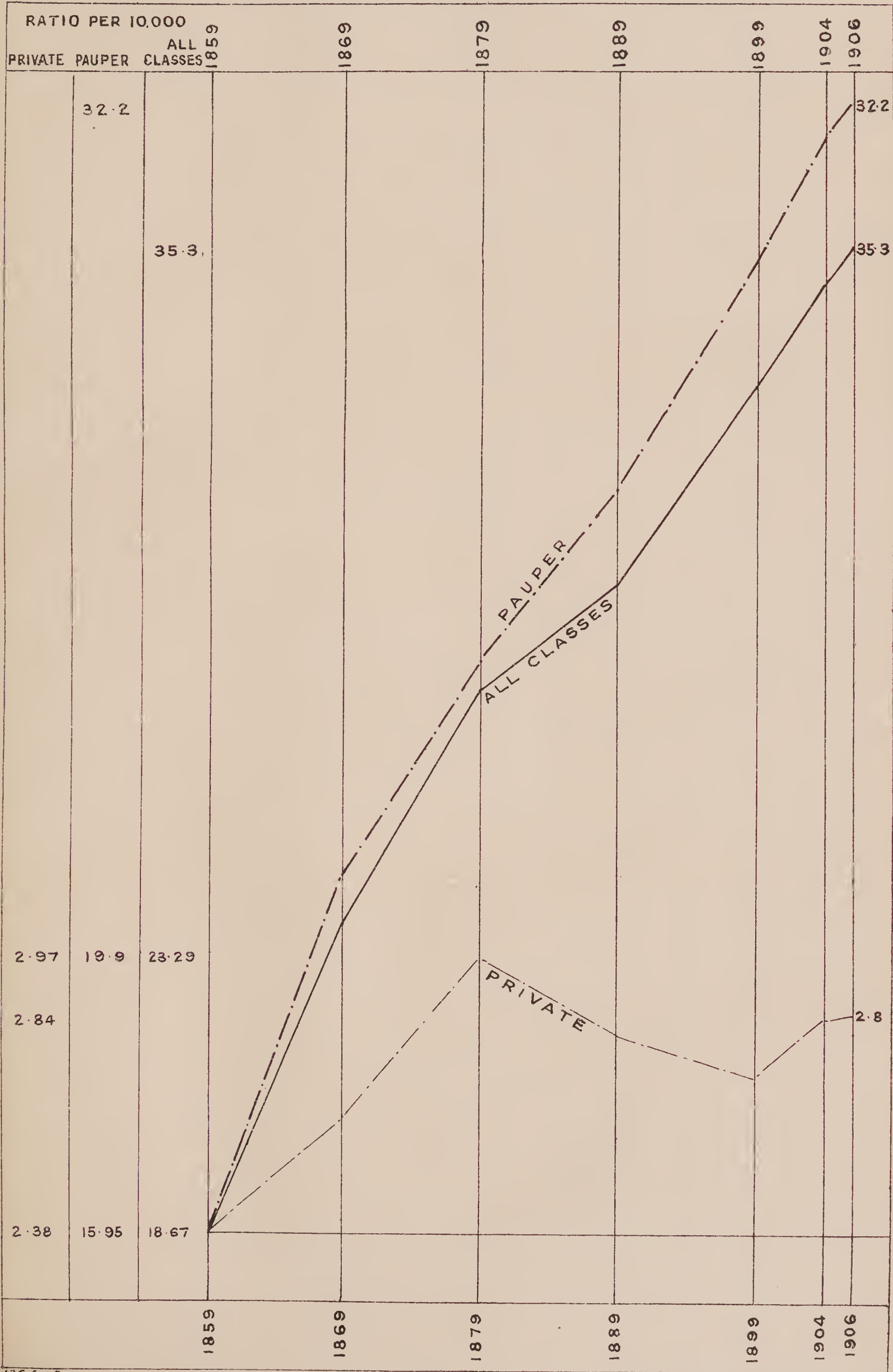
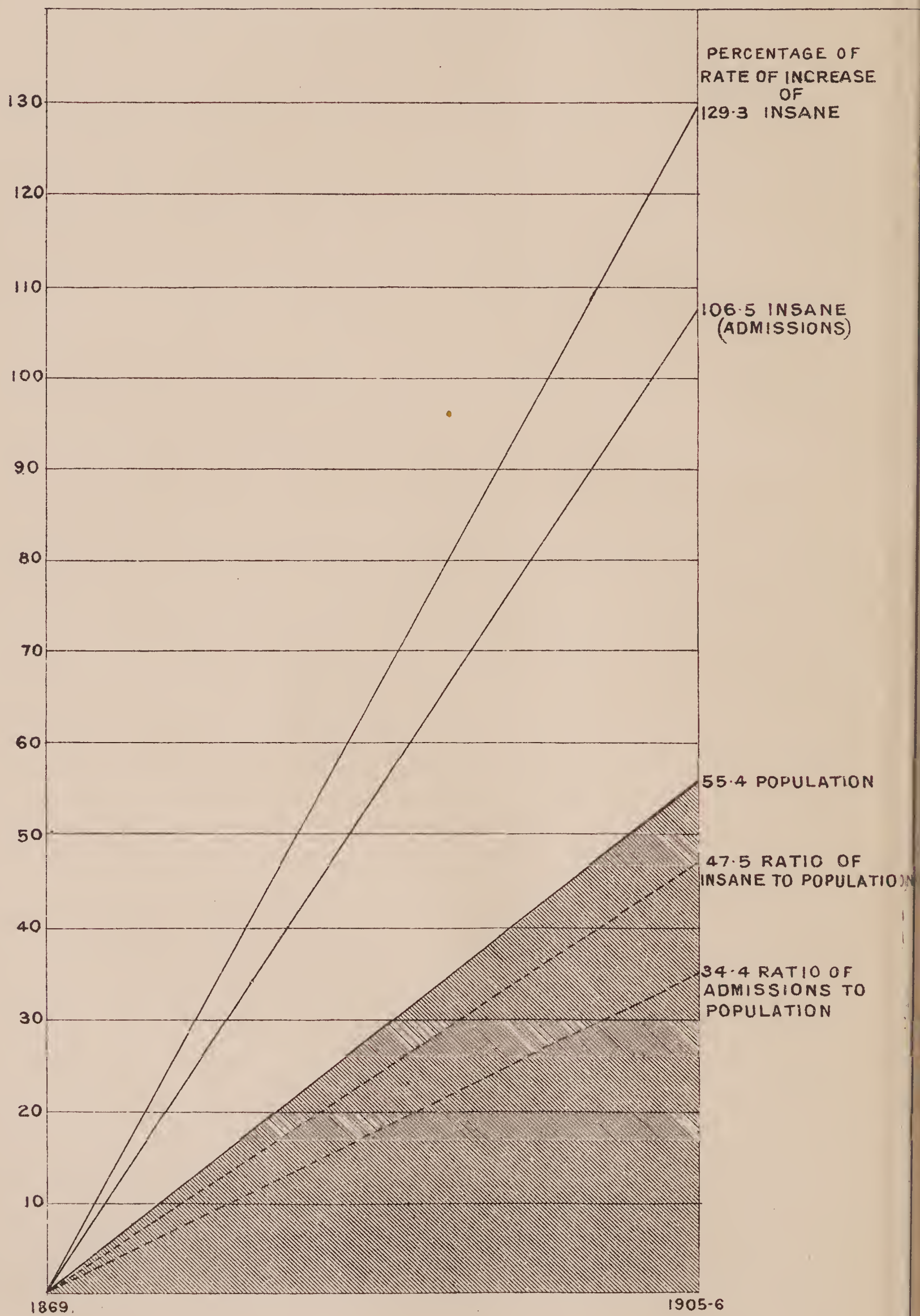


CHART N^o 3. TO ILLUSTRATE RATE OF INCREASE PER CENT OF
 (A) POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, (B) OF INSANE COMMUNITY,
 (C) OF THE YEARLY ADMISSION TO CARE, (D) OF THE RATIO OF INSANE
 TO POPULATION, AND (E) OF THE RATE OF ADMISSIONS TO POPULATION.
 (APPENDIX A. TABLES II & III.)
 1869. 1905-6.



between the maximum and minimum figures of the ratios in the "private" class, which, being 2·38 in 1859, rose to 2·97 in 1879, a point not since attained. The "pauper" ratios, on the other hand, have risen continuously from 15·95 to 32·20. Appendix A.

The ratio for all insane was 18·67 per 10,000 of population in 1859, so that it has increased by 89·1 per cent. since that year—a percentage much lower than that of the increase in actual numbers of the insane, but higher than that of the increase in population. The largest proportionate increase of the ratio was in the first decade—1859–1869.

Ratio of Admissions to Population.—The ratio borne by the total admissions to institutions and in single care to the population has fluctuated from year to year. Thus, in 1869 it was 4·71 per 10,000, in 1889 5·29, and in the years 1896–1905 it has ranged from 6·05 in 1896, 1897, and 1899, to 6·93 in 1902, from which year it has fallen to 6·33 in 1905, a rate which gives an increase of 34·4 per cent. on the 1869 ratio, whereas in 1902 such increase amounted to 47·1 per cent. Table III.

Similarly, the ratios of *first* admissions since 1898 showed in 1902 an increase from 4·92 to 5·76, equivalent to 17·1 per cent. on the former, but the ratio for 1905 was 5·21, or 5·9 per cent. increase on the 1898 figures.

Comparison of Ratios for 1905–6 with those of 1869–70.—We are now enabled to gain a more accurate conception of the relative growth of the insane in comparison with that of the population by treating the former as constituting a fractional part of the latter. In other words, a comparison may be made between (1) the actual increase in population, (2) the actual increase in the total insane, (3) the increase in the ratios of (a) total insane per 10,000 of population, and (b) of the annual admissions per 10,000 of population. The year 1869 is taken as the starting point, that being the first year of which the admissions are recorded on the present lines.

The population (estimated) of England and Wales has increased from 22,223,299 to 34,547,016, *i.e.*, 55·4 per cent. Tables II. and III.

The total insane from 1st January 1869 to 1st January 1906 has increased from 53,177 to 121,979, *i.e.*, 129·3 per cent.

The admissions during the year 1869 were 10,472; and during 1905 they were 21,622, an increase of 106·4 per cent.

But the ratios have not increased to a like extent, being less than the increase in population; for the ratio $\frac{\text{insane}}{\text{population}}$ on 1st January 1869 was 23·93, and on 1st January 1906 it was 35·31, an increase of 47·5 per cent.; and the ratio $\frac{\text{admissions}}{\text{population}}$ in 1869 was 4·71; in 1905, 6·33, or an increase of 34·4 per cent. (See Chart 3.)

Appendix A.

Table IV.

Statistics of Insane in Institutions and Single Care in 1905.—Excluding those in idiot establishments, the total number of insane persons under detention in Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and in Single care, which, on 1st January 1896, was 71,767—on 1st January 1905 was 94,590—an increase of 31·8 per cent. During the decade the numbers detained in County and Borough Asylums had increased by 36·1 per cent., those in Registered Hospitals by 4·0 per cent., and the private single patients had increased 27·0 per cent. There had also been an increase of 2·9 per cent. in the Naval and Military Hospitals, and of 18·4 per cent. in the Broadmoor Asylum. But in the same period there had been a decrease of those in Licensed Houses amounting to 17·9 per cent.

At the close of the year 1905 there remained under detention 96,720, the changes being as follow :—

1905.

Under detention, 1 January	94,590	Discharged recovered	-	8,170
Admitted in year	-	not recovered	-	1,872
		Died	-	9,450
		Remained, at close of year		96,720
	<hr/> 116,212 <hr/>			<hr/> 116,212 <hr/>

It should be noted that the figures given for the admissions and discharges do not include 81 patients who were re-certified under the provisions of section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, nor those who were transferred from one institution to another, who amounted to 4,178, and who are technically returned as having been “discharged, not recovered.”

(a) *Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths.*—The total admissions in 1905 were less by 520 than in 1904, and of them 17,796 or 82·3 per cent. were *first* admissions, a proportion precisely the same as that which obtained in the preceding year.

The total number discharged as “recovered” was 8,170, and of these, 88·6 per cent. were discharged from County and Borough Asylums.

The recovery rate reckoned on the number of admissions (exclusive of transfers and of re-admissions under section 38) was 37·79, being higher than the rate for 1904 which was 36·67, and 0·13 above the average rate of the 10 years (1896–1905 inclusive). The rate was higher amongst females (41·18) than amongst males (34·18).

The total number actually discharged as “not recovered” was 1,872, being in the proportion of 8·6 per cent. of the admissions.

The deaths numbered 9,450, being 165 in excess of the total for 1904. The death-rate reckoned on the average

numbers resident was 9·88 per cent., which is only a minute fraction below the average for the decade. Appendix A.

The daily average number resident had risen from 73,388 in 1896 to 95,633, and of these numbers 89·3 per cent. of the former and 92·2 cent. of the latter were in the County and Borough Asylums.

(b) *Recovery and Death Rates, 1873–1905.*—The variations of the rates of recovery and death in each year since 1873 are given in Table VIII., as well as the averages for each of the six complete quinquennial periods. Dealing only with the latter, it is to be noted that the recovery rate, which in the first quinquennium was 38·78, rose in the third period (1883–87) to 40·11, falling since then to 37·58 in the sixth (1898–1902). In each period the rate has been considerably higher for females than for males, and in each sex the lowest rates have been those of the five years ending 1902. Table VIII.

There has also been a decline in the death-rates, namely, from 10·26 in the first to 8·87 in the sixth quinquennium, although in the fourth (1888–92) the rate was higher than in the preceding and following periods. As regards the sexes, the male death rate ranged from 12·35 in the first to 11·31 in the fifth period, and rose slightly in the sixth; whilst the much lower female death rates have ranged from 8·59 in the sixth to 7·87 in the second period.

(c) *Re-admissions.*—Taking the average number admitted into institutions (exclusive of Idiot Establishments) during the five years, 1900–1904 inclusive, namely, 21,563, it is found that this includes an average of 3,760 who were re-admitted, otherwise than by transfer. Hence in proportion to the total *admissions* those re-admitted amounted to 17·4 per cent. If, however, the proportion of such re-admissions be reckoned on the average number *discharged* during the same period, it will be found to be as much as 37·1 per cent.; such discharges (exclusive of transfers) amounting to 10,148, and of these 8,005 were “recovered” and 2,143 “not recovered.”

Assuming that the re-admissions embrace all those who had been discharged “not recovered,” there remains a surplus (1,619) who would fall under the head of the “recovered,” *i.e.*, as much as 20·2 per cent. of the latter.

Of course many of those re-admitted must have been discharged from care many years before the period under review; but the comparison is not much affected thereby, the variations from year to year being relatively slight.

Nor does the calculation take into account cases which are discharged and re-admitted in the course of a single year.

A truer estimate of the re-admissions to care would be one based on the actual individuals who suffer relapse. This is shown in the statistics of the London County Asylums, where it is instructive to note that of the total number discharged as “recovered” during the ten years ending 31st December 1904, as many as 25·75 per cent. had been 16th Annual Report of the Asylums Committee of the London County Council, p. 107.

re-admitted to care up to the 31st March 1905, and about one-half of them re-admitted within 12 months of discharge.

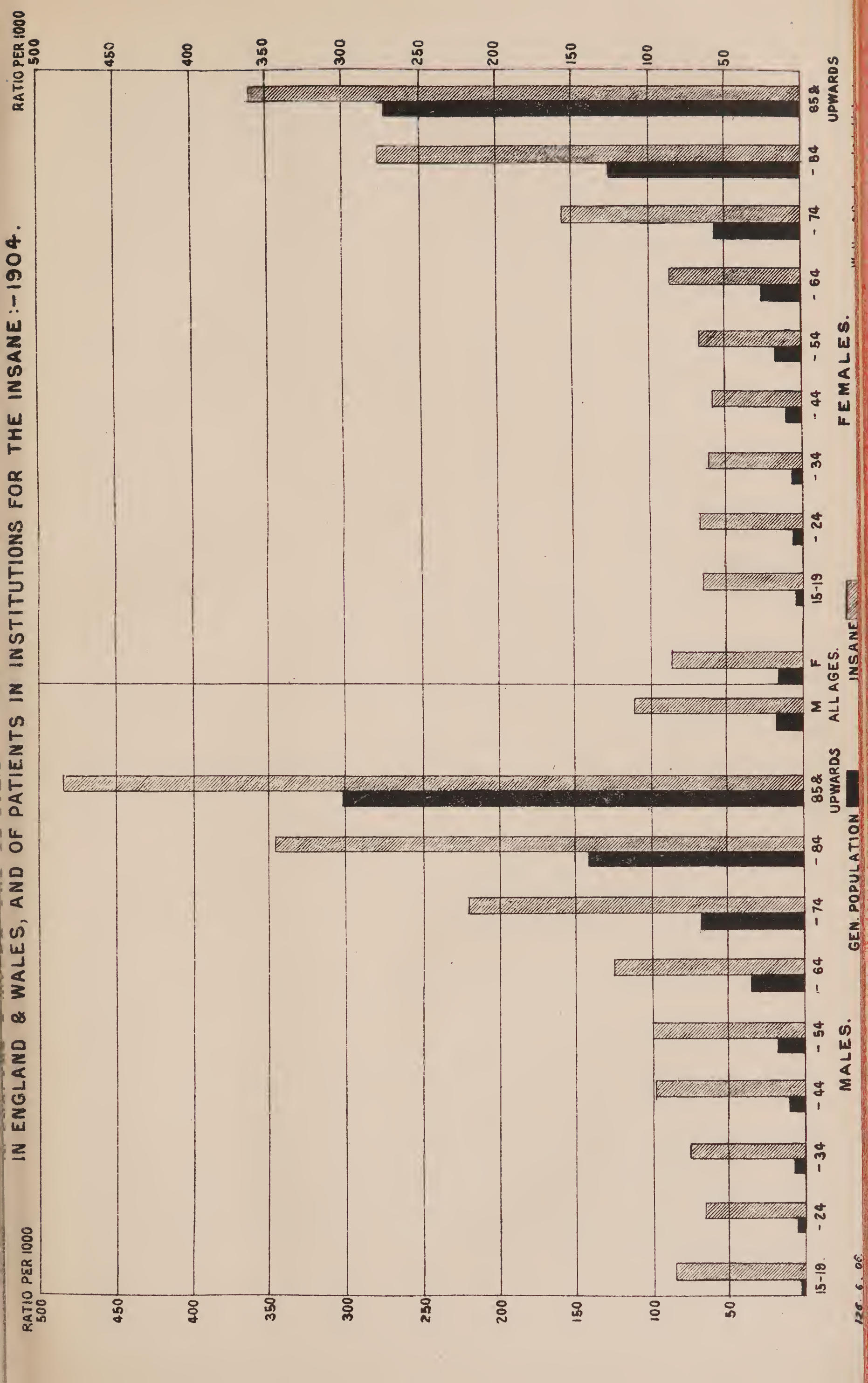
Hence, in general terms it may, we think, be inferred that whereas of the patients admitted in any one year about one-sixth have been previously under care, such re-admissions amount to rather more than one-third of the total number annually discharged, including from one-fifth to one-fourth of those who had been previously discharged as "recovered."

Comparison of Death Rates in Institutions for the Insane, with those of the General Population.—It is not possible to institute an accurate comparison between the mortality of the insane and that of the general population, owing to the very great divergence between the two communities in regard to their age distribution. Thus, in 1904 the proportion of those dying in institutions for the insane (exclusive of idiot establishments) per 1,000 living therein at the close of the year, was for males 112·7, and for females 86·1, whilst similar ratios in the general population (estimated for the middle of the year) were males 17·3, females 15·2. Such a contrast needs to be corrected by the fact that in this insane community only 2·7 per cent. were below the age of 20 years, whereas in the general population (census 1901) 42·4 per cent. were below that age.

However, Table XIII. permits of the comparison being made between the two populations at different age periods, and this is shown in Chart No. 4, starting from the age of 15 upwards. It exhibits a very striking divergence in the proportionate mortality, the rates being at each period much higher amongst the insane, although (naturally) the divergence lessens in the later age-periods.

To a certain extent this heightened mortality of the insane is to be ascribed to the removal from the general community into asylums of persons suffering from fatal organic disease of the nervous system, *e.g.*, general paralysis, which is rarely to be met with outside asylums. It may also be claimed that asylum conditions favour an increased mortality from tubercular disease, and still more from dysentery. Yet making every allowance for the environment of the patients, who indeed are actually protected from some causes of disease to which the outside community are liable, it is an undoubted fact that there is hardly any cause of death amongst asylum inmates which is not responsible for a heavier mortality than the same cause operating in the general population. Comparison of the causes of death returned to us and tabulated in Tables XIV. and XIVA. with those given by the Registrar-General for the same year, after excluding from each series all under the age of 15, demonstrates this fact, although for greater accuracy it would be more desirable (had it been possible) to have grouped these causes in the different age periods. A few figures drawn from such a comparison for the year 1904 may be cited, the rates for the insane being based on the

IN ENGLAND & WALES, AND OF PATIENTS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE:-1904.



daily average number resident, and those for the general Appendix A. population after deduction of all under 15 years of age.

Causes of Death.	Rates per 1,000.			
	General Population.		Insane Population.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Diseases of nervous system -	0·86	0·84	45·3	19·6
" heart -	2·08	2·13	9·0	11·5
" respiratory system -	1·40	1·39	4·0	4·2
Pneumonia (all forms) -	1·03	0·70	7·8	6·7
Phthisis " -	2·07	1·35	16·0	14·6
Cancer " -	1·10	1·47	2·45	2·97
Diabetes mellitus -	0·14	0·12	0·15	0·15
General paralysis of insane -	0·16	0·04	29·8	6·2
Cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy	0·99	1·10	2·82	2·52
Bronchitis -	1·12	1·2	2·3	2·4
Cirrhosis of liver -	0·20	0·14	0·13	0·29
Chronic Bright's disease -	0·49	0·37	4·17	4·11

As the comparison is made between one community numbering more than 22 millions, and another of about 95,000, too much importance must not be placed on the individual ratios; but they afford in a general way some explanation of the relatively higher mortality of insane persons, and point to the conclusion, which is no new one, that mental derangement is often associated with and dependent upon physical disease. The smallness of the figures in the insane group prevents any more decided inference, and the concordance in the two lists as to the mortality from diabetes and cirrhosis of the liver must not be given too high a significance.

Sex, Age, and Condition as to Marriage.—On the Table XVI. 1st January 1906 the proportion of male insane patients to 10,000 of the population was 33·71; the female ratio being 36·80.

Of the total insane under care at that date, 53·9 per cent. were of the female sex, a proportion higher than that obtaining in the general population, which is 51·7 per cent. (census 1901).

Yet the average annual admission rate (1900–1904) shows only a proportion of 51·0 per cent. of females.

Hence the disproportionate number of the female insane under care does not imply a greater proclivity in that sex to mental derangement, but must be regarded as due to the fact that they have a smaller death-rate than male insane persons, and therefore tend to accumulate, in spite of their recovery rate being higher than that of males.

In regard to age we have again to note that the admissions show an increasing proportion of persons above

Appendix A. 65 years; the ratios (per 10,000 of population) being for ages 15-34, 7·9; 35-64, 12·6; 65 years and upwards, 14·8. The excess of females over males was 136 in the first of these age periods, 226 in the second, and 104 in the third. The proportion of those aged 65 and upwards who were under care on 1st January 1904 was: males, 10·8 per cent.; females, 14·5 per cent.; and the average admissions of both sexes at these ages for the five years 1900-4 was at the rate of 14·8, whilst in the five years 1899-1903 it was 14·3 per 10,000 of population at the same age.

As to marriage, taking the numbers admitted annually based on the average for 1900-4 above the age of 20 years, which were: males, 9,782; females, 10,275—we find a higher proportion of single and married persons amongst the former, and of widowed amongst the latter sex, the ratios being—

Males: single, 41·8 per cent.; married, 47·3 per cent.; widowed, 9·9 per cent.

Females: 38·1 per cent.; married, 45·0 per cent.; widowed, 16·6 per cent.

Table XXII. *Heredity and Insanity.*—The information at our disposal respecting the various antecedents of attacks of insanity does not enable us to draw any very precise conclusions, and this owing, perhaps, in part to the necessary limitations in number of assigned causes; but mainly because so complex a condition as “insanity” must of necessity own a multiplicity of causes, several of which may co-operate in the final breakdown of the mental faculties. Some of these so-called causes may be nothing more than morbid material changes due to primary defects in brain structure, or induced therein by toxic agencies; whilst others cannot (in the present state of knowledge) be assigned any material basis. An attack of insanity may be apparently induced by emotion, although it would be fair to assume that in the majority of such instances there is probably some underlying feebleness of brain which at present defies anatomical research. In a sense, indeed, the congenital idiot whose structural deficiency of brain can be recognised is only at one end of a scale which at the other presents us with the spectacle of the wreck of a finely balanced intellect; in the one, as in the other, there is probably some original defect. Again, it is manifest that the class of cases known as “senile dementia” depend on the natural decay of cerebral functions with advancing years, so that “old age” has come to be a recognised “cause” of insanity whereas the patient has only passed into a period of life (often prematurely) where mind as well as body are decaying.

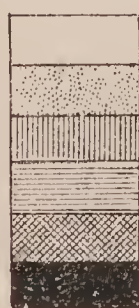
There is no need to extract from the table in Appendix A. the figures relating to the comparative incidence of assigned causes, amongst which,—as was pointed out fully in our Fifty-ninth Report—alcoholic intemperance finds a very prominent place. It may, however, be of interest to refer briefly to

MAP.
Heredity & Insanity 1904



726.6.06.

Weller & Graham Ltd Litho, London



Below 15 p.c.
15 - 20
20 - 25
25 - 30
30 - 35
35 p.c. & over

of cases admitted with a history of Heredity.

those cases in which hereditary influence was ascertained, meaning thereby cases in which there was a history of insanity in the patient's family. On the last five years the annual average of cases admitted into Asylums with this history was for males 19·2, for females 25·0 per cent., rates which obtain almost equally for private and pauper classes. These proportions would have been much higher if the return had been made for nervous diseases in general, and not limited to actual insanity.

By collating the returns from the various County and Borough Asylums of the patients admitted in 1904, and distributing them amongst the counties (where possible), we obtain a list which shows that considerable variation exists in this respect, as it does with regard to intemperance as a factor in the production of insanity. The annexed map, in which certain of the counties which have no independent asylums have been grouped together, illustrates this.

Some of the highest and lowest may be stated :—

Dorset	-	-	37·5	Brecon and Radnor	-	1·1
Wiltshire	-	-	37·4	Monmouth	-	11·7
Carmarthen	-	-	36·4	Hants	-	13·9
Lincolnshire	-	-	35·0	Yorkshire, E.R.	-	14·3
Hereford	-	-	34·3	Somerset	-	15·6
Cornwall	-	-	33·5	Northumberland	-	16·0
Derbyshire	-	-	30·3	Devon	-	16·9

As regards county asylums contrasted with borough asylums in same county, we have :—

<i>County Asylum.</i>			<i>Borough Asylum.</i>		
Derbyshire	-	26·9	Derby	-	38·9
Devon	-	20·5	Exeter and Plymouth	-	5·8
Durham	-	26·1	Sunderland	-	38·0
Essex	-	23·2	West Ham	-	27·5
Gloucestershire	-	21·5	Bristol	-	35·8
Hants	-	17·5	Portsmouth	-	10·5
Norfolk	-	36·8	Norwich	-	9·6
Suffolk	-	33·1	Ipswich	-	11·4
Sussex	-	38·7	Brighton	-	23·5
Warwickshire	-	28·8	Birmingham	-	20·5

It has not been possible to separate in these statistics from any asylums the cases admitted under contract from other counties than those in which they are situated, and to that extent the returns do not precisely correspond to local conditions.

The asylums for the County of London give an average of 20 per cent.

Occupation and Causation of Insanity.—How far the cause of an attack of insanity is related to the occupation of the patient is a subject worthy of careful and detailed

Appendix A.

research. The material at our disposal only permits of an approach to the fringe of this question; but as a contribution to it we have singled out for special analysis the returns from four asylums receiving patients from communities whose pursuits are mainly agricultural, namely: Cambridge, Dorset, Wilts, and Hereford. The period dealt with is the three years 1900-1902 inclusive, during which there were admitted into these asylums on an average annually 220 males and 256 females. The assigned causes of insanity in these cases were then compared with the average in all asylums for the 5 years 1899-1903 inclusive. The general result was to show that in these counties the causes which were above the mean were religious excitement, sexual excess, sunstroke, privation, old age, hereditary influence and congenital defect; whilst those *below* the mean were domestic trouble, adverse circumstances, mental anxiety, fright and shock, intemperance in drink, and a few others.

Assigned Cause.	Four Asylums in Rural Districts.		Means in all Asylums.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Religious excitement -	1·8	2·7	1·1	1·6
Intemperance (sexual) -	1·4	1·6	0·9	0·4
Sunstroke - - -	1·8	0·4	1·3	0·1
Privation and starvation -	1·8	1·2	0·9	0·9
Old age - - -	10·0	12·5	7·1	8·5
Hereditary - - -	24·1	30·1	18·8	24·9
Congenital defects -	8·2	5·1	6·1	4·0

This statistical result bears out what may have been assumed *à priori*, in the case of rural communities, where the lack of brain activity may conduce to the dementia that accompanies old age, intermarriage favour transmission of feeble brains and congenital deficiencies, avocation expose to risk of sunstroke, low wage-earning be responsible for privation, and revivalism in religion be more potent in disturbing mental balance than grief or anxiety.

Table XXIV.

Forms of Insanity (a) in relation to Sex and Age.—The returns on the type of insanity exhibited by the patients admitted into institutions other than idiot establishments show that during the five years 1900-1904 inclusive there were annually in every 100 admissions 5·4 who were subjects of congenital insanity, 40·7 cases of mania (all forms), 30·5 of melancholia (all forms), 4·1 of delusional insanity, 6·6 of general paralysis, and 12·7 of dementia (all forms).

There was a higher proportion of cases of melancholia, delusional insanity, and primary dementia in the private than the pauper class, but the converse obtained with respect to congenital insanity, mania and senile dementia. The

greatest discordance between the classes is in respect to delusional insanity : private, 10·4 ; pauper, 3·2.

As regards sex, in both classes a larger proportion of females than of males were admitted with mania and melancholia, but amongst males the proportions of delusional insanity, general paralysis, and primary dementia were higher than amongst females.

Tables XXV. and XXVI. give the yearly average numbers for the three years, 1902, 1903, and 1904 of each form of mental disorder at different age-periods.

Forms of Insanity (b) in relation to Occupation.—Appended is a table compiled from figures in our possession in which an endeavour is made to contrast the relative proportion of different types of insanity in such purely agricultural districts as the Counties of Cambridge, Dorset, Hereford, and Wilts with those whose population is mainly industrial, as in Lancashire and the West Riding. There is also a similar analysis of the returns from the County of London Asylums, and the City of London, whilst in a fourth column are given the figures for all other asylums in the country than those in the preceding three groups.

Table showing the Proportion (per cent.) of the Number of Patients admitted under each Form of Mental Disorder to the Total Number admitted in each Group during the three years 1900–1902.

	A. Into Asylums of Cambridge, Dorset, Hereford, and Wilts.		B. Into Asylums of Lancashire and Yorks (W. Riding).		C. Into Asylums of County and City of London.		D. Into all other Asylums.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Congenital insanity -	11·1	6·4	6·4	4·7	4·6	2·6	6·7	5·0
Mania -	49·2	53·9	40·5	38·9	32·7	37·3	40·3	45·5
Melancholia -	24·6	29·5	23·3	41·2	28·9	43·4	22·7	31·3
Delusional insanity -	0·8	0·5	3·0	3·6	4·3	2·5	5·2	3·9
General paralysis -	6·4	1·2	11·2	2·7	14·1	3·3	10·0	1·9
Dementia, primary -	0·6	0·4	2·6	3·0	4·1	2·6	4·2	2·3
„ secondary -	2·0	1·3	4·2	2·7	4·4	2·8	4·1	3·5
„ senile -	5·0	6·8	2·6	2·6	5·0	4·3	5·6	5·9
„ organic -	0·3	—	1·2	0·6	1·9	1·2	1·2	0·7

General Paralysis of the Insane.—During the five years 1900–1904 the annual average number of patients admitted with general paralysis was 1,397, of whom 1,160, or 83·0 per cent., were males. The proportion amongst private patients to total admissions was 5·9 per cent., and amongst pauper patients, 6·6; and in the female sex the pauper cases were 2·3 as against 0·9 in private class. Table XXI.

Appendix A.

The age-period 35 to 44 gives the highest proportion in any age-period, and in both sexes a higher proportion obtains in the age-period 45 to 54 than in that of 25 to 34.

The "married" general paralytics at all ages constitute 10·5 per cent. of total admissions, the single 3·3, and widowed 3·9 per cent., respectively; figures closely approximating those of the five years 1899–1903 inclusive. The rates for each sex in these classes were: males, 17·7, 5·5, and 7·4; females, 20·5, 3·3, and 3·9.

Table XIX.

Epilepsy and Insanity.—The returns show an annual average of 7·7 per cent. as the proportion of those admitted who are suffering from epilepsy—precisely the rate given in last year's report. Amongst males the proportion is higher (9·0) than amongst females (6·4); and more than three times the rate is met with in the class of pauper (8·3) than private (2·6).

Table XX.

Suicidal Propensity.—With a yearly average of the total number admitted in the five years 1900–1904, 5,016 yearly were reported to be suicidally disposed, and of these 2,767, or 55·1 per cent., were females. In proportion to the total average number of each sex admitted—there were 21·5 per cent. males, 25·5 per cent. females, or 23·6 per cent. both sexes—the ratio being higher among males of pauper and females (slightly) of private class. It is worthy of note that there is an apparent decline in these cases, for the average of the six years 1888–1893 yielded 26·1 per cent.; of the six years 1894–1899, 23·9 per cent.; and of the five years 1900–1904, 23·5 per cent.

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BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

List of Asylums
and medical
superinten-
dents.

A list of the County and Borough Asylums at the close of the year, 89 in number, with the names of the Medical Superintendents and of the clerks to the Committee, of Visitors, is given in Appendix L., page 504.

General con-
dition and
management.

The condition of each of these Institutions is fully described in the entries made in the Asylum books by members of our Board at their statutory visits during the past year. Copies of these entries will be found in Appendix C., commencing at page 281.

Number of
patients in
them.

The only new Asylum opened during the year was the 2nd Asylum for Middlesex, situated at Napsbury. It provides accommodation for 1,150 patients and was inspected by two members of our Board in October for the first time after its completion. On the 1st January 1906 the County and

Borough Asylums contained 89,342 patients, classified as follows :—

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	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - - -	1,012	1,511	2,523
Pauper - - - - -	40,170	46,503	86,673
Criminal - - - - -	124	22	146
TOTAL - - - - -	41,306	48,036	89,342

Upon the year there was a net increase of 2,251 in the number of patients resident.

During the year there were 23,391 admissions, as shown below :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Total Admissions in 1905 - -	11,502	11,889	23,391
Deduct transfers from other Institutions, and re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders to replace lapsed Orders - -	1,944	1,892	3,836
Number of fresh Admissions -	9,558	9,997	19,555

The fresh admissions in 1905 were 227 fewer in number than those of the previous year, but were 1,823 more than the average of the 10 preceding years.

Of these fresh admissions 17·7 per cent. had been previously discharged from Institutions for the insane.

The discharges during the year were 12,248, of whom were :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Discharged "Recovered" - -	3,176	4,063	7,239
Discharged "Not Recovered," including the transfers to other Institutions and the re-certifications to replace lapsed Orders -	2,519	2,490	5,009
TOTAL - - - - -	5,695	6,553	12,248

Recovery rate. The proportion per cent. of those discharged recovered to the fresh admissions was 37·02 or 33·23 for males and 40·64 for females.

Deaths. During the year 8,892 patients (4,656 males and 4,236 females) died.

Death rate. The proportion per cent. of deaths to the daily average number resident was 10·1, namely, 11·4 males and 8·9 females, and to the total number under treatment 8·1, namely 9·0 males and 7·2 females.

Post-mortem examinations. The number of post-mortem examinations was 6,916, being 77·8 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

In 36 Asylums a post-mortem examination was made in over 85 per cent. of the cases, but in the Brecon and Radnor, Cornwall, Isle of Wight, and Exeter Asylums the proportion of these investigations was in each instance below 50 per cent.

Suicides. Seventeen of the deaths were due to suicide, but in 7 instances the patient was absent from the Asylum on trial, and in 2 the act was committed before admission.

Changes among the medical superintendents. The following changes have occurred among the Medical Superintendents:—

Dr. Alexander, after nearly 32 years' valuable service at Hanwell Asylum, of which period he was for 17 years Medical Superintendent, has retired on a well-earned pension, and Mr. Percy T. Bailey, M.B., C.M., for sometime the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, has been promoted to his place.

Mr. Hingston, who for the long period of 35 years as Medical Superintendent, successfully administered the North Riding of York Asylum, has retired on a pension, and has been succeeded by Mr. Eades, L.R.C.P.I., &c., late Senior Assistant Medical Officer at the Lancashire County Asylum, Winwick.

Mr. John W. Geddes, M.B., C.M., late Senior Assistant Medical Officer at the Durham County Asylum, has been appointed Medical Superintendent of the Middlesbrough Asylum in the room of Mr. Pope, L.R.C.P.Ed., &c., whose election to the post of Medical Superintendent of the Somerset and Bath County Asylum, Wells, has been previously reported.

Dr. William F. Nelis, for many years Senior Assistant Medical Officer at the Monmouthshire Asylum, has been appointed Medical Superintendent of the new Newport Asylum, which at the end of the year was ready for opening.

Mr. Charles L. Hopkins, M.B., late Senior Assistant Medical Officer at the Kent County Asylum, Maidstone, was, in October, elected Medical Superintendent of the new Asylum for the City of York, which also at the close of the year was practically completed.

A murderous assault committed in August by a male epileptic patient on Dr. Hubert Bond, the Medical Superintendent of the Ewell Epileptic Colony, further exemplifies the risks that are run by those who have to do with the insane.

Murderous
assault on
Dr. Bond.

It appears that the patient, actuated by a spirit of revenge under a delusion that Dr. Bond was in the habit of blowing some irritating powder into his eyes and nose, struck him, in the dining hall of the Colony, over the head with a piece of iron pipe $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long which he had, when out working, obtained and secreted.

Dr. Bond, we are glad to know, has sustained no permanent ill effects from the blow, but he was rendered unconscious at the time and unfit for duty for some weeks.

Full statistical information concerning the County and Borough Asylums is given in Appendices A. and B.

Table XIII. (Appendix B., page 252), which furnishes information bearing on the care and treatment of the patients, appeared for the first time in our last report. We gladly recognise the care and trouble which have been taken by most of the Medical Superintendents in the preparations of the returns necessary for the compilation of this table, but we regret to find that in some instances the figures are not as accurate as they might have been. We hope that this will be remedied another year. The table ought to serve many good purposes, and should supply, with exactitude, replies to various inquiries which we are under a statutory obligation to make.

Statistical
information.

Average Weekly Cost.

The average weekly cost of maintaining the patients in the County and Borough Asylums for the year ending 31st March 1905, exclusive of repairs, additions and alterations, was as follows:—

Weekly Cost.

	s.	d.
In County Asylums - - -	10	$1\frac{1}{8}$
In Borough Asylums - - -	11	$1\frac{7}{8}$
In both taken together - -	10	$4\frac{1}{8}$

Compared with the average weekly cost of the previous financial year, the cost in County Asylums has fallen by $\frac{5}{8}d.$, in Borough Asylums by $1\frac{3}{4}d.$, and in both taken together by $\frac{7}{8}d.$

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BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

The following table shows the items making up the above amounts as well as those corresponding to them in the previous year:—

DETAILS OF THE AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.	County Asylums.		Borough Asylums.	
	1903-04.	1904-05	1903-04.	1904-05.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Provisions not supplied from Asylum garden and farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) - - - - -	3 3½	3 2¾	3 4¾	3 3¾
Clothing - - - - -	0 7¾	0 7¼	0 8¾	0 8¼
Salaries and wages - - - - -	2 11½	3 0¼	3 4¾	3 3¾
Necessaries (e.g., fuel, light, washing, &c.) - - - - -	1 4¾	1 4¾	1 8½	1 7¾
Surgery and dispensary - - - - -	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Wines, spirits, porter - - - - -	0 0¾	0 0¾	0 0¼	0 0¼
Furniture and bedding - - - - -	0 4¾	0 4¾	0 5½	0 4¾
Garden and Farm - - - - -	0 10½	0 10½	1 0¾	1 1½
Miscellaneous - - - - -	0 9¾	0 9¾	0 10½	0 10¼
	10 5	10 4½	11 7¾	11 5½
Less moneys received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) - - - - -	0 3¼	0 3¾	0 3¾	0 3¾
TOTAL Average Weekly Cost per Head - - - - -	10 1¾	10 1½	11 3¾	11 1¾

Temporary Buildings.

Temporary
buildings.

In our 59th Report, at page 22, we again published a list (from which, inadvertently, the small isolation hospital at the Derby County Asylum was omitted) of the Asylums at which so-called temporary buildings condemned by us as unfit for the accommodation of insane patients were still standing. We pointed out those Asylums at which the buildings had ceased to be occupied and gave some other particulars. We are glad to be able to report that during the past year the list has been still further shortened by the temporary dormitory at the Nottingham City Asylum being replaced by a brick building of ordinary construction, and now, at the moment of writing, we hear that the temporary wards at Banstead Asylum are in course of demolition.

We have had considerable correspondence with the authorities concerned regarding the other temporary buildings which in our last report were stated to be still standing, but at present we have nothing definite to report with respect to the disposal of any of them.

*Alterations, Additions, and Improvements.*COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

The principal alterations, additions and improvements at the County and Borough Asylums which during the year 1905 received, on our recommendation, the approval of the Secretary of State will now be mentioned.

The minor alterations and improvements for which the estimate did not exceed 1,500*l.* are recorded in a tabular form in Appendix D.

Cornwall Asylum.—In connection with the block for Cornwall, private patients, known as the Carew Buildings, new sanitary annexes are being erected which are expected to cost 2,200*l.*

North Wales Counties (Denbigh) Asylum.—Contracts amounting to 17,570*l.* have been approved for the erection of the two additional blocks for 79 male and 73 female chronic patients, to which reference was made at page 24 of our 59th Report, and for effecting certain alterations in the administrative portion of the Asylum. These works when finished, except as regards the erection of the proposed block for 54 private patients, which has been indefinitely postponed, will complete the extensive scheme for enlarging and improving this Asylum undertaken in the year 1895.

Hants Asylum.—A new house is to be built for the Medical Superintendent at an estimated cost of 2,800*l.* The present residence, in the centre of the administrative building, is in many respects unsuitable, and there are other purposes to which it can be better applied.

Hereford Asylum.—To provide for a larger supply of milk and vegetables to the Institution, the Committee of Visitors have acquired about 25 acres additional land at a cost of 1,007*l.*

Barming Heath Asylum.—A contract for carrying out various improvements and additions at the laundry of this Institution and for erecting the small hospital for infectious cases mentioned in our last report has been sanctioned, the amount being 10,096*l.*

Another contract, amounting to 9,760*l.*, has also been approved for the erection of a new boiler house and chimney shaft, the supply of two new steam boilers and for other works having for their object the increased protection of the patients and buildings against fire. These latter works include 11 additional external iron staircases to the wards, new fire mains, fire hydrants, and fire pump, and the improvement of the water service by connecting the present reservoirs together, whereby a reserve of 200,000 gallons will be available. The reservoirs are supplied from the water company's mains which deliver at the ground level only, but it is expected when the alterations are completed

COUNTY AND
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ASYLUMS.

that it will be possible to throw four simultaneous streams of water through $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch jets over any part of the buildings.

Lancashire
Asylums.
Lancaster.

Lancaster Asylum.—At an estimated cost of 2,608 10s. 0d., and chiefly by the provision of modern sanitary arrangements, some more of the wards of this old Asylum are to be improved.

Prestwich.

Prestwich Asylum.—The estate of this Asylum has been improved by the acquisition, for the sum of 850*l.*, of a small house and grounds, "Thornhill," and by the purchase, for 897*l.* 1s. 8d., of the rent-charges payable on it and on two other houses, "Wood Villas," already belonging to the Asylum.

Whittingham.

Whittingham Asylum.—Additional external iron staircases, for use in case of fire, are to be provided in connection with some of the wards of this Asylum, at an estimated cost of 1,750*l.*

London
Asylums,
Banstead.

Banstead Asylum.—Plans of permanent wards to be built on the site of the temporary blocks were approved in October. The new buildings will provide accommodation for 300 patients, and the cost of their erection, after making allowance for taking down the temporary blocks and utilising the fittings as far as possible in the new work, is placed at 30,763*l.*

Bexley.

Bexley Asylum.—A detached block is being erected for the reception and special treatment of acute male patients in order that they may be placed under the most favourable conditions for recovery. This block will correspond with, but be an improvement upon, the block already provided for newly admitted female cases, which has been in use for some time past with satisfactory results. It will provide accommodation for 50 patients, and cost 12,142*l.*, or 243*l.* a bed.

Horton.

Horton Asylum.—Some of the farm buildings acquired by the London County Council with the Horton Estate are now being renovated and enlarged, at a cost of 3,700*l.*, so as to render them suitable for the purposes of this Asylum.

Ewell Epileptic
Colony.

Ewell Epileptic Colony.—Farm buildings, much wanted, are to be provided in connection with this Institution at a cost of 2,157*l.*, and a further sum of 448*l.* is to be spent on a glasshouse for supplying plants to the wards and on other outbuildings.

Middlesex.
Napsbury.

Napsbury Asylum.—A range of 12 cottages is to be built for married attendants: a very desirable addition, for one of the best means of attracting suitable men to Asylum service, and of inducing them to continue in it, is by providing comfortable cottages in close proximity to the Institution at moderate rents. The contract price for the block is 2,900*l.*

The Asylum estate has been extended by the purchase of 12 acres of additional land, for 3,650*l*. COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Northampton County Asylum.—There is to be a new laundry at this Asylum. It will be entirely detached, and is expected to cost 11,500*l*., of which sum 4,000*l*. will be expended on machinery. This large outlay is necessary, as the present inadequate laundry cannot be satisfactorily enlarged, and it occupies a site which, at no distant date, will probably be required for other purposes of the Institution. Northampton
County.

Salop and Montgomery Asylum.—Plans have been approved of a small hospital for the isolation of infectious cases. The building, though not of very substantial construction, will provide suitable accommodation, safe against fire, and is estimated to cost only 1,266*l*. Salop and
Montgomery.

Wells Asylum.—A desirable addition has been made to the Asylum grounds by the purchase of about 8 acres of adjacent land for the sum of 1,050*l*. Somerset
Asylums.
Wells.

Stafford Asylum.—The laundry staff at this Asylum have at present to be housed in rooms intended for the use of patients. This arrangement is unsuitable and inconvenient, and the rooms are now required for their original purpose. It has therefore been determined to provide proper accommodation for the laundry staff, and 1,600*l*. is to be spent in making the necessary alterations. Staffordshire
Asylums.
Stafford.

Wilts Asylum.—The increase in the number of male patients has been such as to necessitate the provision of further accommodation. Accordingly, in April, plans were approved of a new ward for 50 males, the cost of which, it is hoped, will not exceed 4,638*l*. Wilts.

Croydon Borough Asylum.—Contracts, amounting to 1,543*l*. 10*s*. 10*d*., have been sanctioned for the erection of airing-court shelters, cart sheds, and a cricket pavilion, and for the carrying out of other works of a minor character. Croydon-
Borough.

Hull City Asylum.—The pressure on the existing accommodation has been so great that it has been decided to provide additional wards for 77 male and 73 female patients by placing another floor on the existing one-storied buildings. These extensions are estimated to cost 19,950*l*., or 133*l*. a bed. Hull.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Asylum.—The kitchens and offices in the female section of this Asylum, needing extensive renovation, are to be remodelled and placed in an efficient state at an expenditure estimated at 2,927*l*. Newcastle-
upon-Tyne.

Norwich City Asylum.—The female division of this Asylum having proved insufficient for the requirements of the City, the Committee of Visitors, after prolonged consideration, have decided to expend the sum of 9,000*l*. in Norwich City.

COUNTY AND
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ASYLUMS.

Nottingham.

providing wards for 67 additional female patients, and in making various improvements.

Nottingham City Asylum.—The temporary dormitory at this Asylum for 40 female patients, erected in the year 1898 to relieve overcrowding pending the completion of the permanent buildings, but which has been retained much longer than was intended, is now to be replaced by an ordinary brick building. We are glad to be able to report this, as the anxiety arising from patients occupying a building constructed to a considerable extent of inflammable materials will now be removed. It is estimated that the new building will cost 3,000*l.* On the ground floor there will be a dormitory for 40 female patients, and on the first floor 14 bedrooms and other accommodation for nurses.

West Ham.

West Ham Asylum.—The area of the estate of this Asylum has been increased to 152 acres by the purchase of about 50 acres of adjoining land for the sum of 12,034*l.*

*New Asylums in course of Erection, Sanctioned, or
Approved.*

Essex 2nd
Asylum.

Essex 2nd Asylum (Colchester).—The preliminary plans of the reception block, idiots' block, consumptives' block, paying patients' pavilion, nurses' and attendants' blocks, chapel, farm buildings, and other detached buildings for this proposed new Asylum (*see* 59th Report, page 26) have now been settled, but none of the detailed drawings either of these buildings or of the main portion of the Asylum have as yet been submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State.

London
County.
Long Grove.

London County 10th Asylum, Long Grove.—Particulars relating to the plans and estimated cost of this Asylum, as well as the extent of the accommodation it will provide, were given at page 39 of our 58th Report and at page 26 of our 59th Report. It is proposed to supply the Asylum with electric current for lighting and power purposes from the present Horton Central Electric Station, which already furnishes supplies for the Horton Asylum and the Epileptic Colony. It will, however, be necessary to enlarge the station and provide additional boiler power and electric generating plant, and the Secretary of State in December last sanctioned this being done at an estimated outlay of 10,000*l.*

"Horton Farm," a farmstead on the Horton Estate, is to be utilised for the purposes of this Asylum. The buildings, which had fallen into a bad state of repair, are to be renovated and made suitable at a cost of 1,010*l.*

2nd Worcester-
shire Asylum.

2nd Worcestershire (Barnsley Hall) Asylum.—We understand that satisfactory progress is being made with

the erection of this new Asylum (*see* 56th Report, page 46), which it is hoped may be ready for occupation before the close of the present year.

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ASYLUMS.

It has been decided to deal with the sewage bacteriologically, and plans of works necessary for this were approved in August last by the Secretary of State. The cost of these works is estimated at 3,000*l*.

Storthes Hall Asylum.—At page 27 of our 59th Annual Report we gave some particulars as to the progress made towards the erection of this new Asylum, and mentioned that the last step had been the approval by the Secretary of State of plans for the first portion of the main building showing accommodation for 644 patients.

West Riding
of Yorkshire.
Storthes Hall.

A contract for carrying out this part of the work was forwarded to our office in January, but on examination it was found that it did not provide for the erection of a chapel, one of the buildings shown on the plans sanctioned, and on inquiry we failed to obtain any satisfactory assurance that the Committee of Visitors intended to build one. Accordingly, considering it essential to the proper and successful treatment of the patients that they should be able to attend Divine Service in a suitable building devoted to that purpose, and recognising that the staff, which will number over 200 persons, ought to be considered, seeing that they will but seldom have the opportunity of attending Divine Service outside the Asylum, we declined to recommend the contract for approval. Ultimately the Committee of Visitors accepted our view, and after some modification of the plans, which reduced the cost but did not curtail the seating capacity of the chapel, which is for 850 persons, the contract was approved. The amount of the contract, including the cost of the chapel, 7,490*l*., is 219,022*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*., or nearly 28,000*l*. less than the estimate. It is intended to hold other religious services in the chapel besides those of the Church of England.

Later on in the year plans of the second portion of the main building were approved. These plans provide accommodation for 178 epileptic and 120 recent and acute patients of each sex, or 596 patients in all. The estimated cost of this portion of the Asylum, including the provision of general bathrooms, corridors of communication, works of excavation, and drainage, is 93,800*l*.

Cardiff Borough Asylum.—The Secretary of State has permitted certain modifications to be made in the plans for the laundry of the new Asylum for Cardiff, now in course of construction. The plans were originally approved in May 1902 (*see* 55th Report, page 43, and 57th Report, page 47).

Cardiff
Borough

Insufficiency of Asylum Accommodation.

In our last report, under this heading, reference was made at some length to the insufficiency or lack of Asylum accommodation for the county of Durham, the county of Glamorgan, the counties of London, Lancashire, Shropshire, the county borough of Devonport, and the county borough of Swansea. We understand that the local authorities respectively concerned have been considering how the deficiency may best be met, but at the close of the year in no instance had a final decision been arrived at.

The Cost of Asylums.

The following return to an address of the House of Commons, upon the motion of Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, M.P., was made and ordered to be printed.

It shows the expenditure upon Public Lunatic Asylums up to January the 1st, 1904, the number of patients provided for therein, the average cost per bed, together with particulars relating to the weekly cost of maintenance of patients per head, and other matters. In reproducing this return here it is necessary to remark that, upon examination, it was found to be in some particulars defective, and the corrections are given in supplementary figures printed in italics.

As respects the average cost per bed, it may be observed, that in many of the newer Asylums administrative buildings have been erected largely in excess of present requirements with a view to future enlargement which will be able to be effected at a much lower rate than the cost per bed given in the Table, and will, of course, still further reduce the average cost per bed.

The variations shown above in the cost of Asylums have been, to some extent, the result of several obvious causes.

Some of them were built when the prices of building were comparatively low; others at periods of special inflation of prices. The size, cost, and character of the site, and the high price of land obliged to be purchased for subsequent enlargement in districts which have become urban; the distance from the source of supply of the building materials, and consequent expense of carriage; the complete initial construction of roads in some but not in all cases; the equipment of the Asylum in respect of new farm buildings, means of lighting, water supply, and disposal of sewage, as against adequate farm buildings already on the estate, adjacent public gas, electricity, water supply, and drainage facilities available; elaborate systems of heating and ventilation, as against open fire-places and natural means only; the introduction of the block system of Asylum construction and the

provision of inter-communicating corridors to secure facility of administration; the provision of ample cottage accommodation for staff, rendered necessary by remoteness from towns and the absence of rentable buildings; the extensive use of glazed brick dados, and other wall facings, costly as capital expenditure, but labour and cost-saving in subsequent administration; the introduction of unnecessarily expensive fittings and appointments after the approval of the plans in which no indication of their intended use appeared; the architect's fees, saved in many instances by the employment of the county or borough surveyor, who is otherwise remunerated for his services; and the specific enforcement, in some contracts, upon contractors of the trades union regulations and rates of wages; may all be mentioned as important factors in the differentiation of cost.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

ENGLAND

RETURN of EXPENDITURE on LUNATIC ASYLUMS up to the 1st day of ended the 31st day

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
ASYLUM.	Number of Patients provided for on the 1st day of January 1904.	Total Cost of Buildings and Land up to the 1st day of January 1904.	Cost per Bed of Buildings and Land.	Average Weekly Cost per Head in respect of Interest and Repayment of Loans for Land and Buildings, Rental of Land and Buildings, and Repairs for Year ended the 31st day of March 1903.*
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beds, Herts and Hunts - - - - -	1,030	166,100	161 5 3	- 1 8½
Berks, Reading, &c. - - - - -	802	174,279	217 16 1	- 1 10
Brecon and Radnor - - - - -	364	134,787	370 6 -	Not open for
Bucks - - - - -	452	170,549	377 6 5	3 5 4*
		(126,816).	(280 1 1).	
Cambridge County and Borough, and Isle of Ely -	639	120,000	187 15 10	- - 7½
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke -	631	87,534	138 14 6	- - 7¾
		(47,261).	(74 17 11).	
Cheshire, Birkenhead, &c. :				
Chester - - - - -	1,038	223,497	215 6 3	- 3 2½
Parkside - - - - -	806	223,854	277 14 8	- 2 2½
Cornwall - - - - -	755	123,000	162 18 3	- 2 1½
		(96,252).	(127 9 8).	
Cumberland and Westmorland - - - - -	729	140,354	192 10 7	- 2 -
Denbigh, Anglesea, &c. - - - - -	819	163,491	199 12 5	- 2 10½
Derbyshire - - - - -	742	200,327	269 19 8	- 1 10½
Devon and Devonport - - - - -	1,182	195,177	165 2 6	- 2 -½
Dorset - - - - -	717	135,910	189 11 -	- 3 -
Durham County, Gateshead &c. - - - - -	1,588	249,975	157 8 4	- 5 2½
Essex and Colchester - - - - -	1,897	307,416	162 1 1	- 2 8
Glamorgan and Swansea - - - - -	1,801	376,978	209 6 4	- 3 10
		(402,134).	(223 5 8).	
Gloucester County and City - - - - -	1,106	231,951	209 14 5	- - 8¼
Hants - - - - -	1,166	196,684	168 13 8	- 3 5½
Hereford County and Borough - - - - -	546	144,831	265 5 2	- 5 1½
Herts - - - - -	576	202,488	351 10 10	- 8 -½
Kent and Gravesend ;				
Barming Heath - - - - -	1,425	299,256	210 - -	- 1 2½
Chartham - - - - -	1,138	269,093	236 9 3	- 1 8¼
Lancashire and County Boroughs, &c. :				
Rainhill - - - - -	1,866	458,047	245 9 5	- 5 -½
Prestwich - - - - -	2,620	409,049	156 2 6	- 5 -½
Lancaster - - - - -	2,100	345,805	164 13 4	- 5 -½
Whittingham - - - - -	2,110	454,643	215 9 5	- 5 -½
Winwick - - - - -	2,050	439,427	214 7 1	- 5 -½
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	475	96,551	203 5 4	- 1 8½
Lincoln (Lincoln and Holland Divisions), &c. -	716	178,183	248 17 2	1 1 6*
Lincoln (Kesteven Division) - - - - -	420	154,642	368 3 11	- 9 5
London County :				
Banstead - - - - -	2,458	416,640	169 10 1	- 4 3¾
Bexley - - - - -	2,098	451,590	215 4 11	- 4 -
Oane Hill - - - - -	2,078	395,430	190 5 10	- 4 -½
Olaybury - - - - -	2,226	530,703	238 8 3	- 4 2½
Colney Hatch - - - - -	2,139	440,476	205 18 6	- 4 7½
Hanwell - - - - -	2,331	422,636	181 6 3	- 4 -½
Manor - - - - -	700	110,432	157 15 2	- 6 7
Horton - - - - -	2,024	461,625	228 1 6	- 4 -½
Epileptic Colony - - - - -	325	91,898	282 15 3	Not open for

* The asylum was undergoing extension during the year.

NOTES.

Col. 2.—Number of patients for whom accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds or not) was provided on January 1st, 1904 (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space and at least 66 feet of floor space in infirmary dormitories, and counting each single room as for one bed only). In some asylums, the actual number of beds in position (whether occupied or not) and the actual number of patients in the asylum exceeded the above figures.

Col. 3.—Including fittings, plant, machinery, and other capital expenditure. In some cases the amounts are only approximately correct, and, as regards certain old-established asylums, may include expenditure of which the benefits are exhausted. The total includes loans outstanding to the amount of 9,151,721l.; the remainder of the indebtedness has been extinguished.

AND WALES.

January 1904, and the AVERAGE COST per head of LUNATICS during the Year of March 1903.

6. Average Weekly Cost per Head for Maintenance and other Charges not included in Col.5 for Year ended the 31st day of March 1903.	7. Total Average Weekly Cost per Head for Year ended the 31st day of March 1903.	8. Receipts from—			9. <i>Receipts from Visiting Committees of other Asylums.</i>
		(a) Parliamentary Grants and Pay- ments by County and County Borough Councils from Exchequer Contri- bution Account.	(b) Payment for Patients.	(c) Rates.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
reception of patients.					
- 9 7½	- 11 4	12,678 12 -	3,099 17 1	15,009 18 2	1,647
- 8 9¾	- 10 7¾	6,300 16 1	1,895 8 10	6,561 2 6	1,552
- 8 6½	3 13 10½	5,128 1 8	2,181 11 4	6,981 14 1	—
- 9 5½	- 10 1½	5,646 8 4	1,280 10 10	9,084 4 11	—
- 9 -¼	- 9 8	5,566 9 11	2,406 15 2	6,447 1 6	1,361
- 7 11	- 11 1½	6,450 2 6	2,551 1 2	12,574 10 2	1,139
- 9 2¾	- 11 4½	7,087 12 2	2,995 6 10	11,232 2 -	—
- 10 8½	- 12 10¾	7,721 12 7	4,994 16 2	15,182 8 4	—
- 8 9	- 10 9	5,866 16 6	4,368 3 9	7,899 6 11	—
- 9 1½	- 11 11½	7,174 15 3	3,527 11 2	9,051 8 11	—
- 9 9½	- 11 7½	6,959 17 2	3,288 - -	12,472 16 9	2,071
- 9 5	- 11 5½	10,938 18 7	3,640 8 2	19,410 18 5	—
- 9 -¾	- 12 -¾	6,128 19 1	7,583 10 7	8,255 17 4	726
- 12 7½	- 17 10½	11,958 17 3	3,507 9 1	36,972 12 6	151
- 10 7¼	- 13 3¼	17,971 9 1	8,941 17 6	34,352 11 10	—
- 9 2	- 13 -	12,333 11 7	5,819 8 5	38,331 - -	—
- 8 10½	- 9 7½	9,584 3 -	2,699 9 5	17,690 19 4	1,382
- 10 1	- 13 6½	9,362 9 -	3,859 4 6	18,868 - 6	—
- 10 2¾	- 15 4¼	4,579 7 9	880 9 7	10,513 13 2	—
- 11 8½	- 19 9½	6,579 7 1	1,735 15 5	4,699 17 8	8,089
- 12 2½	- 13 4¼	12,651 2 5	3,738 11 2	32,625 10 11	2,014
- 12 4¾	- 14 -½	8,934 6 4	5,229 4 11	28,577 10 1	2,208
- 9 4	- 14 4½	18,454 18 3	3,768 11 -	37,448 11 6	367
- 9 2¼	- 14 2¼	26,188 6 -	7,020 3 10	47,846 14 4	—
- 9 8½	- 14 8½	38,713 3 4	11,683 4 -	115,120 13 10	—
- 9 -¼	- 14 1¼				
- 10 11½	- 16 -¾	4,114 19 5	1,751 4 8	8,383 1 10	—
- 9 5	- 11 1½				
- 9 10½	1 11 4½	7,309 6 -	7,442 16 3	10,538 16 8	—
- 12 3½	1 1 8½	2,324 17 2	720 1 6	3,450 5 3	84
- 10 5½	- 14 8½	24,683 5 8	4,212 3 8	54,522 - 5	—
- 11 5	- 15 5	20,591 16 8	4,278 19 5	44,870 8 3	—
- 11 8¾	- 15 9¾	21,594 5 9	3,778 - 1	45,586 10 1	—
- 12 2½	- 16 5	23,328 3 5	9,612 16 -	51,529 3 2	—
- 11 8½	- 16 3¼	25,121 6 7	4,127 15 11	55,722 14 7	—
- 10 11½	- 14 11¼	25,172 14 -	4,861 19 9	54,076 1 11	—
- 11 9½	- 18 4½	6,257 10 2	4,726 - 10	16,266 15 10	—
- 11 7¾	- 15 7½	5,379 2 1	952 2 4	37,108 14 7	—
reception of patients.	—	—	—	—	—

NOTES.—cont.

Col. 8.—The allocation of the receipts between (a), (b), and (c) is, as respects certain asylums, only approximate.
(a) Includes payments made from moneys voted by Parliament in respect of criminal lunatics, and the 4s. a week payable out of the Exchequer Contribution Account in respect of pauper lunatics.
(b) Includes the amounts received by the asylum for private patients and amounts recovered by guardians from relatives of pauper lunatics.
(c) Includes the remainder of the sums received to defray the expenses of the asylums, including payments for repairs.
Col. 9.—The amounts in this column are included in the amounts shown in column 8 against the asylums of the counties, &c., to which the lunatics are chargeable.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
ASYLUM.	Number of Patients provided for on the 1st day of January 1904.	Total Cost of Buildings and Land up to the 1st day of January 1904.	Cost per Bed of Buildings and Land.	Average Weekly Cost per Head in respect of Interest and Repayment of Loans for Land and Buildings, Rental of Land and Buildings, and Repairs for Year ended the 31st Day of March 1903.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS—continued.		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Middlesex - - - - -	1,413	458,530	324 10 2	- 4 10 ¹ / ₄
Monmouth - - - - -	977	151,167	154 14 6	- 2 6 ⁷ / ₈
Norfolk - - - - -	1,000	407,609	407 12 2	- 4 11 ¹ / ₄
Northampton - - - - -	948	207,401	218 15 6	- 3 7
		(174,718).	(184 14 5).	
Northumberland - - - - -	803	177,921	221 11 5	- 3 6 ³ / ₄
Nottingham - - - - -	452	153,966	340 12 8	- 5 4 ¹ / ₄
Oxford County and City - - - - -	534	133,994	250 18 6	- 2 4
Salop and Montgomery, &c. - - - - -	751	163,823	218 2 9	- - 8 ³ / ₄
Somerset and Bath :--				
Wells - - - - -	932	128,737	138 2 7	- 1 2 ¹ / ₈
Cotford - - - - -	450	178,410	396 9 4	- 7 2 ³ / ₄
		(182,105).	(400 9 6).	
Staffordshire and Newcastle-under-Lyme :--				
Stafford - - - - -	872	262,084	300 11 1	- 1 4
Burntwood - - - - -	902	167,541	185 14 10	- 2 7 ¹ / ₂
Cheddleton - - - - -	618	262,264	424 7 6	- 14 -
Suffolk, East and West - - - - -	900	201,952	224 7 9	- 7 1
Surrey and Guildford - - - - -	1,405	298,620	212 10 9	- 2 11 ³ / ₄
Sussex, East - - - - -	1,115	*	-	Not open for
,, West - - - - -	783	262,195	334 17 2	- 8 1
		(224,160).	(287 11 4).	
Warwick, Coventry, &c. - - - - -	945	262,280	277 10 11	- 3 - ¹ / ₂
		(188,508).	(199 9 5).	
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	318	75,980	238 18 7	- 4 5
Wilts - - - - -	950	181,537	191 1 10	- 2 8 ³ / ₄
Worcestershire, Dudley, &c. - - - - -	1,168	167,226	143 3 5	- 1 9 ³ / ₈
York, North Riding - - - - -	763	189,319	248 2 6	- 2 1
		(155,168).	(203 7 3).	
York, West Riding, Bradford, &c. :--				
Wakefield - - - - -	1,949	403,294	206 18 6	- 3 5 ¹ / ₈
		(327,721).	(168 2 11).	
Wadsley - - - - -	1,610	366,830	227 16 11	- 1 1 ³ / ₈
		(314,627).	(195 8 4).	
Menston - - - - -	1,594	447,850	280 19 2	- 5 5 ³ / ₈
		(406,383).	(254 18 10).	
Scalebor Park - - - - -	246	125,668	510 16 11	+8 14 9
York, East Riding - - - - -	487	80,649	165 12 1	- - 4 ⁵ / ₈
		(105,573).	(210 13 4).	
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.				
Birmingham :--				
Winson Green - - - - -	874	170,147	194 13 7	- - 4 ⁵ / ₈
Rubery Hill - - - - -	817	186,273	227 19 11	- 4 10 ¹ / ₈
Brighton - - - - -	824	152,695	185 6 2	- - 10 ¹ / ₂
Bristol - - - - -	955	239,681	250 19 6	- 5 4
Canterbury - - - - -	155	75,910	489 14 10	Not open for
Croydon - - - - -	435	*	-	Not open for
Derby - - - - -	350	58,000	165 14 3	- 5 6 ¹ / ₂
Exeter - - - - -	378	98,400	260 6 4	- 6 8
Hull - - - - -	562	118,905	211 11 6	- 3 6 ³ / ₈
Ipswich - - - - -	321	44,670	139 3 2	- 1 10 ³ / ₈
Leicester - - - - -	868	178,475	205 12 4	- 3 10 ¹ / ₄
London (City of) - - - - -	572	192,733	336 19 2	- 15 - ¹ / ₈
Middlesbrough - - - - -	420	135,087	321 12 9	- 5 3
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	840	266,752	317 11 2	- 5 6 ⁷ / ₈
Norwich - - - - -	394	79,357	201 8 3	- 7 1 ¹ / ₄
Nottingham - - - - -	771	128,000	166 - 4	- 3 1
Plymouth - - - - -	260	60,793	233 16 4	- 5 -
Portsmouth - - - - -	703	177,423	250 11 11	- 3 3 ¹ / ₂
Sunderland - - - - -	403	138,617	343 19 3	- 7 11 ¹ / ₂
West Ham - - - - -	800	353,340	441 13 6	- 7 9
		(331,014).	(410 7 7).	
TOTAL - - - - -	87,277	19,167,418	223 11 9	- 4 0
		(18,981,039).	(217 9 7).	

* The asylum is under construction, and the total cost has not yet been ascertained.

6. Average Weekly Cost per Head for Maintenance and other Charges not included in Col. 5 for Year ended the 31st day of March 1903.	7. Total Average Weekly Cost per Head for Year ended the 31st day of March 1903.	8. Receipts from—			9. <i>Receipts from Visiting Committees of other Asylums.</i>
		(a) Parliamentary Grants and Pay- ments by County and County Borough Councils from Exchequer Contri- bution Account.	(b) Payment for Patients.	(c) Rates.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
- 11 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,828 6 -	4,969 16 4	43,064 4 8	585
- 7 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 10 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,425 16 11	4,036 10 7	12,147 6 11	—
- 10 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 15 10	8,367 1 6	1,882 14 9	16,621 5 -	1,207
- 8 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 12 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	7,034 11 8	3,276 - 10	14,103 9 6	837
- 11 - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 14 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,913 6 6	2,443 9 5	15,324 17 6	366
- 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 17 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,303 3 7	1,153 - 9	6,821 5 6	—
- 8 5	- 10 9	5,258 13 11	861 - 6	10,002 6 1	—
- 9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 10 5	8,606 - -	2,289 - -	12,469 - -	—
- 8 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 9 11	8,621 11 2	3,731 19 8	12,790 6 3	—
- 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 16 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,115 - -	1,485 - -	7,092 - -	—
- 9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,719 9 3	2,172 4 5	12,873 15 8	1,312
- 10 1	- 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,081 10 9	2,621 18 9	14,754 6 8	1,098
- 10 7	1 4 7	6,000 - -	1,804 - -	13,590 - -	215
- 11 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 18 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	7,224 4 -	1,257 18 6	16,967 17 6	—
- 11 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,119 10 -	3,545 - -	33,555 6 2	—
reception of patients.	—	—	—	—	—
- 12 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,633 15 8	1,932 6 8	17,365 14 3	4,452
- 9 10	- 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,096 17 11	4,433 12 11	18,799 6 10	—
- 10 11	- 15 4	2,335 13 8	2,273 - 10	3,584 16 -	3,952
- 9 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 12 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	9,759 - -	3,457 - -	14,268 - -	—
- 7 11 $\frac{3}{2}$	- 9 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9,720 - -	3,288 - -	13,358 - -	—
- 11 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 13 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,188 14 11	5,624 18 5	13,408 1 -	—
- 10 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 14 - $\frac{1}{4}$	16,623 - -	4,587 - -	46,392 - -	—
- 9 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 10 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,662 - -	6,113 - -	31,898 - -	—
- 9 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 15 2	14,700 - -	7,554 - -	45,186 - -	—
† 4 12 10	† 13 7 7	—	1,329 - -	10,034 - -	—
- 8 2	- 8 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	3,902 6 11	1,317 18 2	4,127 18 10	2,198
- 10 - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 10 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	6,927 19 11	3,424 9 9	11,536 3 3	1,490
- 8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 13 - $\frac{5}{8}$	8,105 - 7	904 1 6	11,351 14 1	—
- 9 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,094 - 5	1,794 1 10	16,005 9 5	—
- 10 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,638 8 -	3,288 5 3	15,356 12 -	2,716
reception of patients.	—	—	—	—	—
reception of patients.	—	—	—	—	—
- 10 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 16 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	2,816 17 2	1,652 1 3	4,493 16 3	844
- 10 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 17 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	1,494 16 1	7,313 8 8	5,461 5 10	1,502
- 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 14 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	4,780 - 4	2,218 10 9	10,249 4 2	841
- 10 11	- 12 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	1,774 1 11	1,456 6 10	8,895 11 11	—
- 11 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 14 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	5,897 19 7	1,818 - -	12,486 11 11	5,460
- 12 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,968 9 1	12,672 14 2	8,991 - -	—
- 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,054 5 4	866 15 7	6,111 2 -	655
- 11 - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 16 7	6,730 - -	2,444 - -	16,141 - -	1,726
- 9 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 17 - $\frac{3}{8}$	2,824 4 -	658 1 6	7,605 9 -	23
- 9 11	- 13 -	6,732 - -	2,647 - -	9,264 - -	2,086
- 10 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 15 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,542 16 -	1,544 - -	3,771 4 -	—
- 11 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 14 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,258 - -	4,532 - -	12,335 - -	—
- 11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 19 - $\frac{1}{4}$	2,978 - -	1,254 - -	7,103 - -	457
- 12 10	1 - 7	6,108 - -	1,975 - -	19,305 - -	—
- 10 2	- 14 2	745,802 2	289,163 5 11	1,592,232 6 5	55,913

† The asylum was open for only part of the year, and is altogether for private patients.

SCOT-

RETURN of EXPENDITURE on DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS up to during the Year ended the

1.					2.		3.	4.	5.
DISTRICT ASYLUMS. (b)					Number of Patients provided for on 1st January 1904. (d)		Total Cost of Buildings and Land, including Cost of Fittings, Plant and Machinery, and other Capital Expenditure, up to 15th May 1903.	Cost per Bed of Buildings and Land. (f)	Average Weekly Cost per Head in respect of Interest and Repayment of Loans for Land and Buildings, Rental of Land and Buildings, and Repairs, for Year ended 15th May 1903. (g)
					(a). Number of Patients resident on 1st January 1904. (e)	(b). Number of Patients for whom each Asylum could properly provide at 15th May 1903.			
1	Argyll	-	-	-	439	450	£ 102,464	£ 228	£ s. d. - 3 4
2	Ayr	-	-	-	518	460	88,850	193	- 2 7
3	Banff	-	-	-	171	200	34,712	174	- 2 1
4	Elgin	-	-	-	173	210	26,697	127	- 1 10
5	Fife	-	-	-	566	545	107,051	196	- 2 10
6	Glasgow (Gartloch)	-	-	-	639	684	284,079	415	- 11 3
7	Glasgow (Woodilee)	-	-	-	865	976	376,356	386	- 7 8
8	Govan	-	-	-	473	510	312,697	613	- 13 10
9	Haddington	-	-	-	161	152	29,140	192	- 2 2
10	Inverness	-	-	-	669	583	120,160	206	- 3 8
11	Kirklands (c)	-	-	-	216	197	36,329	184	- 5 3
12	Lanark	-	-	-	886	950	266,094	280	- 7 11
13	Midlothian	-	-	-	337	326	145,452	446	- 9 5
14	Perth	-	-	-	374	360	77,161	214	- 2 9
15	Roxburgh	-	-	-	326	315	115,764	368	- 5 -
16	Stirling	-	-	-	684	710	153,312	216	- 3 8
Totals and Averages -					7,497	7,628	2,276,318	298	- 5 11

NOTES.

- (a) With consent of the Home Office the financial part of this Return has been made up to 15th May, which is the date of the close of the financial year in Scotland.
- (b) The pauper lunatics of the following lunacy districts were not provided for during the year to 15th May 1903 in district asylums belonging to themselves, but under contracts or temporary arrangements in district asylums belonging to other lunacy districts, or in royal or parochial asylums; or in the case of Dumfries district in the Crichton Royal Institution under a statutory provision: -Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Aberdeen City, Aberdeen County, Kincardine, Forfar, Dundee, Edinburgh, Leith, Renfrew, Dumfries. Of these the following have since built, or are building, or have acquired district asylums: -Aberdeen City, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Renfrew.
- (c) The Kirklands Asylum is an asylum owned jointly by two district lunacy boards, but is not strictly speaking a district asylum.
- (d) Under the heading of column 2, two columns have been inserted, one (a) giving the number of patients resident at 1st January 1904, and the other, (b) giving the number for which each asylum could properly provide at 15th May 1903, irrespective of the number resident. This second column has been inserted in order to show the figures on which the "cost per bed," required by column 4, has been arrived at. It will be observed that in some cases the asylum is regarded as overcrowded, and that in others there is spare accommodation.
- (e) The difference between the total figures in column 2 (a), and the total number of patients resident in district asylums at 1st January, as given in the Board's 46th Annual Report, arises from the fact that between 15th May 1903 and 1st January 1904 the Dundee Royal Asylum was sold and became the Dundee District Asylum. That asylum is omitted here, not falling as a district asylum within the financial year to which the Return refers. The number of patients returned as resident at 1st January includes 288 private patients paying low rates of board, and receiving the same accommodation and much the same treatment as pauper patients.

LAND.

15th May 1903, and of the AVERAGE COST per head of Lunatics
15th day of May 1903. (a)

6. Average Weekly Cost per Head for Maintenance and other Charges not included in Col. 5, for Year ended 15th May 1903.	7. Total Average Weekly Cost per Head for Year ended 15th May 1903.	8. Receipts.				
		(a). (h) Grant to Poor Law Authorities received from the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account for Pauper Lunatics in District Asylums and Receipts by District Lunacy Boards for Maintenance of Criminal Patients.	(b). Receipts by District Lunacy Boards for Private Patients, and Sums recovered by Parishes from Relatives of Patients maintained in District Asylums or from other Sources.	(c). Receipts by District Lunacy Boards on account of the Maintenance of Patients, less Receipts entered in Cols. (a) and (b).	(d). (i) Receipts by District Lunacy Boards from Annual Rates levied in connection with Erection and Repair of District Asylums.	(e). Total Receipt of District Lunacy Boards under Cols. (c) and (d).
£ s. d. - 10 1	£ s. d. - 13 5	£ 3,567	£ 657	£ 8,248	£ 3,224	£ 11,472
- 10 6	- 13 1	4,352	1,125	8,586	3,500	12,086
- 7 6	- 9 7	1,575	110	1,434	926	2,360
- 8 5	- 10 3	1,383	470	2,156	825	2,981
- 9 9	- 12 7	4,577	1,122	8,161	4,000	12,161
- 11 2	1 2 5	5,650	78	9,399	18,000	27,399
- 10 6	- 18 2	8,096	278	13,719	17,720	31,439
- 10 10	1 4 8	4,341	679	10,110	17,413	27,523
- 8 8	- 10 10	1,229	353	2,121	850	2,971
- 9 10	- 13 6	5,526	701	9,570	5,700	15,270
- 9 5	- 14 8	1,847	164	3,272	2,900	6,172
- 7 11	- 15 10	7,107	1,880	12,850	17,100	29,950
- 9 5	- 18 10	2,339	1,976	5,759	7,250	13,009
- 10 3	- 13 -	3,167	613	6,042	2,700	8,742
- 11 1	- 16 1	2,594	1,063	5,237	4,000	9,237
- 10 5	- 14 1	5,815	1,831	12,224	6,500	18,724
- 9 11	- 15 10	63,165	13,100	118,888	112,608	231,496

NOTES—cont.

(f) The figures in column 4 are the results of calculations made on figures in columns 2 (b) and 3.

(g) The calculations in columns 5 and 6 are founded on the average number of patients resident during the financial year ended 15th May 1903. The figures in column 5 are calculated on those in column 8 (d) ; and those in column 6 are calculated on the total cost of maintenance arrived at by adding together the figures in columns (a), (b), and (c) under head 8. The great differences shown between the various asylums in the weekly cost per head in respect of interest, &c., is in some cases, and to some extent, explained by the fact that the debt originally incurred in their construction has been wholly or nearly extinguished, without fresh debt having been incurred to any considerable extent. The Elgin District Asylum and the Kirklands Asylum were in existence long before their acquisition by the district boards to which they belong.

(h) District Asylums in Scotland receive nothing from Parliamentary Grants or from Exchequer contributions. The contribution from the Local Taxation Account towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics is in Scotland a fixed sum, which is distributed by the Secretary for Scotland directly to the parishes concerned, after claims have been examined and passed by the Local Government Board and the General Board of Lunacy. The figures in column 8 (a) are, therefore, so far as relates to the grant, merely an estimate founded upon the number of pauper patients in each district asylum at 1st January 1903.

(i) These are county and burgh rates in connection with the provision of district asylums, and include repairs, interest on loans, and instalments of principal towards extinction of debt.

General Board of Lunacy for Scotland,
Edinburgh, 10th February 1905.

T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

IRE-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
ASYLUM.	Number of Patients Provided for on the 1st day of January 1904.	Total Cost of Buildings and Land up to the 1st day of January 1904.	Cost per Bed of Buildings and Land.	Average Weekly Cost per Head in respect of Interest and Repayment of Loans for Land and Buildings, Rental of Land and Buildings, and Repairs for Year ended the 31st day of March 1903..
Antrim - - -	400	£ s. d. 132,595 11 6	£ s. d. 331 9 9	£ s. d. - 5 - $\frac{3}{4}$
Armagh - - -	434	117,135 7 7	269 17 11	- 2 6 $\frac{5}{8}$
Ballinasloe - - -	1,084	168,741 1 11	155 13 4	- 2 1
Belfast - - -	730	151,589 9 11	207 13 2	- 2 - $\frac{5}{8}$
Carlow - - -	347	78,153 9 3	225 4 6	- 2 - $\frac{7}{8}$
Oastlebar - - -	419	79,272 19 2	*164 1 6	- 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Clonmel - - -	642	75,214 11 9	117 3 2	- 1 2 $\frac{1}{8}$
Cork - - -	1,286	215,550 5 3	167 12 3	- 1 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
Downpatrick - - -	621	131,868 - 3	*196 16 4	- 1 10
Ennis - - -	314	58,866 7 10	187 9 5	- - 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Enniscorthy - - -	457	94,055 7 11	205 16 3	- 2 - $\frac{1}{8}$
Kilkenny - - -	420	72,334 15 5	172 4 6	- 2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Killarney - - -	658	82,116 16 10	124 15 11	- 1 9 $\frac{3}{8}$
Letterkenny - - -	520	96,994 7 7	*182 15 2	- 1 9 $\frac{5}{8}$
Limerick - - -	673	81,827 3 5	121 11 9	- 1 7 $\frac{3}{8}$
Londonderry - - -	395	85,904 11 2	*195 15 8	- 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Maryborough - - -	570	104,395 17 5	183 3 -	- 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monaghan - - -	673	123,308 17 7	183 4 5	- 2 5 $\frac{7}{8}$
Mullingar - - -	864	176,862 5 2	204 14 -	- 3 6 $\frac{7}{8}$
Omagh - - -	737	130,020 10 10	176 8 4	- 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Richmond and Portrane - - -	3,218	541,128 13 -	168 3 2	- 4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sligo - - -	636	104,577 7 5	164 8 7	- 1 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
Waterford - - -	439	96,117 7 2	*215 2 11	- 2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
TOTAL, IRELAND - - -	16,537	2,998,631 5 4	*179 7 5	- 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

* In these cases the following sums were respectively deducted from the totals shown in column 3 before calculating additions are not, therefore, taken into account in column 2, viz. :—Castlebar, 10,526*l.* : Downpatrick, 9,643*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

Office of Lunatic Asylums, }
Dublin Castle, }
23rd January 1905. }

LAND.

6. Average Weekly Cost per Head for Main- tenance and other Charges not included in column 5 for Year ended the 31st day of March 1903.	7. Total Average Weekly Cost per Head for the Year ended the 31st day of March 1903.	8. Receipts from—		
		(a) Parliamentary Grants and Payments by County and County Borough Councils from Exchequer Contribution Account.	(b) Payment for Patients.	(c) Rates.
£ s. d. - 8 1 ³ / ₄	£ s. d. - 13 2 ¹ / ₂	£ s. d. 4,956 15 4	£ s. d. 325 - -	£ s. d. 11,593 4 8
- 8 2 ¹ / ₄	- 10 8 ⁷ / ₈	4,953 4 -	285 10 7	10,209 16 -
- 8 8 ¹ / ₈	- 10 9 ¹ / ₈	11,965 - 6	174 10 -	22,206 - 10
- 9 1 ¹ / ₄	- 11 1 ⁷ / ₈	9,305 6 8	541 9 3	16,331 12 4
- 8 6 ³ / ₄	- 10 7 ⁵ / ₈	3,761 6 9	276 9 5	7,260 19 7
- 7 7 ³ / ₄	- 9 6 ¹ / ₂	6,047 9 4	91 13 2	9,358 10 8
- 8 9 ³ / ₄	- 9 11 ⁷ / ₈	7,474 19 6	165 8 7	10,819 - 6
- 8 10 ⁷ / ₈	- 10 8	16,389 - 10	663 3 6	28,440 19 2
- 8 9 ³ / ₈	- 10 7 ³ / ₈	5,808 16 6	680 16 9	11,076 3 5
- 9 1 ³ / ₈	- 9 8 ¹ / ₂	3,908 12 7	480 10 1	5,456 1 9
- 9 10 ⁵ / ₈	- 11 10 ³ / ₄	4,669 12 11	257 2 5	10,139 18 1
- 8 11	- 11 2 ³ / ₄	4,287 4 4	220 16 5	8,808 15 8
- 8 2 ³ / ₈	- 9 11 ³ / ₄	5,908 4 6	98 16 6	9,778 10 6
- 8 8 ³ / ₈	- 10 6	6,398 16 -	193 1 2	11,393 10 -
- 8 7 ³ / ₈	- 10 2 ³ / ₄	6,256 18 11	225 18 6	10,889 3 6
- 9 4 ³ / ₄	- 11 4	4,967 9 5	389 16 10	8,359 8 1
- 9 3 ⁵ / ₈	- 12 0 ¹ / ₈	5,183 1 9	185 3 10	15,024 12 3
- 8 5 ⁵ / ₈	- 10 11 ¹ / ₂	8,428 10 7	193 14 9	14,771 9 5
- 9 7 ³ / ₈	- 13 2 ¹ / ₄	8,641 14 1	575 10 10	27,403 6 2
- 8 10 ⁵ / ₈	- 11 3 ⁷ / ₈	6,805 8 1	511 19 10	11,522 11 11
- 10 5 ³ / ₄	- 14 11	23,466 11 7	2,245 - 4	80,027 4 3
- 8 4 ³ / ₄	- 10 1 ⁷ / ₈	6,861 2 8	70 2 5	11,912 - -
- 9 - ¹ / ₄	- 11 11	5,157 19 3	377 6 9	11,015 9 6
- 8 10 ³ / ₈	- 11 1 ⁷ / ₈	171,603 6 1	9,229 1 11	363,798 8 3

the cost per bed, as shown in column 4, as they related to expenditure on additions in course of erection, and which Letterkenny, 1,960*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* ; Londonderry, 8,569*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* ; Waterford, 1,668*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* ; and Total, 32,367*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*

G. P. O'FARRELL,
E. M. COURTENAY,
Inspectors of Lunatics.

c 2

SUMMARY.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.		
							(a)	(b)	(c)
ASYLUM.	Number of Patients provided for on the 1st day of January 1904.	Total Cost of Buildings and Land up to the 1st day of January 1904.	Cost per Bed of Buildings and Land.	Average Weekly Cost per Head in respect of Interest and Repayment of Loans for Land and Buildings, Rental of Land and Buildings, and Repairs for Year ended the 31st day of March 1903.	Average Weekly Cost per Head for Maintenance and other Charges not included in Col. 5 for Year ended the 31st day of March 1903.	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head for Year ended the 31st day of March 1903.	Parliamentary Grants and Payments by County and County Borough Councils from Exchequer Contribution Account.	Payment for Patients.	Rates.
England and Wales.	87,277	19,167,418	£ s. d. 223 11 9	£ s. d. - 4 -	£ s. d. - 10 2	£ s. d. - 14 2	£ s. d. 745,802 2 7	£ s. d. 289,163 5 11	£ s. d. 1,592,232 6 5
Scotland -	7,628	2,276,318	298 - -	- 5 11	- 9 11	- 15 10	63,165 - -	13,100 - -	231,496 - -
Ireland -	16,537	2,998,631	179 7 5	- 2 3½	- 8 10⅝	- 11 17⁄8	171,603 6 1	9,229 1 11	363,798 8 3
Grand Totals -	111,442	24,442,367	222 8 5*	- 3 10¼	- 9 11¼	- 13 9½	980,570 8 8	311,492 7 10	2,187,526 14 8

* This is the average obtained by dividing the total cost (column 3) by the total number of patients provided for (column 2).

*Suicides and some other Fatal Casualties and Injuries
in County and Borough Asylums.*

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Seventeen deaths from suicide were recorded during the year in County and Borough Asylums. In 2 cases the act was committed before the patient's admission to the Asylum, and in 7 cases while the patient was at home on trial.

Suicides and
some other
fatal casualties
and injuries in
County and
Borough
Asylums.

There remain 8 cases of suicide by patients who were at the time under Asylum treatment. Two of these took their lives by hanging; 2 by wounds to the throat; and 1 each by injuries from fire, by jumping from a window, by self-strangulation, and by self-suffocation.

Three of the 8 patients mentioned in the last paragraph were regarded as actively suicidal, and were under special supervision on that account. Of the others, 1 had some time before been under special supervision, but had apparently improved; the rest seem to have committed suicide under the influence either of sudden impulse or of some hallucination or delusion. In one instance an attendant incurred a reprimand for some degree of negligence; in the others no blame attached to those in charge.

The following are particulars of the 3 cases in which patients succeeded in destroying themselves in spite of the fact that special precautions had been taken to prevent their indulging a known suicidal tendency.

Whittingham Asylum.—J. D., admitted to the Lancashire Asylum at Whittingham in July 1904, was on the night of the 6th of May 1905 in bed in a padded room, where by direction of the superintendent he was visited hourly by two attendants, and observed through a window by one of them every ten minutes. At the visit paid at 2 a.m. on the 7th the patient was found to be asleep and breathing regularly. From that time the attendant who observed him at ten minute intervals saw nothing amiss till 2.45, when he thought the patient was not breathing properly. He called the other attendant, and with him visited the patient, who was found to have strangled himself with a piece of string tied tightly round his neck. The string used had been extracted from the patient's pillow.

Lancashire
Asylum,
Whittingham.
Suicide by
strangulation.

This case, in which proper precautions had been taken and no one could justly be blamed for the occurrence, illustrates the extreme difficulty of frustrating the intention of a patient who is determined to commit suicide.

City of London Asylum.—M. A., who had been under treatment as a lunatic since December 1892, was admitted into the City of London Asylum in February 1896. She was suffering from melancholia and was strongly suicidal. She improved after a time, and in November 1899 the constant supervision to which she had been subjected was removed; but it was restored at the beginning of 1905. At about half-past five

City of London
Asylum.
Suicide by
burning.

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in the morning of the 2nd of February, Nurse L., being in charge of the observation dormitory where M. A. slept, left her post unattended and went to the ward kitchen, 40 yards distant, to warm up some beef tea. The patient availed herself of the opportunity thus afforded to set her night-dress alight, pushing it through the bars of the guard protecting the dormitory fire. On returning Nurse L. found the patient in flames. These she extinguished with the aid of two other nurses, and the injuries were promptly treated; but M. A. died from exhaustion on the 9th of February.

Nurse L. for her neglect of duty in leaving the dormitory was dismissed from the service of the Asylum.

Oxford
Asylum.
Suicide by
hanging.

Oxford Asylum.—R. S., who had been many years in the Oxford Asylum, was on the 10th of May sitting in one of the wards, when at about four o'clock in the afternoon the attendant whose duty it was to keep him under constant observation left the ward to fetch another patient from an adjoining room. On his return, after an absence which he stated to have lasted only a minute or two, he missed R. S. Immediate search was made, and R. S. was discovered hanging by his neckerchief from the rung of a ladder in a cupboard which was generally kept locked, but was temporarily open for the use of some workmen who were engaged in the ward. He was taken down, and artificial respiration was tried but without avail.

The attendant, who bore a good character for efficiency, was severely reprimanded and temporarily suspended by the Committee for his fault in leaving the patient unwatched.

The following cases of fatal casualty and death from injuries other than suicidal are selected for record from among those that have occurred during the year:—

Cornwall
Asylum.
Manslaughter
by another
patient.

Bodmin Asylum.—C. R., admitted into Bodmin Asylum in 1897, was a quiet melancholic patient who many years before had lost his left eye and suffered other serious damage to the face in a dynamite explosion. He had been gradually getting weaker, but had somewhat improved since the beginning of the year. On the night of the 30th of April he was in a dormitory at the Isolation Hospital with two other patients, all three suffering from scabies. J. H., one of the other patients, was an epileptic dement generally quiet and inoffensive, but subject to attacks of excitement before and after fits. At eight o'clock, when the night attendant went to give him a draught, he was shouting, and threw the draught away, under the delusion, as he subsequently stated, that it was poisoned. In consequence of his excitement another attendant was sent over from the main building at 8.30, when the day attendant went off duty; and Dr. Dudley was also telephoned for. After his visit J. H. became fairly quiet. At ten o'clock the attendant who had been sent in was relieved by another, who was to sleep in the hospital

the room assigned to him being adjacent to the dormitory and having a window opening into it. The night attendant sat up in the day room, a few yards distant from the dormitory, leaving the doors of both rooms open. In so doing he was acting in accordance with his orders, it being thought that this arrangement together with hourly visitation of the dormitory was a sufficient precaution, and that his presence in the dormitory, which was of small size, would disturb the patients. The day attendant, instead of using his proper bedroom, slept in the day room, because, as he stated, of the noise made by J. H. Between a quarter and half-past eleven the night attendant heard a rattle, and on going to the dormitory and pushing open the door, which was then shut, found that he could not get in, and that J. H. was in a threatening attitude, brandishing a bedside table. He called the day attendant, and they tried to rush in; but as J. H. raised the table they decided to call further assistance. With the aid of two other attendants the dormitory was entered and J. H. removed. C. R. was then found lying on the floor unconscious with the washstand across his chest. The third patient stated that J. H. had pulled C. R. out of bed and thrown the washstand on him.

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C. R. was attended to by Dr. Layton, the Medical Superintendent, and Dr. Dudley, but died at 3.30 the following morning. The post-mortem examination showed that the injuries consisted of a cut on the right temple penetrating to the bone, a small superficial wound near it, a large contusion on the back of the head, and minor contusions and abrasions. The skull was not fractured nor the brain injured. The injuries were not of themselves sufficient to cause death, but the patient appeared to have succumbed to shock aggravated by his enfeebled condition.

J. H. was committed on a charge of manslaughter, and when the case came on for trial at the Assizes was found unable to plead and ordered to be detained during the King's pleasure.

We expressed to Dr. Layton our opinion that the night attendant ought to have been stationed in the dormitory, especially after the excitement shown by J. H. a few hours before the fatal assault; we also expressed disapproval of the day attendant not occupying the bedroom adjoining the dormitory, which had been assigned to him.

Devon Asylum.—J. M., an imbecile patient admitted into Devon Asylum on the 7th of February, met his death there on the 21st of the same month in the following manner:—

Devon Asylum.
Manslaughter
by another
patient.

He was in bed on the 20th in a single room opening on to one of the galleries, suffering from broncho-pneumonia and diarrhoea. In a single room adjoining, J. C., another patient, was in bed. Both were observed at 12.35 p.m. to be in their rooms; but shortly after J. C. appears to have left his room and passed unobserved into the room occupied by J. M.,

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whom he assaulted violently about the face with the lid of a night commode. This was discovered by an attendant at 12.45; the matter was at once reported, and the injuries treated; but J. M. died at midnight of the 21st.

The post-mortem examination showed two fractures of the lower jaw, one of the upper jaw, and one of the cheek-bone.

Though the medical certificate on which the order for J. C.'s reception had been made stated that he had committed a violent assault on his mother, he had exhibited no homicidal tendency in the Asylum and was not under special supervision; he had had no quarrel with the deceased, nor shown any animosity towards him.

At the coroner's inquest the jury found that J. M. had died from broncho-pneumonia accelerated by shock resulting from the injuries. From statements made by J. C. to the police after his arrest it appears that he was under the delusion that the deceased was his mother, who he thought wished to keep him in the Asylum.

J. C. was committed on a charge of manslaughter, but removed before trial to Broadmoor by warrant of the Secretary of State.

Hants Asylum.
Death from
scalds.

Hants Asylum.—C. H., a female child in the Idiots' Block of the Hants Asylum, died on the 11th of March from shock caused by scalds received the day before in the bath.

The facts proved at the inquest were as follows:—The 10th of March was the day for the weekly general bathing of the patients, who consisted of thirty idiot children and twelve quiet women employed to help. The usual time for the bathing to begin was about 6.15 p.m., when all the patients had finished their tea, and the services of the whole staff of four day nurses and of the women patients were available. The bathing rules required the charge nurse to be present at the bathing of all the patients, and the head or deputy head nurse to be present as far as possible; and they made the charge nurse responsible for the custody of the bath keys. There were two baths, and the practice was for three nurses to be engaged in the bathroom and one in the dormitory, the women patients being employed in bringing the children to and from the bathroom, but not in bathing them.

On the day in question, acting Charge Nurse E., without the knowledge of the Head Nurse, began the bathing, with the assistance of Nurse S. only, at 5.40 p.m., while the elder children were still at tea. Five minutes later she left the bathroom to carry to the dormitory a child who was too delicate to be entrusted to a patient. According to her account the dirty water was then running out of the bath which she had been using, and the hot-water tap was not on. On her way she met a woman patient carrying C. H. towards the bathroom, and on returning, after three or four minutes' absence, found C. H. in the bath with the hot water tap

running. It must be inferred that the woman patient had placed the child in the bath and turned on the hot water ; but Nurse S., who during the whole time was engaged in bathing a child in the other bath, could give no information as to what had occurred, having apparently neither seen nor heard anything that passed.

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Nurse E. immediately removed C. H. ; the scalds, which were very extensive, were dressed, but the child died at 3 a.m. the following day.

The coroner's jury added to their verdict of death by misadventure an expression of their opinion that Nurse E. was not culpably negligent in leaving the bathroom.

The Visiting Committee, however, after investigating the matter, came to the conclusion that she had been guilty of most grossly disobeying the rules, and ordered her to be summarily dismissed. They thought Nurse S. less to blame, as she was young and obeying Nurse E.'s orders, but considered her faculties of sight and hearing so defective as to unfit her to be a nurse, and gave her a month's warning.

It is obvious that in addition to the irregularity of bathing the patients at an unusual hour without the knowledge of the Head Nurse, whose possible supervision was thereby prevented, Nurse E.'s conduct in carrying on the bathing with only one other nurse, and in leaving the bathroom without removing the bath keys, directly contributed to the unfortunate accident.

Lancaster Asylum.—P. J., a general paralytic in the Lancaster Asylum, was on the evening of the 20th of April taken to a bathroom by a young attendant. Before he began to undress the patient, the attendant was asked by a nurse to bring her a bucket of warm water. He quitted the bathroom for this purpose, leaving the patient alone with the bath taps exposed and the door open. Then, on a further request from the nurse, he fetched her, from the day room, a bottle of disinfectant, being absent from the bathroom about three minutes in all, according to his estimate. On returning thither he found P. J. undressed in the bath with buttocks, calves, and feet scalded. The hot water was not then running, and the water in the bath was cool. Three other patients were present, who had entered the room during the attendant's absence, but none of them was capable of giving trustworthy evidence. It is therefore not known whether the patient had undressed himself, gone into the bath, and turned on the hot water, or whether this was the work of the others.

Lancashire
Asylum,
Lancaster.
Death from
scalds.

The scalds, which were not severe, were treated, but the patient died four days later of pneumonia, resulting from septicæmia.

The attendant was summarily dismissed by the Committee for his breach of duty in leaving the patient unattended in

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the bathroom ; the nurse at whose instigation he had done so was given a month's warning.

The coroner's jury took the view, against the evidence of Dr. Cassidy, that the attendant was under the orders of the nurse, and on that account exonerated him from all blame.

London County
Asylum,
Horton.
Murder of
patient by her
husband.

Horton Asylum.—B. C., a patient suffering from acute suicidal melancholia, who had been admitted to the London County Asylum, Horton, in September 1904, was on the afternoon of the 15th of May visited there by her husband. She was in a bed in a single room opening out of a dormitory, a nurse being in charge of her and of another patient in an adjoining room. The husband was taken to his wife's room ; and the nurse, whose instructions were in case of visits to keep far enough off not to interfere with conversation, stood outside the door of the adjoining room in a position where she could see into B. C.'s room through the door, which was left open. Once or twice she walked past and glanced into the room, but did not see or hear anything to arouse suspicion. After a time she crossed the dormitory to remove another patient who had come in. On her return she was met by the husband, who told her that his wife was dead. She thereupon called another nurse, to whom the husband repeated that his wife was dead, stating in reply to questions that she had cut her throat with a razor, which he had given her because he could not bear to see her suffer. He gave the same account subsequently to the charge nurse of the ward and to one of the medical officers. The medical officers were summoned and found B. C. dead, with her throat cut from side to side. An open razor lay with its handle on her right upper arm, and blade pointing towards the body.

At the coroner's inquest the above facts were proved. The medical practitioner who made the post-mortem examination was strongly of opinion that the wound was not self-inflicted, though he was unable to say that it could not possibly have been so caused. The point was immaterial as regards the husband's criminal liability, as he would be equally guilty of murder whether he inflicted the wound himself or handed his wife the razor to enable her to do so. The coroner's jury, however found that the wound was inflicted by the husband, against whom they returned a verdict of wilful murder.

The case was tried before Mr. Justice Bray at Guildford Summer Assizes, when, in addition to the above evidence, it was proved that the deceased continually wrote letters to the prisoner appealing to him to come and end her dreadful suffering and torture, and in one of them asked him to bring "a R" if possible. It was contended, on the prisoner's behalf, that his mind had become unhinged by the receipt of these letters, and the medical officer of the prison in which he had been confined gave the opinion that he was of unsound mind at the time of the occurrence.

The jury found that the prisoner was guilty of the act, but insane when he committed it, and he was accordingly ordered to be detained in custody during pleasure. The jury added to their verdict a recommendation that such letters as those written by the deceased should not be allowed to go out of the Asylum. It was stated, on behalf of the medical superintendent, that he had known nothing of the letters, which must have been smuggled out, but that inquiry should be made. The judge, while disclaiming on the jury's behalf and his own all intention of reflecting on any individual, concurred in the view that the letters should not have got out, and said that the proper authorities should make careful inquiries into the matter and see that it did not occur again.

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From the inquiry subsequently made by the Committee, it appeared that of the letters received by the prisoner from the patient, nine had been examined and passed by the medical officers, two had been improperly posted by a junior nurse, who was reprimanded by the Committee for this breach of rules, and the rest, a large number, were probably handed by the patient to the prisoner on his visits. Those passed by the medical officers contained nothing to arouse their suspicions.

Wadsley Asylum.—W. W., admitted into the West Riding Asylum at Wadsley on the 18th of October 1904, died there on the 29th of the following January from the rupture of a duodenal ulcer. Some days before his death there was evidence of old fractures of five ribs on the right and one on the left side. On the post-mortem examination old fractures of the sixth to the tenth ribs on the right, and of the sixth to the eleventh on the left were found. They were from a month to six weeks old and were united, though not firmly. There was no inflammation of the lungs, and in the opinion of the medical superintendent the fractures had nothing to do with the death. There was no history of a struggle or fall in the Asylum; but on account of the patient's restlessness and resistiveness he had been restrained on several occasions.

West Riding
Asylum,
Wadsley.
Death with old
fracture of ribs.

The coroner having decided not to hold an inquest, we expressed to the Committee our view that it would be unsatisfactory if no inquiry were made into the case. The Committee concurring in this view instituted an inquiry, with the result that they were unable to elicit any cause for the injuries, but considered that no blame attached to any of the officers of the Asylum.

J. R., another patient, was admitted to the same Asylum on the 19th of August in an extremely excited and restless state, and was placed in a padded room, where he remained, except when taken out for exercise in charge of two attendants, till his death in the early morning of the 27th. At 2 a.m. on that day the night attendant visited him and gave

Death from
shock due to
fracture of
ribs.

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him some milk and a stimulant draught, which he took without trouble. When visited again at 2.30 he was restless and moving his arms about. At 2.50 the attendant found him collapsed. Dr. Sutherland, an Assistant Medical Officer, was summoned, but before his arrival the patient died at 2.55.

On the post-mortem examination, recent fractures of the second, fourth, and fifth ribs on the right, and of the fourth to the ninth on the left were discovered, and there was a bruise on the sternum. There was very little displacement and no injury to the lungs or pleura. The brain showed the appearance of general paralysis; all the other organs were fairly healthy. Numerous bruises, more or less extensive, existed on various parts of the body, but none except that on the sternum was thought to have any relation to the death. The ribs were not tested as to their breaking strength.

The question how the injuries were caused formed the subject of a prolonged inquiry before the coroner, but without definite result. They were not present when the deceased was examined on admission, and must therefore have been received in the Asylum. There was, however, no record of any struggle, blow, or fall, and all the attendants who had had charge of him denied having witnessed any such occurrence. Dr. Sutherland was of opinion that the injuries might have been caused by a blow of the fist, or more probably by a fall. He thought that a fall on the floor would not have caused them, but that a fall on rolled-up mattresses might. There was evidence that the patient frequently rolled up his mattresses. An independent medical witness who was called expressed a doubt as to a fall on the mattresses being sufficient to produce the injuries.

The jury, who visited and inspected the padded room, found that the deceased died from shock caused by fractured ribs and bruises, but that as to how the injuries were inflicted there was not sufficient evidence to show. They added a recommendation that the floors of the padded rooms should be padded so as to prevent injuries to lunatics, and the mattresses fastened down to prevent removal.

The Committee subsequently instituted a further inquiry into the case, with the result that they came to the conclusion that no blame attached to the Asylum officials.

We cannot regard it as satisfactory that such extensive injuries should have been received in the Asylum by these two patients without any evidence being obtainable as to how they were caused.

Zymotic Diseases in County and Borough Asylums.

Particulars as to the occurrence of cases of zymotic and epidemic disease are furnished to us at our periodical visits

to asylums, and, in the event of any serious outbreak, information is supplied to our office during its progress. From these sources of information we are enabled to report that, except in a few instances, the asylums of this country have continued to be comparatively free from any marked epidemic invasion, apart from dysentery, which is really endemic in some asylums, and influenza, which, although far less prevalent than in former years, still continues to recur in the early spring.

Only two cases of *Small-pox* occurred in the 89 asylums, and one of these was in an attendant. *Influenza*, which almost invariably attacked the attendant staff, as well as the patients, occurred in 21 asylums, those most severely invaded being the Parkside, Glamorgan, Chartham, Prestwich, Salop, Cotford, Notts Co., West Sussex, and Isle of Wight Asylums. Cases of *Scarlet fever* were reported at 6 asylums; in 2 the attacks were limited to a single attendant or patient. At the Essex Asylum 3 nurses and 16 female patients were attacked; and in Northampton Asylum there was an outbreak of the disease in the idiot block, 12 children and 5 nurses being attacked in the months of February and March. This was followed in April by 6 cases of German measles amongst the patients and 2 amongst the staff. No asylum inmate has suffered from *Diphtheria*, the only 2 instances of which we are cognisant being in attendants. An outbreak of *Measles* occurred in the Hereford Asylum during February to May, when 31 patients and 3 of the staff suffered. Cases of *Erysipelas* appeared in 39 asylums, in the majority limited to one or two patients; the Denbigh, Chartham, and Wakefield Asylums furnished the largest numbers.

Enteric fever.—Cases of this disease occurred in 26 asylums, but in 16 of these only 1 patient was attacked. In 6 asylums one or more of the attendant staff suffered. There were 7 cases (2 fatal) at the Northumberland Asylum, where a nurse, too, was attacked. It is noteworthy that at this asylum dysentery was unduly prevalent during the year. At the Durham Asylum 6 male patients and an attendant (the first to be attacked) suffered at the commencement of the year, 3 of the attacks being fatal. An investigation made by Dr. Eustace Hill, medical officer of health, showed the drains to be in good order and the water and milk supplies untainted. At the same time Dr. Hill criticised the method of sewage disposal, and made valuable suggestions for its improvement. He also pointed out how possible sources of contamination of the water and milk might be obviated. In the autumn there was a slight outbreak at the Cotford Asylum: 5 female patients, 4 being inmates of the same ward on the ground floor, being attacked. There were 3 deaths. The cause was not ascertained.

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ASYLUMSSmall-pox.
Influenza.

Scarlet fever.

Diphtheria.

Measles.

Erysipelas.

Enteric fever.

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Outbreak at
the Fulbourn
(Cambridge)
Asylum.

The most serious outbreak of enteric fever that has occurred in any asylum for many years apparently commenced in the Cambridge Asylum in the middle of March. Although hitherto this asylum has been free from any serious incidence of such disease, and, moreover, seems to enjoy an immunity from dysentery, we have repeatedly in the past drawn attention to the unhygienic character of certain parts of the building, especially as regards ventilation, light, and the inadequacy of the sanitary arrangements and lack of an isolation hospital. These conditions remaining unchanged, in spite of repeated recommendations, it is not perhaps surprising that the introduction of an infectious disease should have led to an epidemic. In the present outbreak this extension was favoured by the anomalous character of the early cases, the true nature of which escaped recognition until it was revealed in the examination of a fatal case. During the $2\frac{1}{2}$ months that the (recognised) outbreak lasted there were in all 68 cases, 16 being fatal, or a case-mortality of 23·5 per cent. The course of the epidemic, starting from the week ending March 18th to the week ending May 27th, may be gathered from the following summary of the numbers attacked in the successive weeks, namely:—1, 4, 22, 18, 6, 4, 8, 1, 1, 1, 2. No fewer than 13 members of the asylum staff (or one-third of the whole number of cases) were attacked, including Dr. Rogers, the medical superintendent. At the request of the Committee of Visitors, an exhaustive inquiry was made into the outbreak by Dr. Anningson and Prof. Woodhead, whose report covers the history of the outbreak, a full discussion of its probable origin, an account of bacterial investigations, a description of the drainage system of the asylum, and of the sanitary condition of the building. It would appear to be probable that the introduction of the disease dated back to the previous autumn, and that certain cases of sickness which arose amongst patients and attendants early in the year, and were thought to be influenzal in nature, were really enteric, although of a much modified type. Comment is made upon the puzzling and often negative results of bacterial and serum tests, but these cannot be allowed to cast doubt on the typhoidal nature of the epidemic, in view of the positive evidence afforded by the examination of the fatal cases. There seems to have been reason to believe that, at least at first, the disease was spread by contaminated milk, for which the conditions were favourable, as the cattle are fed on fodder derived from the sewage farm. It was probable that the later cases arose from personal infection. The report acquits the water supply as a cause of the outbreak, but the reporters express their strong conviction that the present method of disposal of sewage might at any time become a source of real danger, not only to the inmates of the asylum, but also to those using the Fulbourn water supply.

This danger had indeed been pointed out to the Committee of Visitors by our Board in October 1903, in a letter addressed to them, on the subject being brought to our notice by the Local Government Board. In that letter we expressed the opinion that the matter "is one which demands the immediate and earnest attention of the Committee of Visitors," and that a sanitary expert should be consulted "with a view to obtaining his opinion as to the best way of dealing with the sewage, by the bacterial or some other process, so as to render it comparatively innocuous before it is delivered on the land." In their reply the Committee did not admit there was any danger; and no steps were taken in accordance with our suggestion.

The matter is, however, of too serious a nature to be lost sight of, involving as it does the health of the town and University of Cambridge, for whom the water supply is derived from sources in the vicinity of the asylum sewage farm. The occurrence of this epidemic naturally gave rise to some anxiety on the part of those responsible for the public health, and we therefore welcomed a proposal that the Local Government Board should hold an inquiry to determine whether such a public risk did or did not exist. The investigation, which was assigned to Dr. S. Monckton Copeman, was into the local circumstances attending the outbreak, with especial reference to the question of the arrangements for the disposal of sewage at the asylum, and the possible danger therefrom to the Cambridge water supply. His report (No. 229 of Reports of Medical Inspectors of the Local Government Board, 1906) is a valuable and important contribution to the subject in general, and especially for the experimental evidence it affords of the possibility of the permeation of a chalk subsoil by sewage products, and in this case of access thereby of matter so contaminated to the Fulbourn reservoir and wells. In discussing the subject of the disposal of the asylum sewage, Dr. Copeman points out that "the fact that so large an amount as 70,000 gallons of sewage has been disposed of daily on these irrigation areas, for some years past, without difficulty, affords obvious indication that, when once the upper layer of the soil has become thoroughly permeated, the liquid finds no difficulty in escaping along the fissured layers of the underlying chalk, where, in course of time, as my experiments have shown, it must find access to the immense 'basin' forming the reservoir from which both the town of Cambridge and the asylum itself derive their supply of drinking water. Moreover, it is a well recognised fact that even a considerable layer of soil, when once thoroughly saturated, is no longer capable of acting efficiently as a bacterial filter; under which circumstances there would be afforded opportunity for the germs of typhoid fever or other infectious material

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“ to be carried down along with the liquid portion of the
 “ sewage, thus rendering possible specific contamination of
 “ the water area. Although, fortunately, there is, up to
 “ the present, no definite evidence that danger to the com-
 “ munity has actually arisen from this cause—a fact probably
 “ due, as I have already indicated in this Report, to the
 “ enormous bulk of underground water contained within
 “ this area—it does not follow that the danger is not one
 “ which may have to be reckoned with in the future, if
 “ such possibilities of continued pollution are not obviated.
 “ Since, as will be gathered from the statements in this
 “ report, it is not possible to deny the potentiality of danger
 “ from this cause, through the medium of the water supply,
 “ alike to the inhabitants of the town of Cambridge and to
 “ the inmates of the Fulbourn Asylum, it is undoubtedly
 “ incumbent on the Committee of Visitors to take measures,
 “ under expert advice and with the least possible delay, for
 “ providing a comprehensive and adequate system for the
 “ carriage and disposal of the asylum sewage.”

Drs. Anningson and Woodhead in their report, and also Dr. Copeman in a Memorandum dated October 1905, make several important criticisms and recommendations with regard to the sanitary condition of the asylum and its improvement, and include also a strong plea for the means of adequate isolation of patients suffering from infectious disease; and it need hardly be said that we fully concur with these suggestions, many of which we have (we regret to say, in vain) often pressed upon the consideration of the Committee of Visitors. We shall not rest satisfied until the sanitation of this asylum has been placed on a satisfactory basis.

Dysentery and
Diarrhœa.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—From the returns made to us (Table XIV., Appendix B.), it appears that during the year 1905 there were under treatment in the County and Borough Asylums 1,106 cases of *Dysentery*, of whom 519 were male and 587 female patients. This gives an incidence rate per 1,000 of 12·5, as compared with one of 11·8 in 1904. If, however, one asylum be excluded in which there was a remarkable increase in the number of cases from 44 to 132, or 200 per cent., the incidence rates would have been for the remainder—11·3 in 1905 and 14·9 in 1904. Therefore the aggregate rise in numbers does not imply a great extension of the disease, which, however, unfortunately remains far too prevalent.

Indeed, from one point of view the returns are somewhat disheartening, since, as regards individual institutions, they show in many instances a considerable increase in incidence, which is not altogether counterbalanced by a decrease in other asylums. This fact seems to show that once dysentery has obtained a footing, it is difficult, if not impossible, to eradicate it, owing to the liability to recurrence of attacks;

so that any asylum in which it has once occurred is always in peril of an epidemic outbreak, which will notably increase the annual incidence.

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For the increase in 1905 of 90 cases over those of the preceding year—namely, from 1,016 to 1,106, or 8·8 per cent., is made up of instances similar in kind, if not in degree, to the exceptional one above quoted, whilst against these may be set those asylums in which the figures for the year were appreciably lower than those of 1904. For although in 21 asylums there was neither increase nor decrease, these institutions yielding only a total of 13 cases in each year, there was in 34 asylums an increase from 279 to 699, equivalent to 135·3 per cent.; and in 34 other asylums a reduction from 706 to 394, equivalent to 79·1 per cent. In face of such a fact it would be impossible to say that dysentery in asylums is on the decline.

As regards the distribution of the cases, it may be pointed out that during 1905 there were no fewer than 28 asylums, or 31·4 per cent., in which no cases of this disease occurred at all. In 30 asylums, or 33·7 per cent., the number of cases in each asylum throughout the year did not amount to 10; in 20 asylums, or 22·4 per cent., the number was between 10 and 30; whilst in 11 asylums, or 12·4 per cent., the number reached 30 and over.

Of the total number—1,106—808 recovered, 247 died, and 51 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The case-mortality on completed cases was thus 23·4 per cent. (in 1904 it was 26·4 per cent.), and the ratio of dysenteric deaths to deaths from all causes was 2·7 per cent. (in 1904 it was 2·9 per cent.), showing a lessened mortality, although a higher incidence rate over the previous year.

Analysing the returns according to the relative size of asylums, as based on the average number of inmates in 1905, we find that Group A, having 31 asylums with more than 1,000 inmates, yielded 605 cases; Group B, of 40 asylums with from 500 to 1,000 inmates, yielded 466 cases; and Group C, of 18 asylums, with fewer than 500 inmates, yielded 35 cases. The respective rates in each group were as follow:—

Group A.—In 1905, incidence rate (per 1,000), 11·6; case-mortality, 23·5 per cent.; proportion of dysenteric to total deaths, 2·7 per cent. In 1904, these rates for asylums of this class were respectively: 11·0, 29·4, and 3·1.

Group B.—In 1905, incidence rate, 15·2; case-mortality, 22·5 per cent.; proportion of dysenteric to total deaths, 3·0 per cent. In 1904 these rates were: 14·1, 22·9, and 2·8 respectively.

Group C.—In 1905, incidence rate, 6·0; case-mortality, 33·3 per cent.; proportion of dysenteric to total deaths, 1·7 per cent. In 1904 these rates were: 6·4, 23·0, and

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1·5 respectively. It should be borne in mind that cases of dysentery only occurred in 7 of the 18 asylums of this group (*i.e.*, 38·8 per cent.), as compared with 70 per cent. of the asylums in Group B and 83·8 per cent. of those in Group A.

Therefore, although dysentery is more widely prevalent in the largest asylums, the cases occurring in them are often so few as to reduce the incidence in the total population of these asylums, so that it is notably less in them than in asylums belonging to Group B. This fact is further illustrated by the subjoined analysis, in which the asylums are grouped according to the numbers of cases of dysentery occurring in them :—

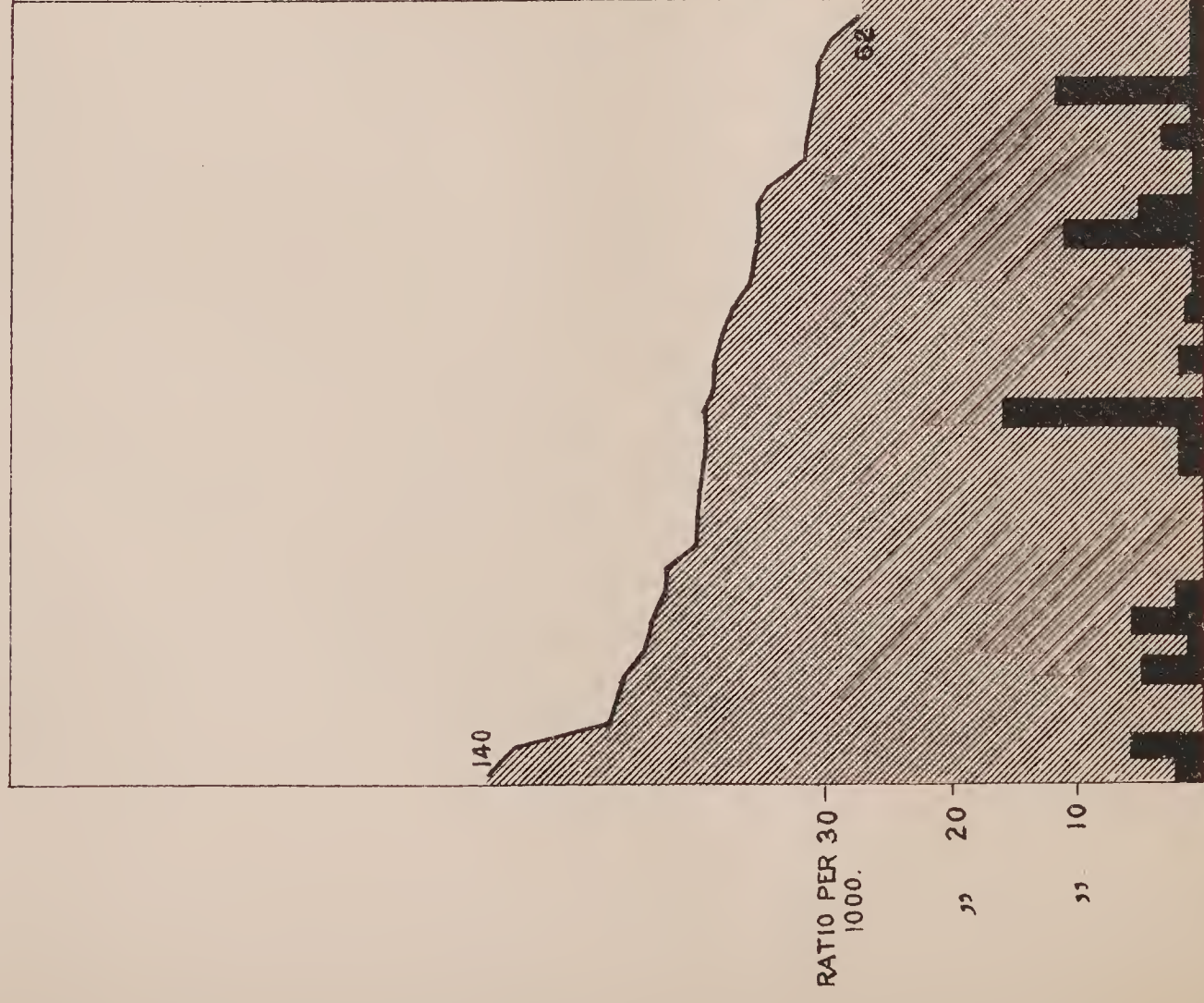
				CASES OF DYSENTERY, 1905.				Total.
				30 and more.	10 to 30.	Less than 10.	No Cases.	
Group A.	Number of Asylums	-	-	5	11	10	5	31
	Total Inmates	-	-	9,951	17,392	16,441	8,082	51,866
	„ Cases	-	-	362	206	37	—	605
	Proportion per 1,000	-	-	36·3	11·8	2·2	—	11·6
Group B.	Number of Asylums	-	-	6	8	14	12	40
	Total Inmates	-	-	4,942	5,895	10,328	9,330	30,495
	„ Cases	-	-	247	172	47	—	466
	Proportion per 1,000	-	-	49·9	29·1	4·4	—	15·2
Group C.	Number of Asylums	-	-	—	1	6	11	18
	Total Inmates	-	-	—	286	2,122	3,438	5,846
	„ Cases	-	-	—	10	25	—	35
	Proportion per 1,000	-	-	—	35·0	11·7	—	6·0
All Groups.	Number of Asylums	-	-	11	20	30	28	89
	Total Inmates	-	-	14,893	23,573	28,891	20,850	88,207
	„ Cases	-	-	609	388	109	—	1,106
	Proportion per 1,000	-	-	40·9	16·4	3·7	—	12·5

As regards individual asylums it will be found, on reference to the table in the appendix, that whilst no cases occurred in such large asylums as those of Banstead, Glamorgan, Durham, Surrey, Wandsworth, and Beds. Herts. Hunts, there were 6 asylums in Group B. in which 30 and more cases occurred (namely, Denbigh, Burntwood, Brighton, Portsmouth, Suffolk, and Northumberland), which, with a mean population of 822 inmates, yielded an average of 41 cases, as well as 5 asylums in Group A. (namely, Bexley, Claybury, Worcester, Wadsley, and Hanwell), with a mean population of 1,990 inmates, giving an average of 72 cases, the incidence being, therefore, greater in the series of smaller asylums.

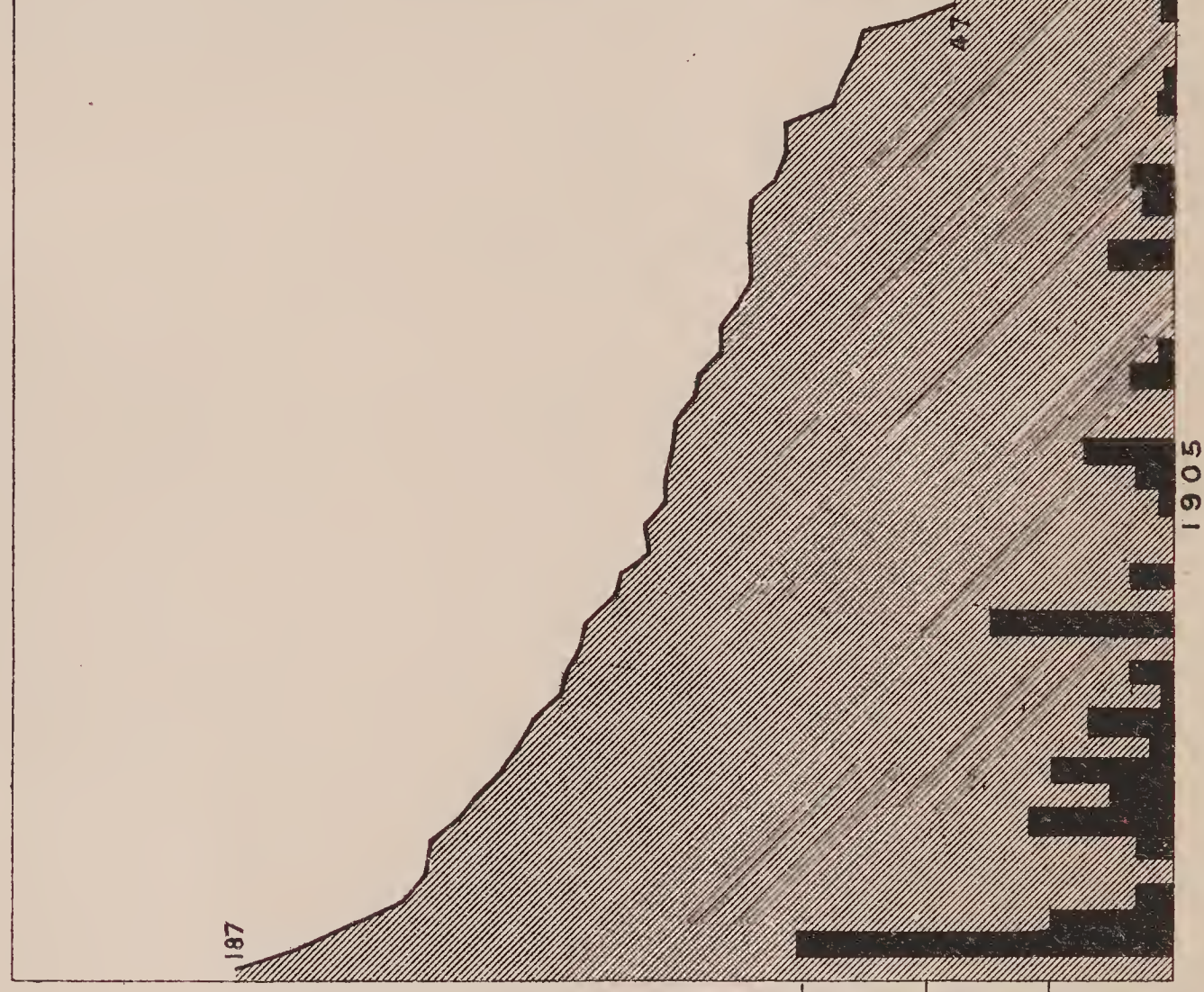
The highest incidence rates occurred in the following asylums :—Northumberland, 97·7 ; Bexley, 62·7 ; Portsmouth, 56·6 ; Worcester, 55·1 ; Suffolk, 49·4 ; Storthes Hall, 46·3 ; Cotford, 46·0 ; Cheddleton, 38·5 ; Brighton, 38·3 ; Denbigh,

CHART N^o 5. DIAGRAM SHOWING RATE OF MORTALITY FROM DYSENTERY IN COMPARISON WITH
THE GENERAL DEATH RATE IN EACH OF THE 89 COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS
(THE CURVE OF GENERAL DEATH RATE IS DRAWN TO $\frac{2}{5}$ OF SCALE.)

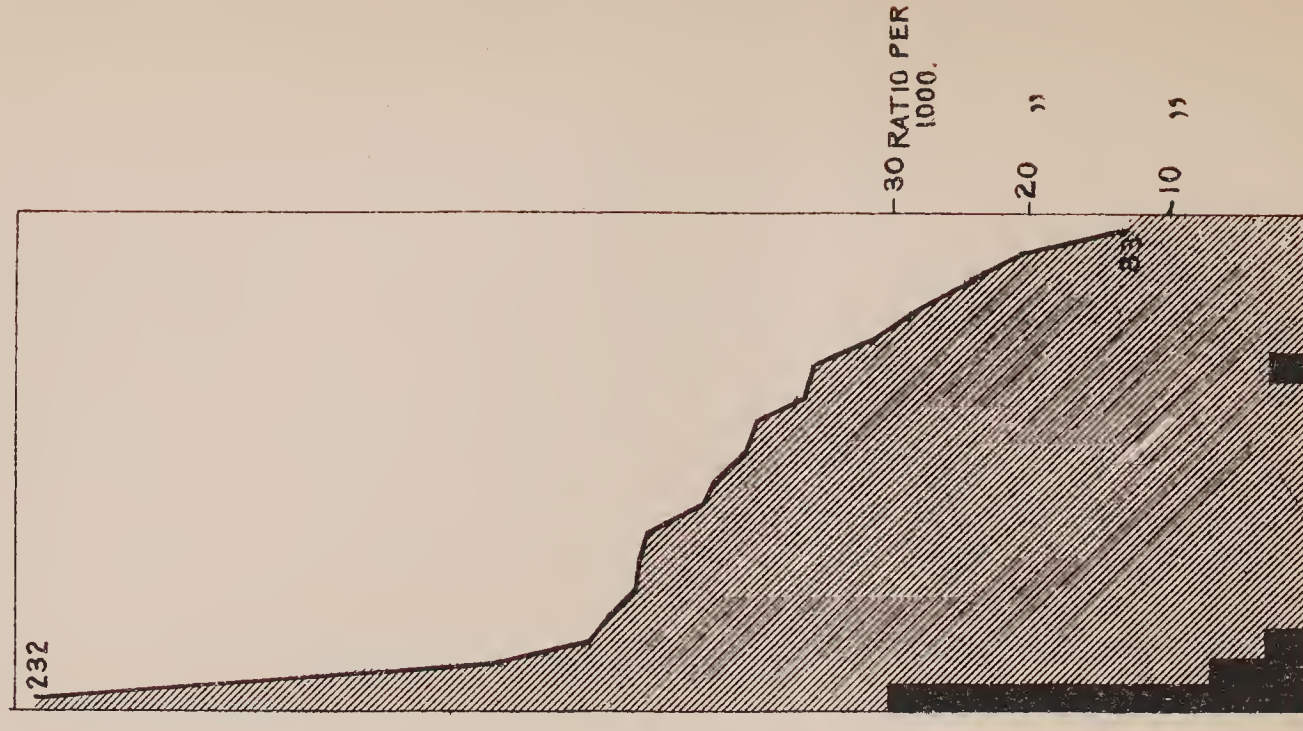
GROUP A - 31 ASYLUMS



GROUP B - 40 ASYLUMS



GROUP C - 18 ASYLUMS



DYSENTERY IS SHOWN BY THE BLACK COLUMNS
AND THE GENERAL DEATH RATE BY THE SHADED PART

35·4; Plymouth, 34·9; West Ham, 34·2. Of these, only Worcester and Plymouth were amongst the 6 yielding the highest rates in 1904; but Bexley, Portsmouth, West Ham, and Worcester were amongst the 6 with highest rates in 1903. The small number of inmates (194) resident in Storthes Hall, which had 9 cases of dysentery, accounts for the position it here assumes, but it is noteworthy that of the remainder only 2 belong to Group A., 8 to Group B., and 1 to Group C.

At the other end of the scale were: in Group A., Wakefield, Gloucester, Surrey, Lancaster, Whittingham; in Group B., Manor, Hereford, Oxford, Bucks, Yorks, N.R., Bracebridge; in Group C., Middlesborough.

Grouping the asylums according to their respective incidence rates, and not according to the total numbers of cases, as in the above table, the following instructive series are obtained :—

Incidence Rate of	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.	Total Asylums.
30 and upwards - - -	3	9	2	14
10 to 30 - - - -	9	6	1	16
Less than 10 - - -	14	13	4	31
Nil - - - - -	5	12	11	28
Total - - - -	31	40	18	89

In a few asylums the attacks of dysentery occurred in every month throughout the year; and in these, with hardly an exception, the disease was far more prevalent in the last 5 months of the year than in the preceding 7 months; whilst the fewest cases occurred in June and July.

Lastly, neither the level of the incidence rate, nor that of the mortality from dysentery, would appear, in most cases, to have corresponded with the death-rates (from all causes) in individual asylums, for as will be seen from the accompanying diagram where the asylums in each group are arranged in sequence according to the height of their death rates, there are clearly some where this rate was low and the dysenteric death rate high, and *vice versâ* (Chart No. 5).

From information furnished to us by the medical superintendents, we may extract the following particulars on the occurrence of dysentery and diarrhœa in certain of the asylums.—

Barming Heath Asylum.—There were 22 attacks, with a case-mortality of 40 per cent. All the 9 male cases came from one ward, and 6 out of the 12 female cases were in one ward.

Bexley Asylum.—There were as many as 62 attacks amongst male patients and 81 amongst female patients. Of the former 9, and of the latter, 2, were relapses, the total number of individuals suffering from the disease being 132. On the male side no cases occurred in February and June, and on the female side none in July; but, otherwise, fresh cases arose every month, there being notable exacerbations in August and

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September, which yielded one-half of the total. The cases were distributed through many wards, and it is noted that on the male side 83 per cent., and on the female side 76 per cent. of the cases were in wards on the ground floor. The total attacked was about thrice the figures of 1904, and the case mortality was 23·0 per cent.

Chartham Asylum.—Cases confined to the male sex, mostly idiots and demented of degraded habits, occurred in every month, except May, July, and September. Nor were they confined to any special wards, but, in 7 of the 10 male wards, the cases arising without definite sequence. The case-mortality was 25 per cent.

Cheddleton Asylum.—Dr. Menzies reports that “in spite of all care dysentery and epidemic diarrhoea” have become endemic in the phthisis wards. In 1905, 25 patients were attacked with dysentery, but only 2 died. One of the medical officers contracted the disease.

Claybury Asylum.—Cases of dysentery occurred in every month amongst the female patients, but only in February, June, August, and October amongst the males, the total attacked being 69 of the former and 13 of the latter sex. Sixteen cases relapsed once, 3 twice, and 3 thrice. The case-mortality was 31·6 per cent. Dr. Jones points out that every year an “epidemic” or recrudescence of the disease has occurred in the month of August, and that patients who may have had diarrhoea earlier in the year have dysentery later. The cases came from various wards. Thorough isolation is practised, the rule being to isolate all cases of diarrhoea that do not yield to treatment in two days, and “any case with blood and mucus in the stools is at once isolated.”

Colney Hatch Asylum.—The 20 male cases came from 7 different wards; one of them had contracted dysentery in China 19 years previously. The case-mortality was 13 per cent. There is provision for isolation in a special building on the female side, but not on the male.

Cotford Asylum.—Of the 29 attacks, 28 were in females, and 23 occurred in the latter half of the year. The outbreak was mild, for there were no deaths.

Croydon Asylum.—No case of dysentery had occurred in this asylum until in the last 4 months of 1905, when 9 male patients of one ward were attacked. There is reason to believe that the disease was introduced by a patient suffering from general paralysis, who was admitted into this ward on August 31st from the Shoreditch Union, having previously been in Claybury Asylum. After recovering from a dysenteric attack, he died in a paralytic seizure on October 9th.

Denbigh Asylum.—Of the 25 cases, 19 arose in the months October to December, and 12 were inmates of a ward, in connection with which some sanitary defects existed. These being rectified, no fresh cases occurred.

Derby County Asylum.—This asylum, which in the past has had severe outbreaks, had nine male epileptics attacked in the month of December. A male attendant, who had suffered from the disease before entering the service, had recurrences in August and October.

Devon Asylum.—In the months June to October, 17 males were attacked, 10 being inmates of one ward, where also 6 cases of diarrhoea occurred. There were only 4 cases on the female side, not limited to any one ward. There was only 1 death.

Dorset Asylum.—Dr. Macdonald doubts whether the 4 cases notified by him were really dysenteric in nature; 3 were fatal, but no mention is made as to the results of post-mortem examination.

Hants Asylum.—Dysenteric attacks are now comparatively few and sporadic. In 1905 they were limited to the female side, and no fewer than 5 of the 11 were fatal; a case-mortality of 45·4 per cent. Dysenteric lesions were found in each of these cases on post mortem examination.

Hanwell Asylum.—There were 19 cases of dysentery in each sex, the male cases being (with 2 exceptions) confined to October and November; the distribution of the female cases wider, but 9 of these occurred in October. There was also much diarrhoea, cases occurring monthly, except in June and December. The occurrence of 18 cases amongst the female inmates of one ward on one day in August was attributed, with reason, to some dietetic cause.

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Hereford Asylum.—Was free from dysentery, but during the year two distinct outbreaks of diarrhoea occurred, mainly on the female side, 1 in January–May, the other in July–November. There were 21 attacked in the first, and 16 in the second period, the cases coming from 5 different wards.

Northumberland Asylum.—There were 28 male and 41 female inmates treated for dysentery, of whom 13 of former, and 9 of latter died—a case-mortality of 31·5 per cent. The rate of incidence, per 1,000 living, was as much as 97·7. The largest number of attacks occurred in September, and no case arose after October, *i.e.*, after the completion of the new system of sewerage. This seems to conform to a fact, noted elsewhere, that dysenteric prevalence has often some relation to disturbance of soil. Moreover, Dr. McDowall remarks that the patients were almost exclusively those in wards on the ground floor (*cf.*, Bexley Asylum). He also states that in spite of careful investigation no facts as to contagiousness were elicited. Nor was any relationship noted between diarrhoeal and dysenteric attacks. The majority of the patients were treated in the Isolation Hospital.

Parkside Asylum.—Dr. Sheldon reports that in March–May there were 10 cases of dysentery on the male side, almost limited to inmates of one ward, and as its sanitation had been before suspected, the Committee, on his advice, have decided to reconstruct the w.c.s. He also records the following:—"The infirmary annexe was opened in October; no case known to have suffered at any time from dysentery from the male side of the old building has been transferred to the annexe; yet 2 men, 1 admitted in September into the main building, and transferred early in November to the annexe, and one admitted directly into the annexe, had smart attacks of dysentery in December, each man being in a different annexe ward."

Portsmouth Asylum.—Of the 42 attacks, 37 occurred in the second half of the year, and chiefly in August. There were 10 deaths or 24·7 per cent., the incidence rate being 56·6 per 1,000. It is noted that cases came from almost every ward, and especially the hospital ward, to which other cases had been removed for isolation in adjoining single rooms—a measure which had to be adopted owing to the sanatorium being occupied by private patients.

Stafford Asylum.—Attacks limited to female side, 18 of the 21 arising in the months January to April, when 13 came from one ward. The death rate was high, namely, 43 per cent. of attacks. Isolation is mainly in single rooms at the infirmary.

Storthes Hall Asylum.—This recently opened asylum, which had last year an average number resident inmates of 194, had cases of dysentery in September and October, 9 males suffering in the former, and 3 males in the latter month. There were 6 deaths (or 66·6 per cent.), but there was no post-mortem examination. The first 5 cases (males) arose almost simultaneously, and the 6th a few days later, all being inmates of the same ward. The three women were attacked within the space of 4 days, and belonged to two wards; in the same month there were 3 cases of diarrhoea. It is noted that one of the males who had been in Wadsley Asylum for several years had suffered from looseness of bowels for a considerable time previous to his dysenteric attack. The simultaneity of the attacks suggest a common origin, and the fact of extensive building operations being in progress should be borne in mind in this connection.

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Suffolk Asylum.—Dr. Whitwell writes: “During the past year we have had a distinct outbreak of colitis, of dimensions unusual to us (for the last ten years at least). There were two distinct foci from which infection arose:—

“1. A case of old dysentery, admitted as a new case to the asylum in October in the person of a female patient, who had been here many years ago, and who had suffered from dysentery, on and off, ever since.

“2. The second case of infection was in the ward on the female side wherein are located all the Essex (contract) cases, very many of whom have suffered from colitis previously.

“It is a remarkable point in connection with this series that three actual cases of dysenteric diarrhoea were admitted to the asylum in the persons of new cases:—

“1. In June, H.S., a patient, who was, without exception, in the most filthy state imaginable, and had been living under frightful conditions in the slums of Lowestoft.

“2. In October, S.B., a patient, who had many years ago suffered from dysentery in this asylum, and says that, on and off, she had had attacks ever since.

“3. R.S., a newly admitted patient, suffering from dysentery, who had been infected prior to admission by nursing her brother-in-law, a soldier returned from South Africa.

“Of the 32 female cases, 15 were cases who had had the diseases before, either here or elsewhere, and these I would regard as not infected cases, but as cases recurring or breaking down owing to climatic or other conditions as we know these cases appear to be liable to do, especially in damp autumn weather.

“All cases are isolated either in a single room or in the Isolation Hospital.”

Wadsley Asylum.—Of the 46 attacks, 40, or 87 per cent., were in the male wards, and all but three of these occurred in the second half of the year, especially in October. Of the completed cases the mortality was 18 per cent., but it is noted that only one of the deaths was directly due to the colitis. The male cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital, the female in side rooms.

Wakefield Asylum.—Dr. Bevan Lewis reports complete immunity from epidemic outbreaks, and a remarkable freedom from any simple forms of diarrhoea due to dietetic causes or chills. He considers that the continuance of the line of treatment, notified last year, is responsible for these gratifying results, which are all the more satisfactory “inasmuch as our wards were more crowded than has been the case for many years, the accommodation being exceeded for some time.”

Warwick Asylum.—Dr. Miller attributes the almost complete immunity from dysentery and diarrhoea to the general improvement of health of inmates since the very thorough adoption of open air life and exercise, with free ventilation of wards and dormitories.

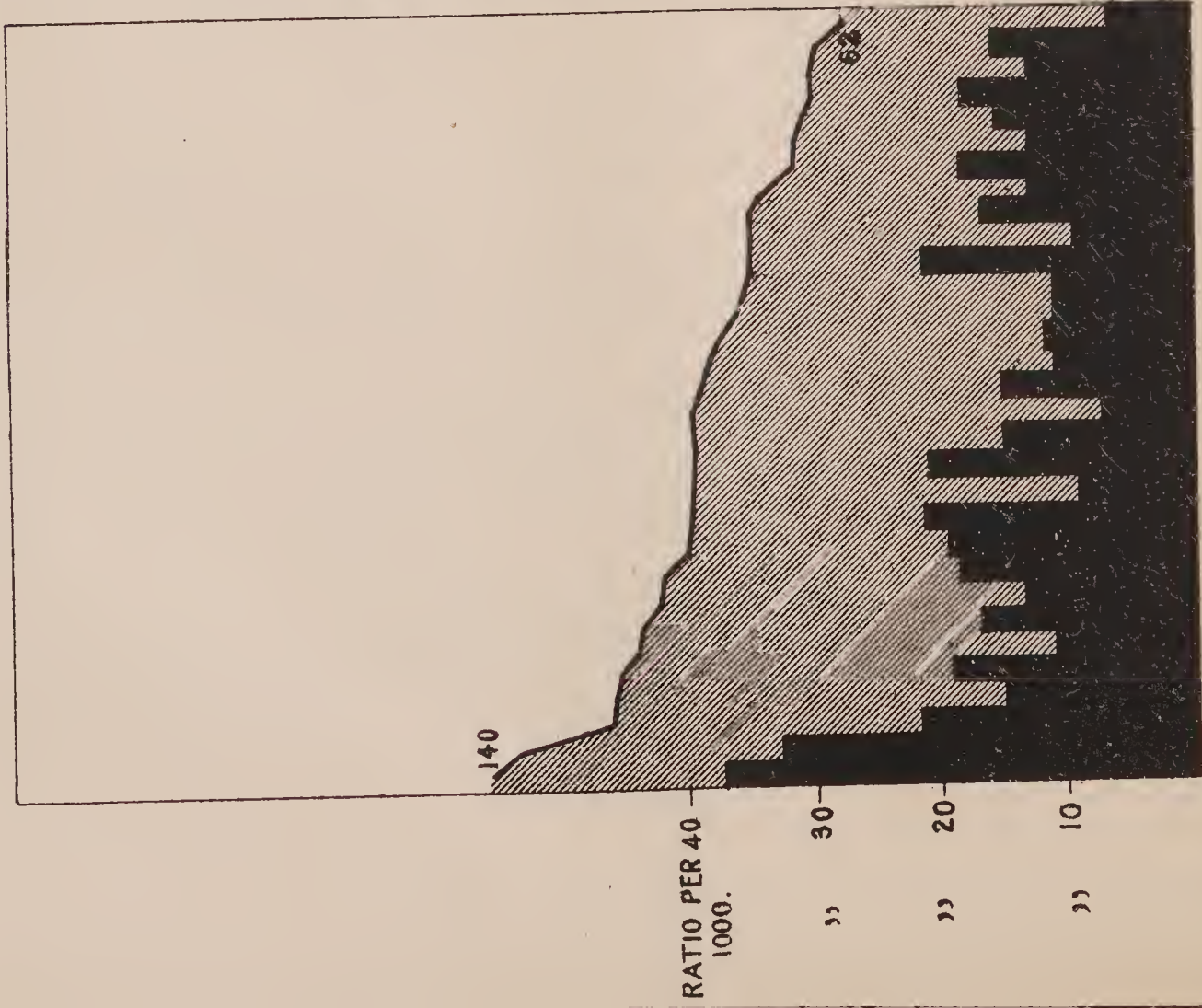
West Ham Asylum.—There were 26 cases on the male side, occurring chiefly in spring and autumn; and 5 on the female side, where, however, in August there was a small outbreak of diarrhoea. The case mortality from dysentery was 26·8 per cent.

Worcester Asylum.—In this asylum, where dysentery is endemic, there were fresh attacks in each month, except December, and it is to a certain extent reassuring that only one-fourth of the total number of cases occurred in the second half of the year. The incidence was 55·1 per 1,000, and the case-mortality 20·3 per cent.

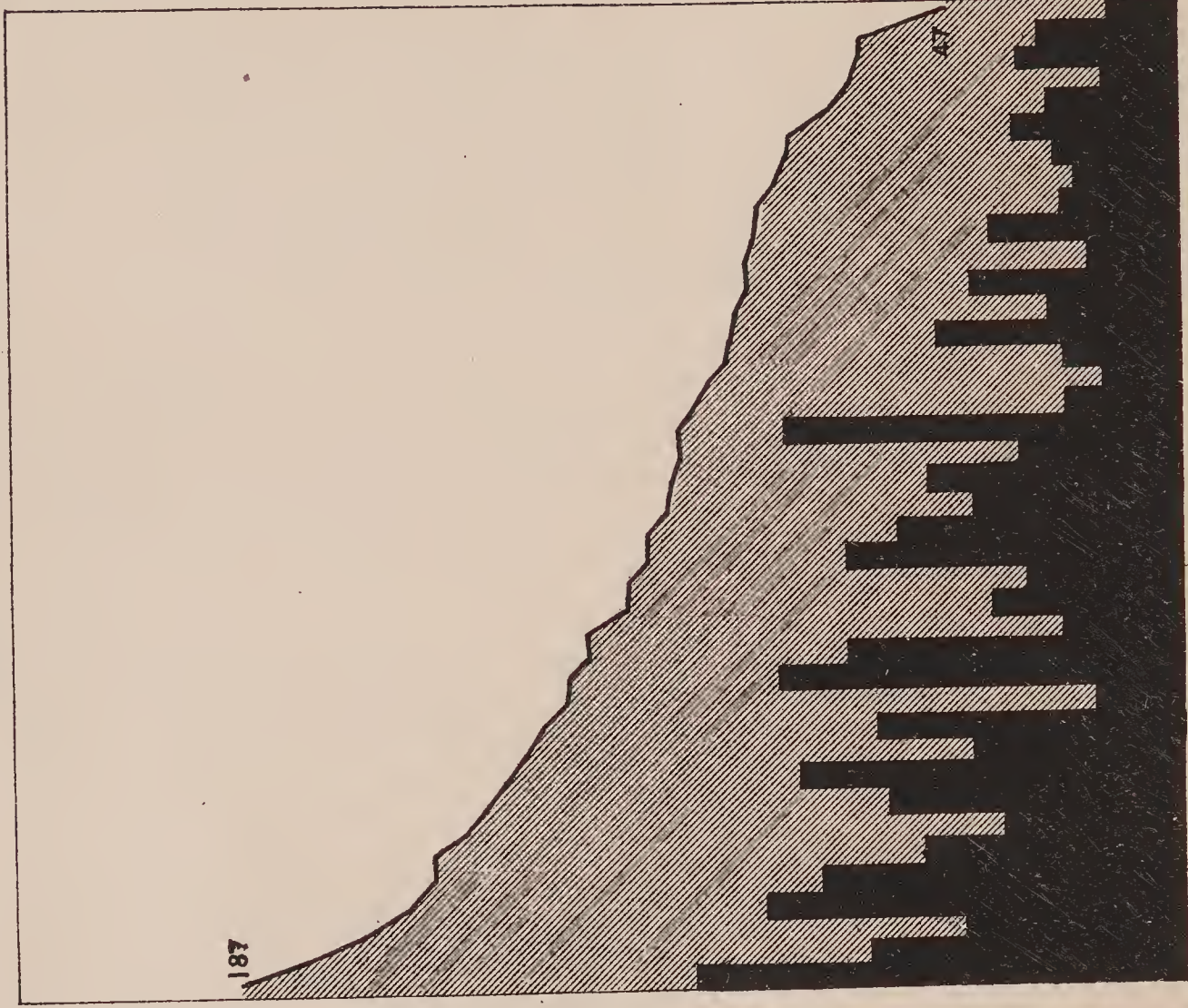
Tuberculosis.—It will be seen from Table XV. in Appendix B. that the number of inmates of the 89 county and borough asylums, who, in 1905, died from pulmonary

CHART No 6. DIAGRAM SHOWING RATE OF MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN COMPARISON WITH
THE GENERAL DEATH RATE IN EACH OF THE 89 COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS
(THE CURVE OF GENERAL DEATH RATE IS DRAWN TO $\frac{2}{5}$ OF SCALE.)

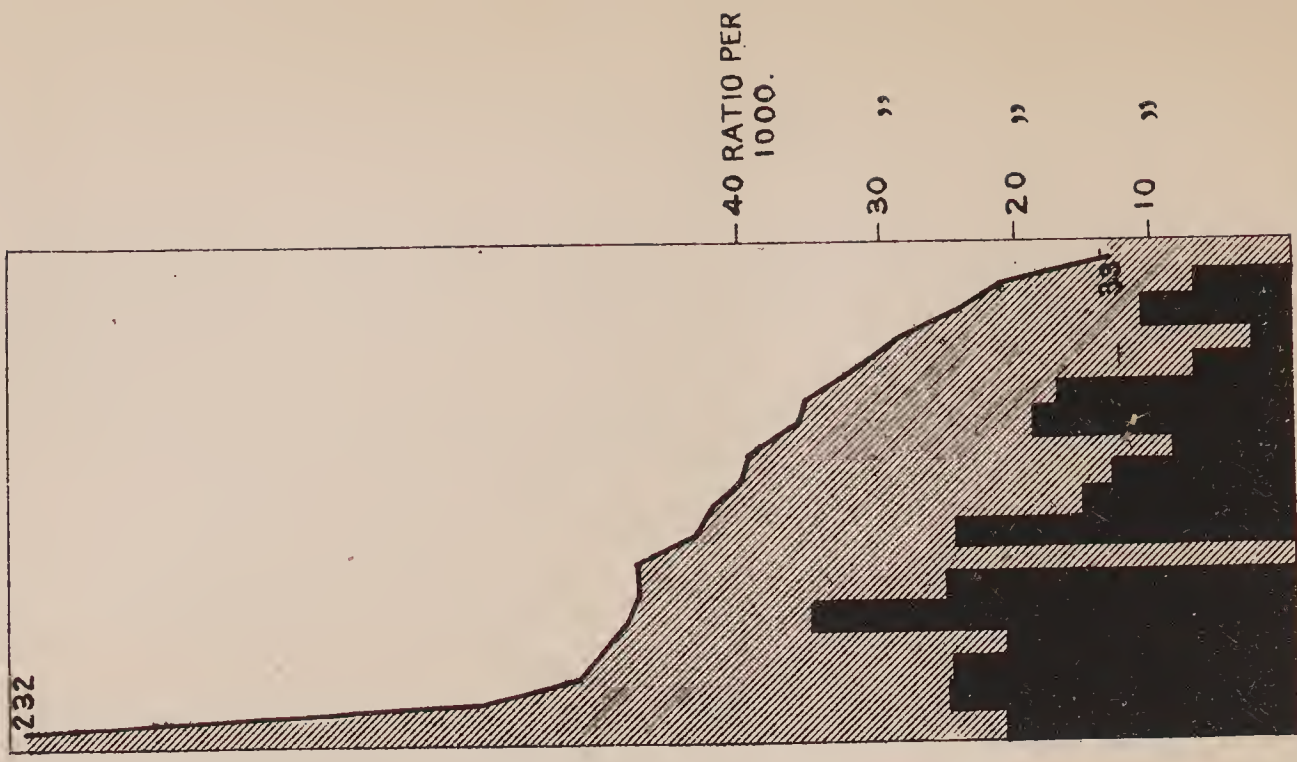
GROUP A _31 ASYLUMS



GROUP B _40 ASYLUMS



GROUP C _18 ASYLUMS



1905

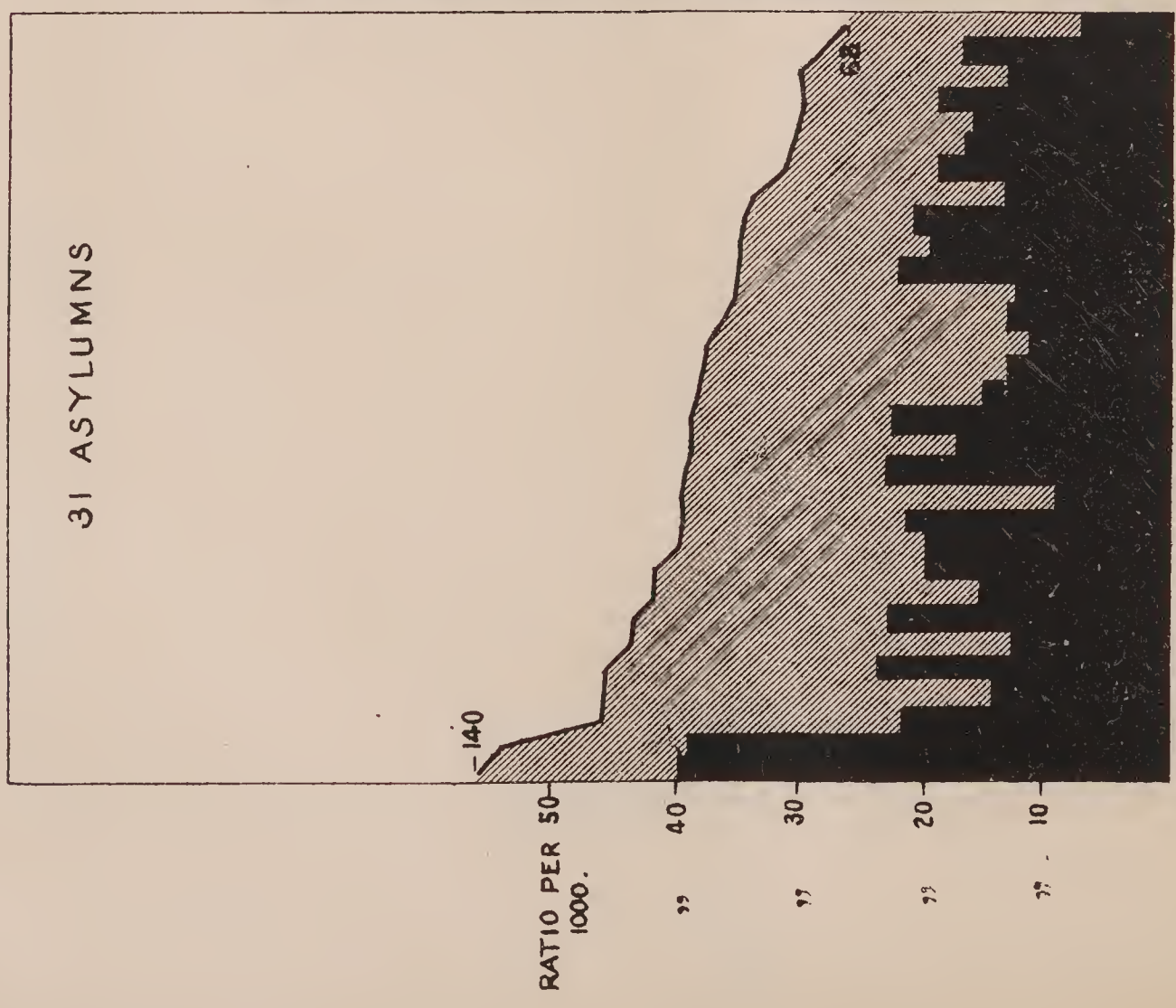
TUBERCULOSIS IS SHOWN BY THE BLACK COLUMNS
AND THE GENERAL DEATH RATE BY THE LINE ABOVE
AND THE GENERAL DEATH RATE BY THE LINE ABOVE

Weller & Graham, Ltd. Litho. London.

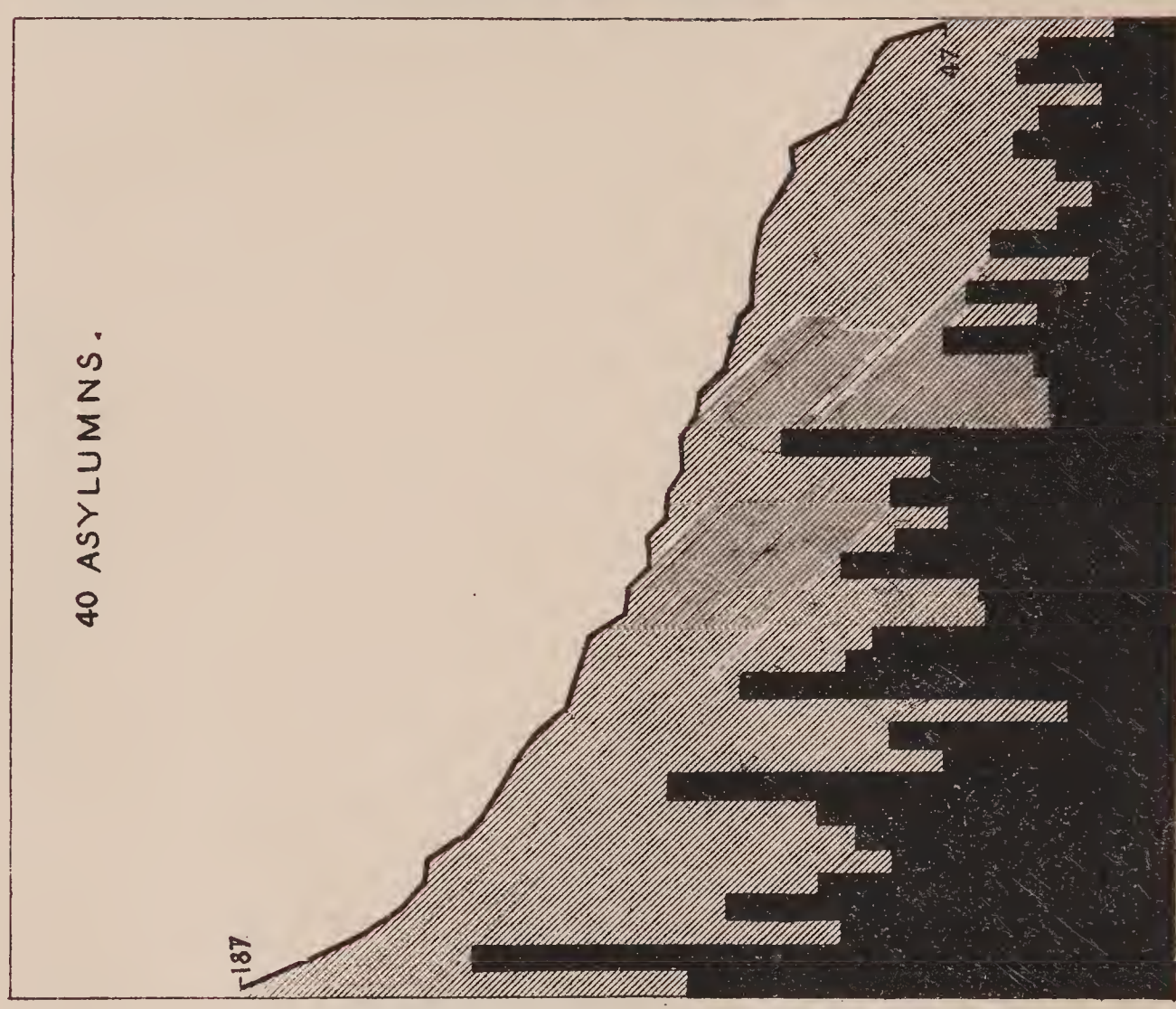
CHART NO 7. DIAGRAM SHOWING COMBINED RATES OF MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS & DYSENTERY AS COMPARED WITH GENERAL DEATH RATES IN 89 ASYLUMS.

(THE CURVE OF GENERAL DEATH RATE IS DRAWN TO $\frac{2}{3}$ OF SCALE.)

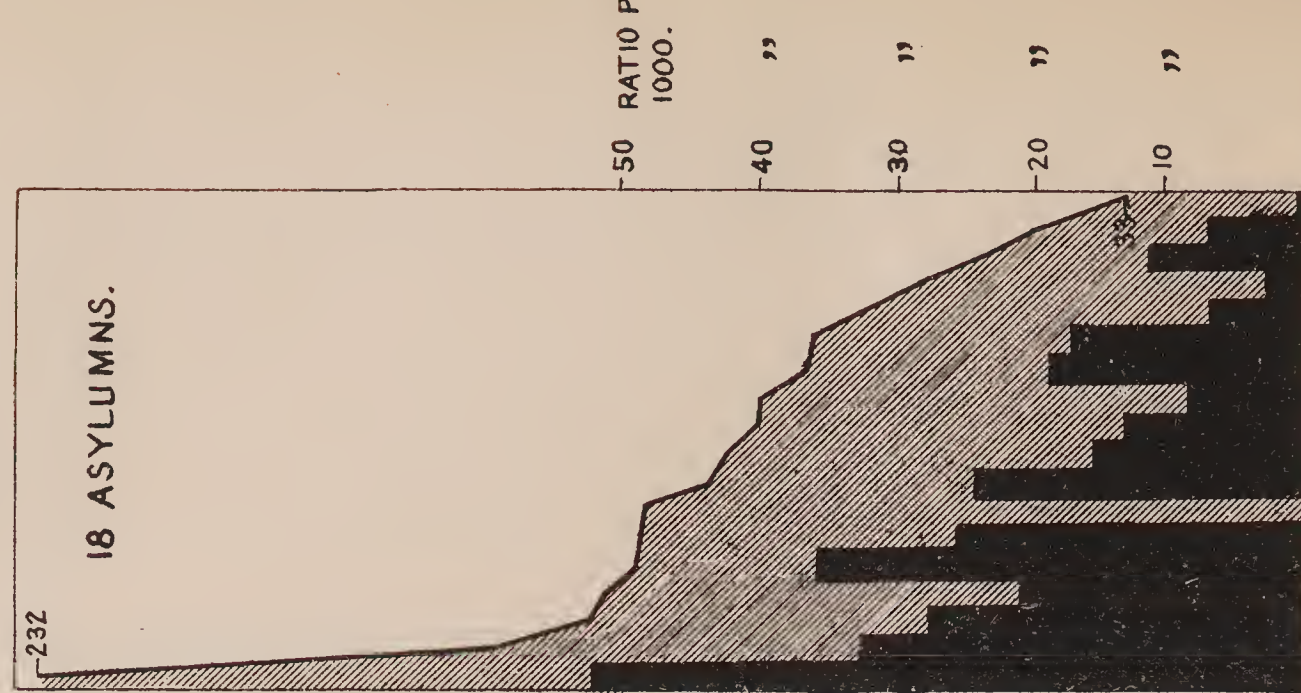
GROUP A



GROUP B



GROUP C.



1905

TUBERCULOSIS & DYSENTERY ARE SHOWN BY THE BLACK COLUMNS AND THE GENERAL DEATH RATE BY THE LINE ABOVE THE SHADED PART.

phthisis and other forms of tuberculosis, amounted to 1,451, giving a proportion per 1,000 living of 16·4—a mortality from these affections which is more than nine times that of the general population in England and Wales. For every 100 deaths in asylums there were 16·3 from this cause, the like percentage in the whole country being 11·3 in 1903. High as these rates are, they are, however, lower than those for 1904, when the total was 1,529 and the mortality 17·8.

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Again, as in the case of dysentery, grouping the asylums according to the average number of their inmates, namely, A. with more than 1,000; B. with 500 and less than 1,000; C. less than 500, we find:—

Group A.—31 asylums. The general death rate was 95·4 per 1,000, to which the tuberculous deaths contributed 15·7, the percentage of those dying from tuberculous disease being 16·5. It is interesting to find that in the 10 asylums of this group, whose inmates exceeded 2,000, the general death rate was 88·1, the tuberculous being only 12·5, whilst in the remaining 21 asylums these rates were respectively 101·1 and 18·3.

Group B.—40 asylums. General death rate 109, tuberculous rate 17·4, the percentage proportion of such deaths being 16·0.

Group C.—18 asylums. In two there were no deaths from this cause. The mean death rate from all causes was 114, that of tuberculosis being 16·9, the proportion of such deaths being 16·0.

Great variations may be observed in these rates in the individual asylums. Thus in those in Group A. the general mortality ranged from 62 to 140, in Group B. from 47 to 188, in Group C. from 33 to 232. But there was seldom any marked parallelism between the general and tuberculous rates, as may be seen from the annexed diagram (Chart No. 6), where the asylums in each group are ranged in series according to the degree of their mortality rates. For although the high tuberculous rate of 37·5 coincided with a high general rate of 140 at Winwick, and the low rates of 6·1 and 6·2 at Cane Hill place these asylums at the extreme of Group A., yet there are others where, with a general death rate between 70 and 80, the tuberculous death rates were as high as some whose death rates were between 100 and 120. Similarly in the other groups, although the smaller figures of Group C. hardly justify its comparison on this point. But amongst the asylums of intermediate size may be instanced Bracebridge, with a general death rate of 187 and a tuberculous of 38·5, Burntwood with rates of 130 and 24·5, Oxford with 123 and 6·6, West Sussex with rates of 101 and 31·9, and Dorset with rates of 93 and 6·1 respectively.

In Chart No. 7 a similar comparison is shown between the combined death rates from dysentery and tuberculosis and the general death rates in asylums.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

These valuable Institutions, which form so important a part of the Lunacy administration of the country, continue to be conducted generally in a very satisfactory manner, as will be seen by reference to our entries in Appendix E.

The number of patients resident in them on January 1st, 1905, was 2,464, and of voluntary boarders, 87—which had risen to 2,515 and fallen to 85 respectively on January 1st, 1906.

Of the patients 54 were paupers chargeable to the City of York, who will shortly be removed to the new City Asylum, which is practically completed.

The admissions (excluding transfers and re-certifications) between the two dates given above, were 764, and the discharges 640, and of these last recovery had taken place in 354 instances, giving a percentage of recoveries on admissions of 46·3 per cent. There were in the same period 187 deaths, or 7·5 per cent. of the average numbers resident.

Suicides.

Five of the deaths were due to suicide, one of them while the patient was on leave at home.

A patient at St. Andrew's Hospital died from eating yew leaves, which are now no longer accessible, all yew trees having been removed from the grounds.

In the case of a male patient who hanged himself at Wonford House, we thought that adequate supervision had not been exercised. In this case a claim for compensation for the loss of a pension was subsequently made by the widow, and met on the part of the Committee by a payment of 1,300*l*.

A much improved female patient of St. Luke's Hospital, while on leave at the seaside branch, succeeded in obtaining by parcel from stores in London, four ounces of chloroform, with which she poisoned herself.

As the fundamental principle of the Registered Hospitals is charitable, we repeat here last year's Table showing the payments of the patients in classes in each of them, and the average cost of maintenance per head per week.

TABLE.—Showing the RATES of PAYMENT (including all
“Extras”) for PRIVATE PATIENTS in REGISTERED
HOSPITALS (excluding BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL and IDIOT
ESTABLISHMENTS) during the Year 1904.

TABLE.—Showing the RATES of PAYMENT (including all “Extras”) for HOSPITAL and IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS)

NAME OF REGISTERED HOSPITAL.	TOTAL Number of Private Patients, 1st January 1905.	Number of Patients Maintained entirely Gratuitously during 1904.		Number Paying Less than 10s. per Week during 1904.		Number Paying 10s., and Less than 15s. per Week during 1904.		Number Paying 15s., and Less than 21s. per Week during 1904.	
		No.	Percentage to Total Number of Private Patients under Treatment in 1904.	No.	Percentage to Total Number of Private Patients under Treatment in 1904.	No.	Percentage to Total Number of Private Patients under Treatment in 1904.	No.	Percentage to Total Number of Private Patients under Treatment in 1904.
Manchester Royal, Cheadle.	358	4	·9	4	·9	7	1·5	24	5·2
Wonford House, Exeter.	124	5	3·3	2	1·3	1	·6	8	5·2
Barnwood House, Gloucester.	143	5	2·8	1	·6	4	2·2	3	1·7
The Lawn, Lincoln -	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11·5
St. Luke's, Old Street, E.C.	195	57	20·1	2	·7	33	11·6	51	18·0
Bethel, Norwich -	89	8	6·7	2	1·7	11	9·3	27	22·7
St. Andrew's, North- ampton.	418	2	·4	17	3·5	15	3·1	12	2·5
The Coppice, Notting- ham.	95	—	—	1	·9	4	3·5	12	10·3
Warneford, Oxford -	90	—	—	2	1·6	15	11·8	16	12·6
Coton Hill, Stafford -	122	—	—	—	—	4	2·7	7	4·8
Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water.	358	10	2·1	9	1·9	4	·8	8	1·6
York Hospital (Boot- ham Park), York.	76*	1	1·1	5	5·2	4	4·2	12	12·6
The Retreat, York -	166	—	—	1	·5	38	17·8	16	7·5
TOTALS -	2,307	92	3·1	46	1·6	140	4·7	207	7·0

* There are a number of Pauper Patients in addition.

PRIVATE PATIENTS in REGISTERED HOSPITALS (excluding BETHLEHEM
during the Year 1904.

Number Paying 21s., and Less than 31s. 6d. per Week during 1904.		Number Paying 31s. 6d., and Less than Two Guineas per Week during 1904.		Number Paying Two Guineas, and Less than Three Guineas per Week during 1904.		Number Paying Three Guineas, and Less than Four Guineas per Week during 1904.		Number Paying Four Guineas, and above that Sum per Week during 1904.		AVERAGE Weekly Cost per Head during 1904.
No.	Percentage to Total Number of Private Patients under Treatment in 1904.	No.	Percentage to Total Number of Private Patients under Treatment in 1904.	No.	Percentage to Total Number of Private Patients under Treatment in 1904.	No.	Percentage to Total Number of Private Patients under Treatment in 1904.	No.	Percentage to Total Number of Private Patients under Treatment in 1904.	
110	24·0	128	28·0	87	19·0	41	9·0	53	11·5	£ s. d. 2 9 4
22	14·4	24	15·7	63	41·2	17	11·1	11	7·2	2 15 1
19	10·6	6	3·4	52	29·0	40	22·3	49	27·4	2 12 2
29	30·2	36	37·5	16	16·7	3	3·1	1	1·0	2 0 10
141	49·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 6 6
60	50·4	4	3·4	6	5·0	1	·8	—	—	1 4 2
31	6·5	124	25·7	148	30·7	84	17·4	49	10·2	2 5 9
18	15·5	72	62·1	4	3·4	5	4·3	—	—	1 19 11
18	14·2	11	8·7	52	40·9	12	9·4	1	8	—
43	29·5	51	34·9	26	17·8	8	5·5	7	4·8	2 0 9
89	18·4	12	2·5	166	34·4	71	14·7	114	23·6	16 10
31	32·6	13	13·7	25	26·3	3	3·2	1	1·1	1 6 9
22	10·3	7	3·3	54	25·3	44	20·7	31	14·6	2 19 6
633	21·5	488	16·5	699	23·7	329	11 2	317	10·7	—

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

The following particulars with reference to individual Hospitals may not be devoid of public interest :—

St. Andrew's
Hospital,
Northampton.

St. Andrew's Hospital.—A male patient in this Hospital, who had his parole in the grounds, escaped therefrom on December the 12th, and on the same day was run over and fatally injured by a train on the railway at Northampton.

When the Hospital was last visited much progress had been made in the alterations and additions to the female side, which is undergoing complete reconstruction.

A new system of heating and hot water supply by means of waste steam at low pressure from the electric lighting plant was found to be very effective and economical.

Coton Hill
Hospital,
Stafford.

Coton Hill Hospital.—Some redecoration of rooms had been effected at the last visit, and the amount of charitable work undertaken was favourably commented on. Upwards of 90 per cent. of the patients were paying less than 2 guineas a week, and 23 per cent. less than a guinea.

Bethel
Hospital,
Norwich.

Bethel Hospital.—Alterations with a view to minimise danger from fire have been carried out very completely in the upper dormitories, where wooden floors, ceilings, and partitions have been replaced by steel lathing and uralite.

Here 11 per cent. of the patients are received gratuitously, and 55 per cent. at rates below the cost of their maintenance.

Bethlem
Hospital,
London.

Bethlem Hospital is again in full working condition after the extensive re-drainage and other improvements which necessitated its temporary closure.

No less than 80 per cent. of the patients are received altogether gratuitously.

Cheadle
Hospital,
Manchester.

Cheadle Hospital.—Plans of buildings to provide additional accommodation for 80 patients adjoining the North Block have been submitted to us, and received our approval.

The new detached chapel is approaching completion.

Sixty-four per cent. of the patients are maintained for payments below the cost of their maintenance.

The Coppice,
Nottingham.

The Coppice, Nottingham.—This Hospital, which is maintained in excellent order, continues to conduct its operations in a charitable spirit. 84 patients out of the 93 resident at the last visit were paying less or not more than the cost of their maintenance.

Holloway
Sanatorium,
Virginia
Water.

Holloway Sanatorium.—Approval has been given to the erection of a new boiler-house, chimney, and coal store.

The recently-purchased detached house for the medical superintendent has been occupied, and his old house devoted to the accommodation of patients.

With the approval of the Charity Commissioners, there has been some revision of the charitable scheme of the Hospital.

St. Luke's Hospital.—Continues to do much charitable work—18 per cent. of the patients being received gratuitously and 65 per cent. at sums below a guinea a week.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.
St. Luke's
Hospital,
London.

Warneford Hospital.—The public is indebted to this Hospital for much charitable service, 84 per cent. of the patients paying less than 2 guineas a week, and most of them much smaller sums.

Warneford
Hospital,
Oxford.

Bootham Park, York.—The entire reconstruction of the drainage of this Hospital has been effected.

Bootham Park,
York.

On the approaching completion of the new Asylum for the City of York, the pauper patients chargeable thereto, who have for so many years been accommodated in this Institution, will be removed, leaving much vacant accommodation.

It is greatly to be desired that the Committee should see their way not only to the filling up of these vacancies with low-paying patients, who would be at least equally remunerative with those whose places they fill, but that additional accommodation, which has of recent years been unaccountably kept vacant, should be devoted to the same object. The accommodation is so good that it would be unfortunate if the public were deprived of the full benefit of it.

York Retreat.—T. W. S. D., a male patient who was admitted on the 15th of February 1905, died on the 24th from rupture of the bladder. He was restless and excited on admission, and on the 21st, while in bed, struggled violently and had to be restrained, but there was no evidence that undue force had been used.

The Retreat,
York.

On the 23rd it was obvious that the bladder was ruptured, and it was so found at the post-mortem after his death.

J. G., a male patient in the same Institution, having escaped on the 20th of November through the fanlight of a window close to the ceiling, which opened $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, was found dead on the railway the next morning, having been knocked down and killed by a passing train.

At the last visit this Hospital was found in excellent order, and the best results had followed the multiplication in a gallery for the more troublesome patients of objects calculated to appeal to their interest and attention.

STATE AND CRIMINAL INSTITUTIONS.

Broadmoor Criminal Asylum.—The members of our Board who visited this Asylum in October last were able to give a very satisfactory report of its condition and management.

It contained 563 male and 198 female patients—a total of 761.

STATE AND
CRIMINAL
INSTITUTIONS.
Broadmoor
Criminal
Asylum,
Crowthorne.

STATE AND
CRIMINAL
INSTITUTIONS.

Since the previous visit, in July 1904, 54 persons had been admitted, 24 discharged, and 20 had died—all from natural causes, an inquest being held in each case.

There had been no serious casualties, and although there had, of course, been a larger use of seclusion than is customary in ordinary asylums, there had been no resort to mechanical restraint in the treatment of any patient in the Asylum. These are creditable facts, having regard to the character of the cases under care.

The Asylum was found to be very clean and in good order, and some useful improvements had been effected.

Subsequently to this visit a male patient, who had been resident in the Asylum for 28 years, committed suicide by cutting his throat in a w.c. with a piece of tin, which he had evidently picked up in the garden. There appeared to have been no want of care on the part of any of the officials.

Military
Hospital,
Netley.

Royal Military Hospital, Netley.—The lunacy department of this Hospital was visited by us in May last, when it was considered to be generally in very good order, although some defects were noted and commented upon. The important addition of a new Infirmary, which has long been much needed, was about to be commenced, and several useful improvements had been effected.

Since June of the previous year 256 patients had been admitted and 193 discharged, of whom the large proportion of 124 had recovered, while there had been only 4 deaths, all of them from natural causes. There was a strong staff.

Naval
Hospital,
Yarmouth.

Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.—Our annual visit of inspection to this Hospital was paid in October, when we were able to give a very favourable report of its general condition, although we thought it necessary to make some suggestions, especially with reference to the continued retention of the unnecessarily high walls to the airing courts, to which more than a third of the patients were altogether confined.

The numerical changes among the patients recorded since the previous visit comprised the admission of 42, the discharge of 40, of whom 12 had recovered, and the death of 28, half of them from general paralysis. Although the proportion of cases of this disease is thus obviously large, the Hospital had been again able to maintain its long continued immunity from bedsores.

INSTITUTIONS FOR IDIOTS.

INSTITUTIONS
FOR IDIOTS.

THE Registered Institutions for the care and training of Idiots are 6 in number; we have visited each of them during the year, and can report them to be generally well conducted and adequately fulfilling their purpose.

We are, however, still strongly of opinion that the Idiots' Act which regulates them is in need of amendment.

INSTITUTIONS
FOR IDIOTS.

When it was passed they were withdrawn altogether from the protective provisions of the Lunacy Acts in respect of the use of mechanical restraint, ill-treatment, employment of males in care of females, carnal knowledge, rules and regulations for the government of the Institution, the submission of plans, and the use of buildings once suitable, but rendered unsuitable by subsequent alterations not needing approval. We are compelled to pay an annual visit to each of them, but in all the particulars enumerated above we have no means of effective interference. An idiot institution, once registered, may be so completely varied by alterations and additions as to have its whole character changed without reference to us or any other outside authority. The helpless idiot class cannot be regarded as less in need of all the protection which the law can afford them than any other section of the insane.

On the 1st of January 1905, 1,231 male and 642 female idiots, a total of 1,873, were resident in idiot establishments, and these numbers had increased to 1,248 and 651 at the same date in 1906.

Royal Albert Asylum.—When visited in February 1905, this Asylum was found in the same good order as at previous visits, and while we had to repeat recommendations made on those occasions as to the asphaltting of airing courts and the provision of greater facilities for escape in case of fire, we could not fail to recognise the good public work which the Institution was discharging.

Albert Asylum,
Lancaster.

An unfortunate accident occurred to one of the male inmates at the close of the year. This boy was sent to the lavatory in charge of another patient, and was subsequently found severely scalded about the legs in a bath. It appeared from the evidence at the inquest that the means of obtaining access to hot water in the baths and lavatories had not been properly safeguarded, and in our correspondence with the Asylum authorities we urged that this should be done, and that the practice of allowing patients to have the charge of other patients should be discontinued.

Since this report was in print we have heard, with deep regret, of the death of Mr. James Diggins, to whom the Asylum has been indebted for valuable services for over 40 years.

Earlswood Asylum.—Outside iron staircases to provide additional security for escape in case of fire, as recommended by us, have been fixed at this Asylum, and the extensive structural repairs rendered necessary by a settlement of the

Earlswood
Asylum,
Redhill.

INSTITUTIONS
FOR IDIOTS.

building are being proceeded with. We regret to learn, however, that the funds necessary for this work have not yet been supplied by the public, who are indebted to the Institution for valuable public work, at present being carried on in a highly creditable manner in circumstances of much difficulty.

The repairs are quite essential to the stability of the building, and we hope that the additional funds necessary to complete them will be forthcoming.

Eastern
Counties
Asylum.

Eastern Counties Asylum.—This Asylum continues to be maintained in good order, and to discharge its useful functions with efficiency. Many improvements were noticed at our last visit, but we regretted to find that our recommendations for the disuse of a dangerous wooden isolation building and the provision of additional means of escape in case of fire had not been carried out.

Midland
Counties
Asylum.

Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.—An external iron staircase and other additions to the means of escape in case of fire have been recently provided at this Asylum.

The death of a female patient from drinking carbolic acid lotion formed the subject of an inquest, and led to our inquiring and receiving satisfactory assurances as to the precautions adopted to prevent the recurrence of such an accident.

 LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.
LICENSED
HOUSES
GENERALLY.

The only change to report in the number of houses licensed for the reception of lunatics is the closing of Grove Hall. There were, on the 1st January 1906, 65 houses, exclusive of two which are registered under the Idiots Act, 1886.

Of these 65 houses, 21 are under our immediate jurisdiction, being situate within the Metropolitan District, and 44 are licensed at Quarter and Special Sessions in the provinces.

During the past year our inspection of these Houses has satisfied us that they continue to be maintained in good order, the care and attention bestowed upon the patients being generally satisfactory.

The visitation of the Metropolitan and Provincial Licensed Houses is made respectively by ourselves and the Visiting Justices under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, sections 191 and 193.

On the 1st January 1906, the total number of patients detained in licensed houses was 3,348, the classification and distribution of whom are shown in the following table :—

-----	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Patients in Metropolitan Licensed Houses :—			
Private - - - -	549	891	1,440
Pauper - - - -	44	76	120
Patients in Provincial Licensed Houses :—			
Private - - - -	489	850	1,339
Pauper - - - -	182	267	449
Total - - - -	1,264	2,084	3,348

There has been a decrease of 148 in the Metropolitan, and of 45 in the Provincial Licensed Houses, with a total decrease of 193 in these institutions.

Not included in the above figures were 61 voluntary boarders whose names were on the books of those houses on 1st January last 18, being in Metropolitan and 43 in Provincial Houses.

The private patients in these houses form 34 per cent. of the total number of such patients, and the resident boarders form 42 per cent. of the total number of registered voluntary boarders.

The usual statistical information respecting the patients and boarders in these institutions will be found in Appendices A. and B. and the names of the proprietors and licencees in Appendix L.

In Appendix I. are furnished copies of the reports made at one of our visits during the year to each Licensed House.

Such matters in connection with these Houses as call for special comment are mentioned in the following paragraphs.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

Bethnall House.—The licence of this House for 300 patients has been varied so as to permit of the reception of 200 private patients.

Camberwell House.—We can report that in the North Building of this House closet blocks have been added, and

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Bethnall
House.
Camberwell
House.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES

Chiswick
House.

that the electric light has been introduced into the Institution with satisfactory results.

Chiswick House.—At this House a male patient, R. G., admitted on the 6th November 1905, died on the 10th of the following month from the results of passing a poker into the œsophagus, thus rupturing a large blood vessel.

When admitted the patient was suffering from delusions of persecution, and, although he had attempted suicide, was not then regarded as suicidal. During the month previous to his death he occupied himself in literary pursuits and amused himself by playing golf with much interest, and had promised assistance in the production of a play to be performed at Chiswick House. A special attendant went with the patient when walking, acted as valet, and slept in his room, but no other special precautions were deemed necessary. An inquest was held by the coroner, when the jury returned the following verdict: "Death from syncope, the clot from self-inflicted wound getting into the larynx, deceased being of unsound mind."

Flower House.

Flower House.—C. T. St. C. V., a patient admitted into this Institution on the 4th June 1905, died there on the following day. The coroner held an inquest on the 8th June, when the jury returned a verdict that the patient's death was from the effects of syncope, due to cardiac failure consequent on prolonged struggling while suffering from acute mania, and general paralysis of the insane. The jury further found that the cause of the death was accelerated accidentally. On the 22nd of the same month two members of our Board held a special inquiry on oath into the circumstances attending the death of this patient. At this inquiry it was ascertained that the patient, having been previously seen by Dr. Mercier, was received in Flower House on the 4th June, exhibiting then indications of general paralysis; that shortly after admission the patient became excitable, and struggled to get away; that he was placed in charge of an adequate staff of attendants—the head attendant seeing him frequently, and Dr. Mercier several times a day; that he was kept in an armchair in a room on the ground floor in charge of two attendants; that he occasionally slipped on to the floor, and once succeeded in jumping through an open French window; that no undue force was used in restraining him, although he was continuously excited; that at 5 p.m. Dr. Mercier administered hypodermically $\frac{1}{25}$ th of a grain of hyoscine, which, while quieting him, did not make him sleep; that at 9.30 another $\frac{1}{25}$ th of a grain of the same drug was administered by the mouth; that he was carried to bed by four attendants and undressed—his trousers being removed whilst on the floor; that two attendants remained with him all night, during which time he was restless and excited; that at

o'clock on the following morning Dr. Mercier gave another th of a grain of hyoscine, which prostrated the patient for two hours, when he became violent and excited; that . Mercier, fearing to repeat the dose of hyoscine, administered 60 grains of sulphonal by mouth, which, however, had no apparent effect; that the patient took his food well, but continued to struggle at intervals till 7 p.m., when he drank some tea and then sat quietly in his chair, when the attendant, being alarmed at his appearance, sent for Dr. Mercier, who found that the patient was dying or dead.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

The post-mortem examination showed that three ribs on each side had been recently fractured, there being, however, no displacement and no wound of the pleura. The examination also showed that the ribs were exceedingly brittle.

The cause of the fracture of the ribs was not ascertained, but it is not improbable that it was caused by the patient jumping through the open window, in view of the fact that he fell in the garden; it is also possible that the pressure requisite to keep him in the armchair might have resulted in breaking the ribs in their weakened state, there being no history of any struggle on the ground.

In our opinion Dr. Mercier dealt with the case as well as was possible in the circumstances, there being no padded room in the house—a defect which has since been remedied.

Grove Hall.—The licence for this house has lapsed, and the military patients, 67 in number, have been transferred to Bethnall House.

Halliford House.—There has been a considerable amount of re-papering and decoration of the gentlemen's wing of this House. The name of Mr. George Lavington has been withdrawn from the licence.

Halliford
House.

Hayes Park.—A new padded room has been provided at this House, which has also been improved by the installation of electric light in all the rooms.

Hayes Park.

Moorcroft House.—E. H. H., a voluntary boarder, admitted into this House on 24th, committed suicide on the 28th March by throwing himself under the wheels of a tramcar when he was out in company with an attendant. E. H. H. was not regarded as suicidal by his relations or usual medical attendant, and had not been markedly depressed during his few days' residence at Moorcroft.

Moorcroft
House.

An inquest was held, when the jury returned the verdict that the deceased committed suicide by placing himself under a tramcar whilst temporarily of unsound mind.

Otto House.—E. P., a patient received in this House on the 12th August 1901, died on the 9th November 1905 from syncope and shock consequent upon burns received by setting

Otto House.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

fire to herself when left alone for a brief interval in a room by the nurse in charge of her, contrary to instructions.

The fireplace was protected by a revolving guard, which was, however, defective and could be opened by a push.

An inquest was held, when the jury found a verdict of accidental death, with a rider that they considered that the guards should be properly secured, which has been done.

Peckham
House.

Peckham House.—Plans of proposed alterations and additions at 1 and 3, Lyndhurst Road, have been approved by us.

The Priory.

The Priory.—On the 13th August 1905, E. F. S., a male patient admitted on the 19th of the previous April, was found dead by an attendant, who went to call him about 6 a.m.—incised wounds, self-inflicted with pieces of a broken tumbler being the cause of death.

E. F. S. was not regarded as suicidal, and was therefore not placed under special supervision. During the previous day he had been cheerful and had eaten well and taken exercise, and at 9.30 had retired to bed and taken his sleeping draughts.

An inquest was held by the coroner, when the jury found a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Bishopstone
House

Bishopstone House.—The licence of this House has been transferred to Dr. and Mrs. Archdall.

Bailbrook
House.

Bailbrook House.—The name of Ernest W. White, M.B., has been included in the licence of this House.

The licence has been varied so as to permit of the reception of not more than 11 males and 36 females.

Brislington
House.

Brislington House.—Plans for a new bathroom and w.c. at Lambro Cottage have been approved by us.

Chalk Pit
House.

Chalk Pit House.—The name of Mrs. Cecilia F. Atkins has been added to the licence.

Church Street,
Epsom.

Church Street, Epsom.—We regret to announce the death of Dr. Daniel. The licence of this House has now been transferred to his daughter, Miss M. O. Daniel.

Fairford
Retreat.

Fairford Retreat.—On the ladies' side a new outside iron staircase has been provided.

Fisherton
House.

Fisherton House.—Plans of proposed extensions of the day-room accommodation for the more troublesome female patients, and of improved sanitary arrangements at this House, have been submitted for the consideration of our Board. The new quarters for the Assistant Medical Officers

have been completed, but are not without defects, which have been pointed out by us.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

With regard to the management of this Institution, we are able to report that Miss Parker has decided to discontinue her residence therein, and to occupy a house in the neighbourhood. We are also able to report that Dr. Henderson will shortly be succeeded as Medical Superintendent by Dr. T. Loughheed Baskin, Senior Assistant Medical Officer of the Devon County Asylum.

We regret to have to record that F. P., a female pauper patient admitted into this House on the 15th November 1904, and discharged to the workhouse as "recovered," was discovered to be pregnant in the following June.

On examination the patient admitted that she had misconducted herself with a laundry-man employed at the institution, who subsequently absconded. We regret, however, to report that when the facts were brought to the notice of the solicitor to the Treasury, his Lordship, acting on the advice of the Attorney-General, came to the conclusion that the case was not one in which a jury could safely convict. In view of this opinion we felt that we could carry the matter of the prosecution no further.

Greta Bank.—The licence of this House has been varied so as to permit of the reception of 10 females instead of one male and nine females. The name of Dr. Charles J. Smith has been included in the licence.

Greta Bank.

Grove House.—We regret to have to record the death of Mrs. McLintock, who for a period of nearly thirty years was the licensee of this House.

Grove House.
All Stretton.

Haydock Lodge.—The licence of this House has been varied so as to permit of the reception of private patients only. Mrs. Street is now associated with her husband as licensee in the place of Mr. Edward H. Beaman, deceased.

Haydock
Lodge.

Kingsdown House.—A conservatory has been erected, giving covered communication between Dr. MacBryan's house and the female side, and a glass fire-screen and door have been placed at the head of the staircase in No. 2 Female Block.

Kingsdown
House.

Marsden Hall.—The names of Miss Elizabeth Diack and Mrs. Florence E. Moor have been substituted in the licence for the names of Miss Gertrude Rowlinson and Miss Effie B. Rowlinson.

Marsden
Hall.

Middleton Hall.—The name of Dr. Llewellyn Harris Lister has been substituted for that of Mr. P. C. Smith in the licence.

Middleton
Hall.

Overdale.—The name of Miss Elizabeth Diack has been included in the licence in place of Miss Gertrude Rowlinson.

Overdale.

Riverhead
House.

Riverhead House.—The name of Surgeon-Colonel T. W. Evans has been omitted from the licence of this House.

St. George's
Retreat.

St. George's Retreat.—The buildings for the increased accommodation of this community have been roofed in.

Plans of a branch house to be built at Brighton have been submitted to us.

Shaftesbury
House.

Shaftesbury House.—Plans of variations to be effected on the east side of this house, giving increased bedroom accommodation, have been approved by us.

Springfield
House.

Springfield House.—The licence of this House has been varied so as to allow of the reception of not more than 22 males and 30 females, in the place of 20 males and 28 females, but so that at any time the total number of patients received does not exceed 48, the number for which the House is licensed.

Stretton
House.

Stretton House.—This House has been connected with a new drainage system, which works satisfactorily.

A large barn adjoining has been converted into a recreation hall.

SINGLE
PATIENTS.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

The registered changes among those patients who are detained under the provisions of the Lunacy Acts as persons of unsound mind in unlicensed houses are shown in the following table :—

				MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number on 1st January 1905 -				176	345	521
Add those registered during the year - - - -				70	151	221
				246	496	742
Deduct those discharged and removed }	M.	F.	Total.	74	140	214
	62	116	178			
Died - -	12	24	36			
Remaining on 1st January 1906 -				172	356	528

These figures show an increase for the year of 7 patients, as compared with an increase of 16 patients for the previous year.

Of the total number of single patients remaining on the 1st January 1906, 114, in the proportion of 52 males to 62 females, were lunatics so found by inquisition, who are not visited by us. SINGLE PATIENTS.

The remaining single patients, viz., 414 (120 being males and 294 females) are visited by us in every case once, as required by statute, and in many cases, where it is in our opinion desirable, twice or more, during the year.

We are able to report that the care and treatment of these patients continues to be generally satisfactory, the results of this mode of treatment being in many cases highly beneficial.

We regret, however, to record an exception to the foregoing general statement, in a case tried at Lewes Assizes in February of this year, in which the holder of a single patient, owing to neglect of her charge, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The patient, Miss O., who had been in the defendant's charge for many years, died in November 1905. The medical evidence showed that the cause of death was starvation and neglect of at least four weeks' standing, the body and the general surroundings being in a deplorably filthy condition. The case was visited annually by the Commissioners, the last visit having been paid in January 1905, when no indications of such neglect were apparent. The patient was also supposed to be visited half-yearly by the regular medical attendant, who, however, had ceased to pay his visits, apparently owing to the fact that his fees for past visitation had not been paid.

The case serves to show that annual visitation by the Commissioners cannot be really effective, unless during the rest of the year the visits of the medical attendant are paid regularly and any fact calling for adverse criticism at once reported by him to our Board. Instructions to this effect have now been issued by us to all medical attendants of single patients.

LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

LUNATICS IN
WORKHOUSES.

The number and distribution on the 1st January 1906 of pauper lunatics in Workhouses, Workhouse Infirmaries, and in the Metropolitan District Asylums appear in the following table:—

—	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
In Metropolitan District Asylums.	3,231	3,360	6,591
In ordinary Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries.	4,996	6,155	11,151
TOTAL - -	8,227	9,515	17,742

LUNATICS IN
WORKHOUSES.

These figures, compared with the returns for the 1st January 1905, show a decrease of 51 lunatics in the Metropolitan District Asylums, and a decrease of 13 lunatics in the ordinary Workhouses, or a total decrease of 64 lunatics in the two classes of these establishments.

During the year 1905 we have visited 238 of these institutions, in which we found 14,069 persons of unsound mind, of whom 6,403 were confined in the Metropolitan District Asylums.

Copies of our reports on these Asylums will be found in Appendix K. of this Report.

Our reports on these Asylums give assurance that the care and treatment of the patients confined in them continue to be satisfactory.

It is satisfactory also to be able generally to report favourably on the ordinary workhouses visited by us during the year.

In these establishments we have no doubt that the patients are, for the most part, kindly treated.

We have, however, frequently had occasion to complain that persons distinctly of unsound mind were detained or allowed to remain in workhouses without the requisite legal authority. We have also had to call attention to the inadequacy of the means of escape for imbeciles in many of these houses in the event of an outbreak of fire.

PROSECU-
TIONS.

PROSECUTIONS.

In the course of the year prosecutions for offences under the Lunacy Acts were successfully instituted in the following cases.

Rex *v.* Chalk.

Towards the close of the year, our attention was called to a house managed by a Mrs. Chalk, at Hassocks, and to another house also under her management at Brighton.

Both these establishments purported to be nursing homes for mental cases, neither of them being licensed for the reception of persons of unsound mind. Following upon inquiries which we instituted, an order was obtained from the Lord Chancellor for Dr. Ross, of Brighton, to visit and report upon these houses.

The facts disclosed in his report appeared to justify a prosecution of Mrs. Chalk for illegally taking charge of and receiving in her house at Brighton a person of unsound mind named S. S., and for a similar offence in respect to another person in her house at Hassocks.

The former case was heard at Brighton, on the 6th of January of the present year, when the defendant was convicted, and fined 2*l.* 10*s.*

The summons in respect to the case at Hassocks was heard two days afterwards, at Haywards Heath Petty Sessions, and was dismissed. PROSECUTIONS.

Matthew Woolley, an attendant at the Leicester Borough Asylum, was prosecuted by the Asylums Committee for deliberately striking an imbecile patient in the face and ribs, and, pleading guilty to the offence, was fined 50s. Rex v. Woolley.

LUNACY LEGISLATION AND AN INCREASE IN THE COMMISSION.

LUNACY
LEGISLATION
AND AN IN-
CREASE IN
THE COM-
MISSION.

We cannot conclude our Report without expressing our regret that no addition has been made to the strength of the Commission, so as to enable it to continue the discharge of its ever-increasing duties with adequate facility and efficiency.

By order of the Board,

(Signed) WALDEGRAVE,
Chairman.

(Signed) A. H. TREVOR,
Secretary.

A P P E N D I X A.

Appendix A.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in
Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were “Private” and some were “Pauper,” and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all uniformity and comparison of any

On 1st January.				In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals (including Idiot Establishments).			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses (including an Idiot Establishment).			In Provincial Licensed Houses (including Idiot Establishments).			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.)			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1859	-	Private	-	-	122	105	227	750	755	1,505	657	624	1,281	714	666	1,380	164	-	164
		Pauper	-	-	6,887	8,404	15,291	102	108	210	440	794	1,234	455	450	905	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	242	84	326	122	18	140	31	5	36	137	43	180	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	7,251	8,593	15,844	974	881	1,855	1,128	1,423	2,551	1,306	1,159	2,465	164	-	164
1869	-	Private	-	-	107	118	225	995	942	1,937	929	731	1,660	744	712	1,456	209	-	209
		Pauper	-	-	12,148	14,382	26,530	204	205	409	311	709	1,020	271	334	605	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	79	33	112	3	3	6	2	-	2	42	11	53	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	12,334	14,533	26,867	1,202	1,150	2,352	1,242	1,440	2,682	1,057	1,057	2,114	209	-	209
1879	-	Private	-	-	216	260	476	1,421	1,297	2,718	1,056	862	1,918	788	825	1,613	325	17	342
		Pauper	-	-	17,350	20,885	38,235	69	48	117	174	382	556	188	296	484	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	112	48	160	1	1	2	2	-	2	52	20	72	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	17,678	21,193	38,871	1,491	1,346	2,837	1,232	1,244	2,476	1,028	1,141	2,169	325	17	342
1889	-	Private	-	-	396	473	869	1,767	1,582	3,349	834	793	1,627	600	794	1,394	268	21	289
		Pauper	-	-	22,863	27,846	50,709	95	66	161	378	497	875	230	218	448	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	92	24	116	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	23,351	28,343	51,694	1,863	1,648	3,511	1,212	1,290	2,502	833	1,012	1,845	268	21	289
1897	-	Private	-	-	533	655	1,188	1,830	1,782	3,612	728	843	1,571	524	787	1,311	215	-	215
		Pauper	-	-	29,559	35,844	65,403	301	168	469	341	546	887	221	351	572	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	100	25	125	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	30,192	36,524	66,716	2,132	1,950	4,082	1,069	1,389	2,458	747	1,138	1,885	215	-	215
1898	-	Private	-	-	541	713	1,254	1,896	1,780	3,676	712	851	1,563	514	756	1,270	243	-	243
		Pauper	-	-	30,553	37,206	67,759	322	182	504	352	520	872	221	363	584	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	103	17	120	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	31,197	37,936	69,133	2,219	1,963	4,182	1,064	1,371	2,435	736	1,119	1,855	243	-	243
1899	-	Private	-	-	628	806	1,434	1,898	1,809	3,707	706	876	1,582	503	786	1,289	246	-	246
		Pauper	-	-	31,709	38,516	70,225	306	176	482	396	517	913	240	355	595	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	116	20	136	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	32,453	39,342	71,795	2,205	1,986	4,191	1,102	1,393	2,495	744	1,141	1,885	246	-	246

Appendix A.

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879, 1889, and 1897—1906**, inclusive.

Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view to year or series of years with others.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Increase.			On 1st January.
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (first two were opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	73	122	2,456	2,223	4,679	-	-	-	Private Pauper Criminal } 1859
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,449	3,349	5,798	13,768	17,633	31,401	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	150	682	-	-	-	
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,498	3,422	5,920	16,756	20,006	36,762	-	-	-	Total -
Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	186	324	3,122	2,689	5,811	67	46	113	Private Pauper Criminal } 1869
-	-	-	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	2,908	4,079	6,987	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533	
375	86	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501	133	634	(a)	(b)	(c)	
375	86	461	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	3,046	4,265	7,311	24,364	28,813	53,177	761	880	1,641	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	280	472	3,998	3,541	7,539	88	85	173	Private Pauper Criminal } 1879
-	-	-	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,378	3,852	6,230	27,144	34,483	61,627	640	849	1,489	
374	109	483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	541	178	719	4	5	9	
374	109	483	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,570	4,132	6,702	31,683	38,202	69,885	732	939	1,671	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	255	442	4,052	3,918	7,970	5	38	43	Private Pauper Criminal } 1889
-	-	-	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,426	3,504	5,930	33,836	41,796	75,632	669	731	1,400	
471	147	618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	567	171	738	3	(d)	2	
471	147	618	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,613	3,759	6,372	38,455	45,885	84,340	677	768	1,445	Total -
Annual Increase.																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	249	421	4,002	4,316	8,318	(e)	54	53	Private Pauper Criminal } 1897
1	-	1	4,949	6,169	11,118	2,898	3,105	6,003	2,346	3,475	5,821	40,616	49,658	90,274	1,256	1,601	2,857	
480	165	645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583	190	773	8	1	9	
481	165	646	4,949	6,169	11,118	2,898	3,105	6,003	2,518	3,724	6,242	45,201	54,164	99,365	1,263	1,656	2,919	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	266	436	4,076	4,366	8,442	74	50	124	Private Pauper Criminal } 1898
-	-	-	4,979	6,140	11,119	2,913	3,088	6,001	2,352	3,569	5,921	41,692	51,068	92,760	1,076	1,410	2,486	
481	166	647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	586	184	770	3	(f)	(g)	
481	166	647	4,979	6,140	11,119	2,913	3,088	6,001	2,522	3,835	6,357	46,354	55,618	101,972	1,153	1,454	2,607	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	249	415	4,147	4,526	8,673	71	160	231	Private Pauper Criminal } 1899
-	-	-	5,152	6,317	11,469	2,888	3,096	5,984	2,394	3,566	5,960	43,085	52,543	95,628	1,393	1,475	2,868	
481	165	646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599	186	785	13	2	15	
481	165	646	5,152	6,317	11,469	2,888	3,096	5,984	2,560	3,815	6,375	47,831	57,255	105,086	1,477	1,637	3,114	Total -

(a) Decrease, 3. (b) Decrease, 2. (c) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year). (d) Decrease, 1. (e) Decrease, 1. (f) Decrease, 6. (g) Decrease, 3.

TABLE I.—*continued*.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in

On 1st January.		In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals (including Idiot Establishments).			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses (including an Idiot Establishment).			In Provincial Licensed Houses (including Idiot Establishments).			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.)		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1900	Private	603	886	1,489	1,861	1,843	3,704	691	921	1,612	531	784	1,315	252	—	252
	Pauper	32,538	39,858	72,396	334	173	507	286	175	461	208	149	357	—	—	—
	Criminal	104	15	119	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Total	33,245	40,759	74,004	2,196	2,016	4,212	977	1,096	2,073	740	933	1,673	252	—	252
1901	Private	681	951	1,632	1,835	1,878	3,713	674	909	1,583	517	809	1,326	242	—	242
	Pauper	33,490	40,674	74,164	344	196	534	240	198	438	194	138	332	—	—	—
	Criminal	99	21	120	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Total	34,270	41,646	75,916	2,180	2,068	4,248	914	1,107	2,021	712	947	1,659	242	—	242
1902	Private	748	1,076	1,824	1,850	1,852	3,702	662	927	1,589	506	796	1,302	254	—	254
	Pauper	34,564	41,740	76,304	347	205	552	323	361	684	224	264	488	—	—	—
	Criminal	115	17	132	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Total	35,427	42,833	78,260	2,198	2,057	4,255	985	1,288	2,273	731	1,060	1,791	254	—	254
1903	Private	799	1,170	1,969	1,876	1,850	3,726	668	920	1,588	505	819	1,324	230	—	230
	Pauper	36,335	43,597	79,932	352	203	555	188	206	394	137	153	290	—	—	—
	Criminal	92	16	108	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	37,226	44,783	82,009	2,229	2,053	4,282	856	1,126	1,982	642	972	1,614	230	—	230
1904	Private	873	1,320	2,193	1,860	1,832	3,692	659	948	1,607	506	837	1,343	211	—	211
	Pauper	37,801	44,436	82,237	371	208	579	179	178	357	126	168	294	—	—	—
	Criminal	95	24	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	38,769	45,780	84,549	2,231	2,040	4,271	838	1,126	1,964	632	1,005	1,637	211	—	211
1905	Private	961	1,425	2,386	1,807	1,768	3,575	645	952	1,597	494	855	1,349	212	—	212
	Pauper	39,061	45,490	84,551	394	228	622	110	137	247	188	300	488	—	—	—
	Criminal	133	21	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	40,155	46,936	87,091	2,201	1,996	4,197	755	1,089	1,844	682	1,155	1,837	212	—	212
1906	Private	1,012	1,511	2,523	1,843	1,784	3,627	628	942	1,570	489	854	1,343	211	—	211
	Pauper	40,170	46,503	86,673	409	244	653	44	76	120	182	267	449	—	—	—
	Criminal	124	22	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	41,306	48,036	89,342	2,252	2,028	4,280	672	1,018	1,690	671	1,121	1,792	211	—	211

The average Annual Increase in the Ten years from 1896 to 1906

Private	-	-	-	-
Pauper	-	-	-	-
Criminal	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Males.	Females.	Total.
35	119	154
1,186	1,198	2,384
12	4	16
1,233	1,321	2,554

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879, 1889, and 1897—1906, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January.
			In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (first two were opened in 1870).												
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	276	441	4,103	4,710	8,813	(a)	184	140	Private
-	-	-	5,263	6,248	11,511	2,888	3,061	5,949	2,331	3,516	5,847	43,848	53,180	97,028	763	637	1,400	Pauper
479	170	649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585	185	770	(b)	(c)	(d)	Criminal
479	170	649	5,263	6,248	11,511	2,888	3,061	5,949	2,496	3,792	6,288	48,536	58,075	106,611	705	820	1,525	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	294	451	4,106	4,841	8,947	3	131	134	Private
-	-	-	5,173	6,216	11,389	2,782	2,944	5,726	2,276	3,364	5,640	44,499	53,724	98,223	651	544	1,195	Pauper
482	170	652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583	191	774	(e)	6	4	Criminal
482	170	652	5,173	6,216	11,389	2,782	2,944	5,726	2,433	3,658	6,091	49,188	58,756	107,944	652	681	1,333	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	302	464	4,182	4,953	9,135	76	112	188	Private
-	-	-	5,180	6,224	11,404	2,810	2,968	5,778	2,193	3,376	5,569	45,641	55,138	100,779	1,142	1,414	2,556	Pauper
486	179	665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	603	196	799	20	5	25	Criminal
486	179	665	5,180	6,224	11,404	2,810	2,968	5,778	2,355	3,678	6,033	50,426	60,287	110,713	1,238	1,531	2,769	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	326	486	4,238	5,085	9,323	56	132	188	Private
-	-	-	5,080	6,184	11,264	2,858	2,982	5,840	2,152	3,367	5,519	47,102	56,692	103,794	1,461	1,554	3,015	Pauper
550	188	738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	643	204	847	40	8	48	Criminal
550	188	738	5,080	6,184	11,264	2,858	2,982	5,840	2,312	3,693	6,005	51,983	61,981	113,964	1,557	1,694	3,251	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	330	505	4,284	5,267	9,551	46	182	228	Private
1	-	1	5,039	6,220	11,259	3,172	3,356	6,528	2,091	3,425	5,516	48,780	57,991	106,771	1,678	1,299	2,977	Pauper
566	192	758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	661	216	877	18	12	30	Criminal
567	192	759	5,039	6,220	11,259	3,172	3,356	6,528	2,266	3,755	6,021	53,725	63,474	117,199	1,742	1,493	3,235	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	345	521	4,295	5,345	9,640	11	78	89	Private
1	-	1	5,033	6,131	11,164	3,254	3,388	6,642	2,139	3,423	5,562	50,180	59,097	109,277	1,400	1,106	2,506	Pauper
561	197	758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	694	218	912	33	2	35	Criminal
562	197	759	5,033	6,131	11,164	3,254	3,388	6,642	2,315	3,768	6,083	55,169	64,660	119,829	1,444	1,186	2,630	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	356	528	4,355	5,447	9,802	60	102	162	Private
1	-	1	4,996	6,155	11,151	3,231	3,360	6,591	2,183	3,435	5,618	51,216	60,040	111,256	1,036	943	1,979	Pauper
569	206	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	693	228	921	(f)	10	9	Criminal
570	206	776	4,996	6,155	11,151	3,231	3,360	6,591	2,355	3,791	6,146	56,264	65,715	121,979	1,095	1,055	2,150	Total -

(a) Decrease, 44.

(b) Decrease, 14.

(c) Decrease, 1.

(d) Decrease, 15.

(e) Decrease, 2.

(f) Decrease, 1.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound
Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were “Private,” and some were “Pauper,” and in Reports previous to 1885 were and are, therefore, technically “Private.” The present arrangement of this Table is

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the Middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.											
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,456	2,223	4,679	13,768	17,633	31,401	532	150	682	16,756	20,006	36,762
1869 -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,122	2,689	5,811	20,741	25,991	46,732	501	133	634 (a)	24,364	28,813	53,177
1879 -	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	3,998	3,541	7,539	27,144	34,483	61,627	541	178	719	31,683	38,202	69,885
1889 -	13,794,721	14,653,518	28,448,239	4,052	3,918	7,970	33,836	41,796	75,632	567	171	738 (b)	38,455	45,885	84,340
1897 -	15,078,010	16,080,235	31,158,245	4,002	4,316	8,318	40,616	49,658	90,274	583	190	773	45,201	54,164	99,365
1898 -	15,248,823	16,268,902	31,517,725	4,076	4,366	8,442	41,692	51,068	92,760	586	184	770	46,354	55,618	101,972
1899 -	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	4,147	4,526	8,673	43,085	52,543	95,628	599	186	785	47,831	57,255	105,086
1900 -	15,596,283	16,652,904	32,249,187	4,103	4,710	8,813	43,848	53,180	97,028	585	185	770	48,536	58,075	106,611
1901 -	15,773,062	16,848,201	32,621,263	4,106	4,841	8,947	44,499	53,724	98,223	583	191	774	49,188	58,756	107,944
1902 -	15,952,154	17,045,472	32,997,626	4,182	4,953	9,135	45,641	55,138	100,779	603	196	799	50,426	60,287	110,713
1903 -	16,133,344	17,244,994	33,378,338	4,238	5,085	9,323	47,102	56,692	103,794	643	204	847	51,983	61,981	113,964
1904 -	16,316,647	17,446,787	33,763,434	4,284	5,267	9,551	48,780	57,991	106,771	661	216	877	53,725	63,474	117,199
1905 -	16,502,094	17,650,883	34,152,977	4,295	5,345	9,640	50,180	59,097	109,277	694	218	912	55,169	64,660	119,829
1906 -	16,689,707	17,857,309	34,547,016	4,355	5,447	9,802	51,216	60,040	111,256	693	228	921	56,264	65,715	121,979

(a) A considerable number of these lunatics (about 300) ceased to be “Criminal,” and became ordinary “Pauper” Lunatics by the operation of the “Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867,” during that year.

(b) In 1880 a number of insane convicts, not previously included in these Tables, were removed from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum.

Mind to the Population, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the
1889, and 1897—1906, inclusive.

so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote,
made with a view to uniformity and comparison of any year or series of years with others.

RATIO (per 10,000).												Number of Persons in the whole Population to each Lunatic.			YEAR.
Private Lunatics to Population.			Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Criminal Lunatics to Population.			Total Lunatics to Population.						
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2·56	2·21	2·38	14·33	17·49	15·95	·55	·15	·34	17·44	19·85	18·67	573	504	536	1859
2·88	2·36	2·61	19·17	22·79	21·03	·46	·12	(a)·29	22·51	25·27	23·93	444	396	418	1869
3·23	2·72	2·97	21·98	26·48	24·29	·44	·13	·28	25·65	29·34	27·54	390	341	363	1879
2·94	2·67	2·80	24·53	28·52	26·59	·41	·12	(b)·26	27·88	31·31	29·65	359	319	337	1889
2·65	2·68	2·67	26·94	30·88	28·97	·39	·12	·25	29·98	33·68	31·89	334	297	314	1897
2·67	2·69	2·68	27·34	31·39	29·43	·38	·11	·24	30·39	34·19	32·35	329	293	309	1898
2·69	2·75	2·72	27·94	31·92	29·99	·39	·11	·25	31·02	34·78	32·96	322	287	303	1899
2·63	2·83	2·73	28·11	31·93	30·09	·38	·11	·24	31·12	34·87	33·06	321	287	302	1900
2·60	2·87	2·74	28·21	31·89	30·11	·37	·11	·24	31·18	34·87	33·09	321	287	302	1901
2·62	2·91	2·77	28·61	32·35	30·54	·38	·11	·24	31·61	35·37	33·55	316	283	298	1902
2·63	2·95	2·79	29·19	32·87	31·10	·40	·12	·25	32·22	35·94	34·14	310	278	293	1903
2·63	3·02	2·83	29·90	33·24	31·62	·40	·12	·26	32·93	36·38	34·71	304	275	288	1904
2·60	3·03	2·82	30·41	33·48	32·00	·42	·12	·27	33·43	36·63	35·09	299	273	285	1905
2·61	3·05	2·84	30·69	33·62	32·20	·41	·13	·27	33·71	36·80	35·31	297	272	283	1906

TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number of **Patients Admitted** into County and Borough Asylums, Registered whole **Population** in England and Wales, for each of the Years **1869, 1879, 1889, and 1896 to 1905**, inclusive. (Excluding Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890,

Y E A R.	P O P U L A T I O N			Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred, &c., as shown in heading).											
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			Private.			Pauper.			Criminal.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1869 - -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	The Classes cannot be distinguished for these Years.									5,283	5,189	10,472
1879 - -	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489										6,342	6,759	13,101
1889 - -	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	960	1,027	1,987	6,081	6,798	12,879	141	40	181	7,182	7,865	15,047
1896 - -	14,909,104	15,893,754	30,802,858	892	1,080	1,972	8,021	8,439	16,460	150	50	200	9,063	9,569	18,632
1897 - -	15,078,010	16,080,235	31,158,245	1,011	1,052	2,063	8,008	8,574	16,528	156	47	203	9,175	9,673	18,848
1898 - -	15,248,823	16,268,902	31,517,725	982	1,103	2,085	8,240	8,779	17,019	161	49	210	9,383	9,931	19,314
1899 - -	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	969	1,181	2,150	8,261	8,713	16,974	130	35	165	9,360	9,929	19,289
1900 - -	15,596,283	16,652,904	32,249,187	1,057	1,141	2,198	8,476	8,975	17,451	148	40	188	9,681	10,156	19,837
1901 - -	15,773,062	16,848,201	32,621,263	1,250	1,181	2,431	8,752	9,375	18,127	156	55	211	10,158	10,611	20,769
1902 - -	15,952,154	17,045,472	32,997,626	1,309	1,184	2,493	9,725	10,400	20,125	183	50	233	11,217	11,634	22,851
1903 - -	16,133,344	17,244,994	33,378,338	1,124	1,318	2,442	9,726	9,817	19,543	165	67	232	11,015	11,202	22,217
1904 - -	16,316,647	17,446,787	33,763,434	1,149	1,306	2,455	9,489	9,961	19,450	185	52	237	10,823	11,319	22,142
1905 - -	16,502,094	17,650,883	34,152,977	1,040	1,288	2,328	9,307	9,786	19,093	146	55	201	10,493	11,129	21,622

Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, and into Single Charge, to the Number of the Patients transferred, Patients admitted [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Reception Section 38, and Patients admitted into Idiot Establishments).

Number of <i>first</i> Admissions since 1898 inclusive, <i>i.e.</i> , excluding Re-admissions of Patients who had been in an Institution before.			Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.												Ratio [per 10,000] of <i>first</i> Admissions to Population.			YEAR.
			Private.			Pauper.			Criminal.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.88	4.55	4.71	-	-	-	1869
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.14	5.19	5.16	-	-	-	1879
-	-	-	.70	.70	.70	4.41	4.64	4.53	.10	.03	.06	5.21	5.37	5.29	-	-	-	1889
-	-	-	.60	.68	.64	5.38	5.31	5.34	.10	.03	.07	6.08	6.02	6.05	-	-	-	1896
-	-	-	.67	.66	.66	5.31	5.33	5.32	.10	.03	.07	6.08	6.02	6.05	-	-	-	1897
7,816	7,698	15,514	.64	.68	.66	5.40	5.39	5.40	.11	.03	.07	6.15	6.10	6.13	5.13	4.73	4.92	1898
7,835	7,917	15,752	.63	.72	.68	5.36	5.29	5.32	.08	.02	.05	6.07	6.03	6.05	5.08	4.81	4.94	1899
8,075	8,117	16,192	.68	.69	.68	5.43	5.39	5.41	.10	.02	.06	6.21	6.10	6.15	5.18	4.87	5.02	1900
8,663	8,573	17,236	.79	.70	.75	5.55	5.57	5.56	.10	.03	.06	6.44	6.30	6.37	5.49	5.09	5.28	1901
9,578	9,414	18,992	.82	.70	.76	6.10	6.10	6.10	.11	.03	.07	7.03	6.83	6.93	6.00	5.52	5.76	1902
9,340	9,023	18,363	.70	.77	.73	6.03	5.69	5.86	.10	.04	.07	6.83	6.50	6.66	5.79	5.23	5.50	1903
9,232	9,000	18,232	.70	.75	.73	5.82	5.71	5.76	.11	.03	.07	6.63	6.49	6.56	5.66	5.16	5.40	1904
8,878	8,918	17,796	.63	.73	.68	5.64	5.54	5.59	.09	.03	.06	6.36	6.30	6.33	5.38	5.05	5.21	1905

TABLE IV.—Statistics of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Licensed in each of the Years

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1896 -	28,968	34,994	63,962	1,033	1,337	2,370	1,007	1,319	2,326	740	1,110	1,850	208	-	208
1897 -	30,192	36,524	66,716	1,033	1,373	2,406	967	1,342	2,309	747	1,134	1,881	215	-	215
1898 -	31,198	37,936	69,134	1,099	1,381	2,480	967	1,322	2,289	736	1,114	1,850	243	-	243
1899 -	32,453	39,342	71,795	1,088	1,414	2,502	1,005	1,343	2,348	744	1,137	1,881	246	-	246
1900 -	33,245	40,759	74,004	1,057	1,432	2,489	877	1,041	1,918	739	930	1,669	252	-	252
1901 -	34,270	41,645	75,915	1,062	1,470	2,532	818	1,056	1,874	712	944	1,656	242	-	242
1902 -	35,427	42,833	78,260	1,091	1,444	2,535	899	1,238	2,137	732	1,056	1,788	254	-	254
1903 -	37,226	44,783	82,009	1,098	1,443	2,541	774	1,078	1,852	642	968	1,610	230	-	230
1904 -	38,769	45,780	84,549	1,080	1,442	2,522	754	1,075	1,829	633	1,001	1,634	211	-	211
1905 -	40,155	46,936	87,091	1,053	1,411	2,464	672	1,036	1,708	682	1,151	1,833	214	-	214

Houses, Naval and Military Hospitals, Criminal Asylum and Idiot Establishments, and Single Patients
1896 to 1905, inclusive.

- - - - - UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Pat ents.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
475	166	641	176	234	410	32,607	39,160	71,767	1,206	607	1,813	33,813	39,767	73,580	1896
481	165	646	172	249	421	33,807	40,787	74,594	1,201	628	1,829	35,008	41,415	76,423	1897
481	166	647	170	266	436	34,894	42,185	77,079	1,217	636	1,853	36,111	42,821	78,932	1898
481	165	646	166	249	415	36,183	43,650	79,833	1,212	627	1,839	37,395	44,277	81,672	1899
479	170	649	160	279	439	36,809	44,611	81,420	1,239	642	1,881	38,048	45,253	83,301	1900
482	170	652	157	294	451	37,743	45,579	83,322	1,214	652	1,866	38,957	46,231	85,188	1901
486	179	665	162	302	464	39,051	47,052	86,103	1,193	666	1,859	40,244	47,718	87,962	1902
550	188	738	160	326	486	40,680	48,786	89,466	1,213	660	1,873	41,893	49,446	91,339	1903
567	192	759	175	330	505	42,189	49,820	92,009	1,235	652	1,887	43,424	50,472	93,896	1904
562	197	759	176	345	521	43,514	51,076	94,590	1,231	642	1,873	44,745	51,718	96,463	1905

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those transferred and those Re-admitted on fresh Reception Order rendered

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1896 - - - -	7,917	8,247	16,164	320	433	753	357	467	824	258	359	617	159	-	159
1897 - - - -	7,973	8,474	16,447	366	444	810	336	374	710	230	319	549	206	-	206
1898 - - - -	8,174	8,604	16,778	350	449	799	372	479	851	212	326	538	207	-	207
1899 - - - -	8,229	8,668	16,897	323	464	787	331	477	808	205	242	447	211	-	211
1900 - - - -	8,555	9,047	17,602	351	465	816	239	322	561	166	242	408	306	-	306
1901 - - - -	8,771	9,188	17,959	363	423	786	335	542	877	211	369	580	419	-	419
1902 - - - -	9,582	10,292	19,974	368	458	826	415	526	941	177	272	449	458	-	458
1903 - - - -	9,819	9,996	19,815	318	420	738	335	391	726	167	314	481	285	-	285
1904 - - - -	9,727	10,055	19,782	256	381	637	237	349	586	236	455	691	269	-	269
1905 - - - -	9,558	9,997	19,555	322	442	764	178	312	490	154	293	447	216	-	216

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1896 to 1905, inclusive.

necessary by Previous Reception Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, section 38).

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			Number of <i>first</i> Admissions (see Table III.) excluding Idiot Establishments (since 1898 inclusive).			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
35	11	46	17	52	69	9,063	9,569	18,632	133	89	222	9,196	9,658	18,854	-	-	-	1896
41	14	55	23	48	71	9,175	9,673	18,848	129	68	197	9,304	9,741	19,045	-	-	-	1897
37	10	47	31	63	94	9,383	9,931	19,314	146	73	219	9,529	10,004	19,533	7,816	7,698	15,514	1898
30	10	40	31	68	99	9,360	9,929	19,289	147	84	231	9,507	10,013	19,520	7,835	7,917	15,752	1899
34	9	43	30	71	101	9,681	10,156	19,837	139	91	230	9,820	10,247	20,067	8,075	8,117	16,192	1900
25	24	49	34	65	99	10,158	10,611	20,769	115	89	204	10,273	10,700	20,973	8,663	8,573	17,236	1901
91	19	110	26	67	93	11,217	11,634	22,851	151	82	233	11,368	11,716	23,084	9,578	9,414	18,992	1902
57	18	75	34	63	97	11,015	11,202	22,217	159	94	253	11,174	11,296	22,470	9,340	9,023	18,363	1903
33	18	51	65	61	126	10,823	11,319	22,142	164	89	253	10,987	11,408	22,395	9,232	9,000	18,232	1904
31	18	49	34	67	101	10,493	11,129	21,622	158	80	238	10,651	11,209	21,860	8,878	8,918	17,796	1905

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT (<i>i.e.</i> , the Number at the beginning of the Year, plus the															
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1896 -	38,010	44,356	82,366	1,391	1,827	3,218	1,413	1,816	3,229	1,011	1,502	2,513	367	-	367
1897 -	39,278	46,388	85,666	1,453	1,874	3,327	1,339	1,767	3,106	1,086	1,612	2,698	423	-	423
1898 -	40,573	47,736	88,309	1,511	1,891	3,402	1,377	1,870	3,247	966	1,470	2,436	455	-	455
1899 -	42,096	49,696	91,792	1,467	1,939	3,406	1,358	1,865	3,223	1,046	1,515	2,561	458	-	458
1900 -	42,821	51,041	93,862	1,452	1,955	3,407	1,136	1,441	2,577	927	1,230	2,157	558	-	558
1901 -	44,577	53,105	97,682	1,473	1,952	3,425	1,180	1,638	2,818	941	1,387	2,328	661	-	661
1902 -	47,199	55,588	102,787	1,514	1,951	3,465	1,347	1,859	3,206	935	1,392	2,327	712	-	712
1903 -	49,295	57,358	106,653	1,461	1,916	3,377	1,163	1,565	2,728	927	1,451	2,378	515	-	515
1904 -	50,095	57,614	107,709	1,435	1,891	3,326	1,042	1,611	2,653	918	1,514	2,432	480	-	480
1905 -	51,633	58,798	110,431	1,430	1,907	3,337	867	1,413	2,280	868	1,488	2,356	432	-	432

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1896 to 1905, inclusive.

Admissions, which include Transfers, but not the Re-admissions under Section 38) in each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
512	177	689	207	327	534	42,911	50,005	92,916	1,339	696	2,035	44,250	50,701	94,951	1896
525	180	705	219	341	560	44,323	52,162	96,485	1,330	696	2,026	45,653	52,858	98,511	1897
520	177	697	217	370	587	45,619	53,514	99,133	1,363	709	2,072	46,982	54,223	101,205	1898
514	176	690	215	362	577	47,154	55,553	102,707	1,359	711	2,070	48,513	56,264	104,777	1899
513	179	692	207	408	615	47,614	56,254	103,868	1,378	733	2,111	48,992	56,987	105,979	1900
511	194	705	211	417	628	49,554	58,693	108,247	1,329	741	2,070	50,883	59,434	110,317	1901
582	199	781	209	430	639	52,498	61,419	113,917	1,344	749	2,093	53,842	62,168	116,010	1902
609	208	817	229	451	680	54,199	62,949	117,148	1,372	754	2,126	55,571	63,703	119,274	1903
601	211	812	256	456	712	54,827	63,297	118,124	1,399	741	2,140	56,226	64,038	120,264	1904
597	217	814	244	496	740	56,071	64,319	120,390	1,391	722	2,113	57,462	65,041	122,503	1905

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment)			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1896 -	2,879	3,309	6,188	135	220	355	99	173	272	83	151	234	95	-	95
1897 -	2,760	3,429	6,189	136	232	368	110	162	272	97	159	256	118	-	118
1898 -	2,699	3,469	6,168	137	223	360	106	155	261	68	125	193	104	-	104
1899 -	2,933	3,636	6,569	156	264	420	110	153	263	74	122	196	102	-	102
1900 -	2,923	3,781	6,704	155	211	366	77	110	187	69	104	173	146	-	146
1901 -	3,020	3,650	6,670	142	230	372	87	160	247	58	122	180	230	-	230
1902 -	3,193	3,859	7,052	154	219	373	130	205	335	53	147	200	265	-	265
1903 -	3,167	4,095	7,262	139	232	371	124	153	277	70	101	171	176	-	176
1904 -	3,140	4,030	7,170	113	175	288	87	158	245	70	161	231	146	-	146
1905 -	3,176	4,063	7,239	132	222	354	53	114	167	69	166	235	136	-	136

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1896 to 1905, inclusive.

- - - - - DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			T O T A L (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			G R A N D T O T A L.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
12	9	21	2	11	13	3,205	3,873	7,178	-	-	-	3,305	3,873	7,178	1896
8	8	16	4	6	10	3,233	3,996	7,229	1	-	1	3,234	3,996	7,230	1897
6	7	13	8	14	22	3,128	3,993	7,121	-	-	-	3,128	3,993	7,121	1898
7	2	9	3	10	13	3,385	4,187	7,572	2	1	3	3,387	4,188	7,575	1899
12	4	16	2	17	19	3,384	4,227	7,611	1	-	1	3,385	4,227	7,612	1900
7	8	15	9	18	27	3,553	4,188	7,741	2	1	3	3,555	4,189	7,744	1901
3	5	8	8	16	24	3,806	4,451	8,257	-	-	-	3,806	4,451	8,257	1902
9	4	13	8	21	29	3,693	4,606	8,299	-	-	-	3,693	4,606	8,299	1903
5	7	12	13	14	27	3,574	4,545	8,119	-	-	-	3,574	4,545	8,119	1904
4	4	8	17	14	31	3,587	4,583	8,170	-	-	-	3,587	4,583	8,170	1905

TABLE IV.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred and those															
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1896 -	1,661	1,722	3,383	133	177	310	203	186	389	111	156	267	42	-	42
1897 -	1,699	2,055	3,754	125	195	320	130	162	292	180	292	472	49	-	49
1898 -	1,791	1,706	3,497	174	200	374	136	255	391	86	144	230	82	-	82
1899 -	2,041	1,815	3,856	131	183	314	203	593	796	165	392	557	84	-	84
1900 -	1,630	1,887	3,517	131	218	349	145	182	327	93	139	232	142	-	142
1901 -	2,136	2,999	5,135	151	209	360	80	127	207	82	142	224	157	-	157
1902 -	2,346	2,857	5,203	162	219	381	305	455	760	190	227	417	190	-	190
1903 -	2,923	3,359	6,282	146	163	309	153	221	374	178	306	484	109	-	109
1904 -	2,223	2,549	4,772	209	246	455	157	314	471	114	152	266	98	-	98
1905 -	2,519	2,490	5,009	113	173	286	133	245	378	73	158	231	71	-	71

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1896 to 1905, inclusive.

whose Reception Orders expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			(Of the Number Discharged not Recovered.) Transferred to other Institutions.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
8	2	10	19	59	78	2,177	2,302	4,479	99	49	148	2,276	2,351	4,627	1,241	1,276	2,517	1896
17	4	21	34	57	91	2,234	2,765	4,999	82	50	132	2,316	2,815	5,131	1,341	1,702	3,043	1897
18	1	19	33	95	128	2,320	2,401	4,721	116	64	180	2,436	2,465	4,901	1,342	1,398	2,740	1898
17	2	19	37	63	100	2,678	3,048	5,726	90	47	137	2,768	3,095	5,863	1,611	1,974	3,585	1899
7	-	7	32	76	108	2,180	2,502	4,682	120	58	178	2,300	2,560	4,860	1,124	1,487	2,611	1900
8	-	8	30	80	110	2,644	3,557	6,201	105	45	150	2,749	3,602	6,351	1,653	2,503	4,156	1901
11	1	12	30	84	114	3,234	3,843	7,077	93	57	150	3,327	3,900	7,227	2,230	2,734	4,964	1902
18	5	23	36	87	123	3,563	4,141	7,704	96	64	160	3,659	4,205	7,864	2,504	2,961	5,465	1903
19	6	25	55	78	133	2,875	3,345	6,220	118	69	187	2,993	3,414	6,407	1,815	2,158	3,973	1904
7	2	9	45	102	147	2,961	3,170	6,131	106	47	153	3,067	3,217	6,284	2,063	2,114	4,180	1905

TABLE IV.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year - - - - -																
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1896 -	3,304	2,819	6,123	92	61	153	147	122	269	74	79	153	15	-	15	
1897 -	3,653	3,006	6,659	97	72	169	135	128	263	75	57	132	13	-	13	
1898 -	3,672	3,236	6,908	114	62	176	135	123	258	72	70	142	23	-	23	
1899 -	3,945	3,517	7,462	125	63	188	169	83	252	69	80	149	20	-	20	
1900 -	4,018	3,748	7,766	107	66	173	97	99	196	57	53	110	28	-	28	
1901 -	4,030	3,642	7,672	92	75	167	116	119	235	72	72	144	20	-	20	
1902 -	4,474	4,145	8,619	104	79	183	140	134	274	58	61	119	27	-	27	
1903 -	4,471	4,149	8,620	102	85	187	134	125	259	49	52	101	19	-	19	
1904 -	4,597	4,127	8,724	66	65	131	130	107	237	54	68	122	24	-	24	
1905 -	4,656	4,236	8,892	106	81	187	89	91	180	59	61	120	14	-	14	

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year - - - - -																
1896 -	29,730	35,822	65,552	1,039	1,358	2,397	977	1,332	2,309	737	1,117	1,854	216	-	216	
1897 -	30,649	37,259	67,908	1,062	1,382	2,444	978	1,327	2,305	746	1,114	1,860	229	-	229	
1898 -	31,851	38,735	70,586	1,091	1,413	2,504	996	1,335	2,331	743	1,115	1,858	232	-	232	
1899 -	32,858	40,128	72,986	1,088	1,432	2,520	1,008	1,211	2,219	753	1,045	1,798	231	-	231	
1900 -	33,630	41,144	74,774	1,060	1,453	2,513	843	1,032	1,875	713	929	1,642	229	-	229	
1901 -	34,900	42,270	77,170	1,075	1,459	2,534	855	1,158	2,013	717	979	1,696	238	-	238	
1902 -	36,497	43,874	80,371	1,105	1,442	2,547	782	1,109	1,891	660	1,000	1,660	229	-	229	
1903 -	37,823	45,172	82,995	1,110	1,448	2,558	791	1,071	1,862	668	993	1,661	202	-	202	
1904 -	39,543	46,400	85,943	1,040	1,374	2,414	728	1,081	1,809	648	1,060	1,708	198	-	198	
1905 -	40,729	47,478	88,207	1,079	1,427	2,506	631	1,014	1,645	669	1,124	1,793	195	-	195	

Hospitals, &c., &c. in each of the Years 1896 to 1905, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments)			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
11	1	12	14	9	23	3,657	3,091	6,748	39	19	58	3,696	3,110	6,806	1896
19	2	21	11	13	24	4,003	3,278	7,281	30	11	41	4,033	3,289	7,322	1897
15	4	19	11	13	24	4,042	3,508	7,550	34	18	52	4,076	3,526	7,602	1898
11	2	13	11	16	27	4,350	3,761	8,111	28	21	49	4,378	3,782	8,160	1899
12	5	17	16	22	38	4,335	3,993	8,328	43	23	66	4,378	4,016	8,394	1900
10	7	17	10	19	29	4,350	3,934	8,284	29	29	58	4,379	3,963	8,342	1901
18	5	23	12	9	21	4,833	4,433	9,266	38	31	69	4,871	4,464	9,335	1902
15	7	22	10	15	25	4,800	4,433	9,233	41	38	79	4,841	4,471	9,312	1903
15	1	16	12	19	31	4,898	4,387	9,285	50	30	80	4,948	4,417	9,365	1904
16	5	21	12	24	36	4,952	4,498	9,450	37	24	61	4,989	4,522	9,511	1905

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

478	166	644	174	242	416	33,351	40,037	73,388	1,198	614	1,812	34,549	40,651	75,200	1896
478	165	643	171	257	428	34,313	41,504	75,817	1,198	630	1,828	35,511	42,134	77,645	1897
481	164	645	168	257	425	35,562	43,019	78,581	1,202	625	1,827	36,764	43,644	80,408	1898
481	167	648	165	262	427	36,584	44,245	80,829	1,213	624	1,837	37,797	44,869	82,666	1899
476	169	645	158	286	444	37,109	45,013	82,122	1,201	631	1,832	38,310	45,644	83,954	1900
485	174	659	159	298	457	38,429	46,338	84,767	1,185	648	1,833	39,614	46,986	86,600	1901
509	184	693	161	314	475	39,943	47,923	87,866	1,193	658	1,851	41,136	48,581	89,717	1902
556	188	744	167	328	495	41,317	49,200	90,517	1,215	650	1,865	42,532	49,850	92,382	1903
561	194	755	176	337	513	42,894	50,446	93,340	1,229	645	1,874	44,123	51,091	95,214	1904
565	198	763	174	350	524	44,042	51,591	95,633	1,233	644	1,877	45,275	52,235	97,510	1905

TABLE V.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Admissions (excluding Transfers, Re-Admissions [from 1891 and Admissions into Idiot Establishments) in the following 10-year periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, and Total Number

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions											
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive -	35·58	44·33	39·98	39·61	51·62	45·99	26·79	32·17	29·71	31·26	37·76	34·64
Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive -	35·82	44·27	40·16	39·53	53·26	47·24	29·36	40·26	35·11	31·09	40·43	36·44
Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive -	35·07	41·94	38·61	41·59	53·54	48·29	30·98	39·01	35·40	31·87	41·15	37·30
1896 - - - - -	36·36	40·12	38·28	42·19	50·81	47·14	27·73	37·04	33·01	32·17	42·06	37·93
1897 - - - - -	34·62	40·46	37·63	37·16	52·25	45·43	32·74	43·32	38·31	42·17	49·84	46·63
1898 - - - - -	33·02	40·32	36·76	39·14	49·67	45·06	28·49	32·36	30·67	32·08	38·34	35·87
1899 - - - - -	35·64	41·94	38·88	48·30	56·90	53·37	33·23	32·08	32·55	36·10	50·41	43·85
1900 - - - - -	34·17	41·79	38·09	44·16	45·38	44·85	32·22	34·16	33·33	41·57	42·98	42·40
1901 - - - - -	34·43	39·73	37·1	39·12	54·37	47·33	25·97	29·52	28·16	27·49	33·06	31·03
1902 - - - - -	32·98	37·50	35·31	41·85	47·82	45·16	31·33	38·97	35·60	29·94	54·04	44·54
1903 - - - - -	32·25	40·97	36·65	43·71	55·24	50·27	37·01	39·13	38·15	41·92	32·17	35·55
1904 - - - - -	32·28	40·08	36·25	44·14	45·93	45·21	36·71	45·27	41·81	29·66	35·38	33·43
1905 - - - - -	33·23	40·64	37·02	40·99	50·23	46·34	29·78	36·54	34·08	44·81	56·66	52·57
Averages of the 10 years, 1896 to 1905, inclusive	33·90	40·36	37·20	42·08	50·86	47·02	31·52	36·84	34·57	35·79	43·49	40·38

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100) as a Hospital, but f

inclusive] on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception Orders having expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38, 1895 to 1904, and also in each of the Years 1896 to 1905, inclusive, together with the proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the under Treatment.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.												Number of Stated Recoveries to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.			YEAR.
Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)			Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			T O T A L (excluding Idiot Establishments).						
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
43·36	—	43·35	23·34	42·07	26·94	12·11	16·00	14·28	34·81	42·84	38·84	8·17	9·13	8·67	Averages of the ten years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.
57·82	—	57·66	8·77	20·73	11·63	12·92	16·70	14·96	35·64	43·99	39·91	7·63	8·57	8·14	Averages of the 10 years 1879 to 1888, inclusive.
48·76	—	48·76	27·40	44·49	31·51	18·45	20·33	19·12	35·22	42·17	38·81	7·47	8·12	7·82	Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.
59·75	—	59·75	34·29	81·82	45·65	11·76	21·15	18·84	36·47	40·47	38·53	7·70	7·75	7·73	1896.
57·28	—	57·28	19·51	57·14	29·09	17·39	12·50	14·08	35·24	41·31	38·35	7·29	7·66	7·49	1897.
50·24	—	50·24	16·22	70·00	27·66	25·81	22·22	23·40	33·34	40·21	36·87	6·86	7·46	7·18	1898.
48·34	—	48·34	23·30	20·00	22·50	9·68	14·71	13·13	36·16	42·17	39·26	7·18	7·54	7·37	1899.
47·71	—	47·71	35·29	44·44	37·21	6·67	23·94	18·81	34·96	41·62	38·37	7·11	7·51	7·33	1900.
54·89	—	54·89	28·00	33·33	30·61	26·47	27·69	27·27	34·98	39·47	37·27	7·17	7·14	7·15	1901.
57·86	—	57·86	3·30	26·32	7·27	30·77	23·88	25·81	33·93	38·26	36·13	7·25	7·25	7·25	1902.
61·75	—	61·75	15·79	22·22	17·33	23·53	33·33	29·90	33·53	41·12	37·35	6·81	7·32	7·08	1903.
54·28	—	54·28	15·15	38·89	23·53	20·00	22·95	21·43	33·02	40·15	36·67	6·52	7·18	6·87	1904.
62·96	—	62·96	12·90	22·22	16·33	50·00	20·90	30·69	34·18	41·18	37·79	6·46	7·13	6·79	1905.
55·51	—	55·51	20·38	41·64	25·72	22·21	22·33	22·34	34·58	40·60	37·66	7·03	7·39	7·22	Averages of the 10 years 1896 to 1905, inclusive.

statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident in the following 10-Year

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident														
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.	13·00	8·61	10·63	10·73	6·36	8·36	12·55	9·07	10·71	10·79	7·40	8·99	9·38	·66	9·08
Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.	12·09	8·19	9·95	8·69	4·87	6·56	13·31	8·64	10·83	9·64	7·45	8·41	6·97	1·58	6·61
Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.	12·01	8·37	10·01	9·19	4·59	6·57	15·01	9·86	12·12	10·78	6·60	8·33	6·76	2·61	6·82
1896 - - - - -	11·11	7·87	9·34	8·85	4·49	6·38	15·05	9·16	11·65	10·04	7·07	8·25	6·94	-	6·94
1897 - - - - -	11·92	8·07	9·81	9·13	5·21	6·91	13·80	9·65	11·41	10·05	5·12	7·10	5·68	-	5·68
1898 - - - - -	11·53	8·35	9·79	10·45	4·39	7·03	13·55	9·21	11·07	9·69	6·28	7·64	9·91	-	9·91
1899 - - - - -	12·01	8·76	10·22	11·49	4·40	7·46	16·77	6·85	11·36	9·16	7·66	8·29	8·66	-	8·66
1900 - - - - -	11·95	9·11	10·39	10·09	4·54	6·88	11·51	9·59	10·45	7·99	5·71	6·70	12·23	-	12·23
1901 - - - - -	11·55	8·62	9·94	8·56	5·14	6·59	13·57	10·28	11·67	10·04	7·35	8·49	8·40	-	8·40
1902 - - - - -	12·26	9·45	10·72	9·41	5·48	7·18	17·90	12·08	14·49	8·79	6·10	7·17	11·79	-	11·79
1903 - - - - -	11·82	9·18	10·39	9·19	5·87	7·31	16·94	11·67	13·91	7·34	5·24	6·08	9·41	-	9·41
1904 - - - - -	11·63	8·89	10·15	6·35	4·73	5·43	17·86	9·90	13·10	8·33	6·42	7·14	12·12	-	12·12
1905 - - - - -	11·43	8·92	10·08	9·82	5·68	7·46	14·10	8·97	10·94	8·82	5·43	6·69	7·18	-	7·18
Averages of the 10 years, 1896 to 1905, inclusive.	11·72	8·72	10·08	9·33	4·99	6·86	15·11	9·74	12·01	9·03	6·24	7·36	9·23	-	9·23

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100) as a Hospital, but for

Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, and 1896 to 1905 ; and also in each of the 10 years 1896 to 1905.

- - - - - Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.															
Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Male.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2·73	3·30	2·83	7·54	4·93	5·97	12·43	8·40	10·28	5·10	5·16	5·13	12·19	8·35	10·17	Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.
3·58	2·60	3·33	6·73	6·00	6·28	11·70	8·01	9·70	3·86	5·16	4·29	11·40	7·96	9·55	Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.
3·37	1·50	2·91	7·12	5·41	6·13	11·79	8·29	9·82	3·35	4·33	3·67	11·47	8·13	9·66	Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.
2·30	·60	1·86	8·05	3·72	5·5	10·97	7·72	9·19	3·26	3·09	3·20	10·70	7·65	9·05	1896.
3·97	1·21	3·27	6·43	5·06	5·61	11·67	7·90	9·60	2·50	1·75	2·24	11·36	7·81	9·43	1897.
3·12	2·44	2·95	6·55	5·06	5·65	11·37	8·15	9·61	2·83	2·88	2·85	11·09	8·08	9·45	1898.
2·29	1·20	2·01	6·67	6·11	6·32	11·89	8·50	10·03	2·31	3·37	2·67	11·58	8·43	9·87	1899.
2·52	2·96	2·64	10·13	7·69	8·56	11·68	8·87	10·14	3·58	3·65	3·60	11·43	8·80	10·00	1900.
2·06	4·02	2·53	6·29	6·38	6·35	11·32	8·49	9·77	2·45	4·48	3·16	11·05	8·43	9·63	1901.
3·54	2·72	3·32	7·45	2·87	4·42	12·10	9·25	10·55	3·19	4·71	3·73	11·84	9·19	10·40	1902.
2·72	3·72	2·96	5·99	4·57	5·05	11·62	9·01	10·20	3·37	5·85	4·24	11·38	8·97	10·08	1903.
2·67	·52	2·12	6·82	5·64	6·04	11·42	8·70	9·95	4·07	4·65	4·27	11·21	8·65	9·84	1904.
2·83	2·53	2·75	6·90	6·86	6·87	11·24	8·72	9·88	3·00	3·73	3·25	11·02	8·66	9·75	1905.
2·80	2·19	2·65	7·13	5·40	6·04	11·53	8·53	9·89	3·06	3·82	3·32	11·27	8·47	9·75	Averages of the 10 years, 1896 to 1905, inclusive.

Statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Total Number under Treatment in the following 10-Year

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.	9·89	6·78	8·23	7·49	4·49	5·88	8·86	6·30	7·50	7·76	5·27	6·44	5·48	·62	5·36
Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.	9·40	6·57	7·87	6·32	3·52	4·76	9·38	6·02	7·59	7·11	5·52	6·21	4·05	1·47	3·94
Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.	9·33	6·70	7·91	6·70	3·40	4·83	10·61	7·05	8·62	7·77	4·77	6·02	3·64	2·48	3·70
1896 - - - -	8·69	6·36	7·43	6·61	3·34	4·75	10·40	6·72	8·33	7·32	5·26	6·09	4·09	-	4·09
1897 - - - -	9·30	6·48	7·77	6·68	3·84	5·08	10·08	7·24	8·47	6·91	3·54	4·89	3·07	-	3·07
1898 - - - -	9·05	6·78	7·82	7·54	3·28	5·17	9·80	6·58	7·95	7·45	4·76	5·83	5·05	-	5·05
1899 - - - -	9·37	7·08	8·13	8·52	3·25	5·52	12·44	4·45	7·82	6·60	5·28	5·82	4·37	-	4·37
1900 - - - -	9·38	7·34	8·27	7·37	3·38	5·08	8·54	6·87	7·61	6·15	4·31	5·10	5·02	-	5·02
1901 - - - -	9·04	6·86	7·85	6·25	3·84	4·88	9·83	7·26	8·34	7·65	5·19	6·19	3·03	-	3·03
1902 - - - -	9·48	7·46	8·39	6·87	4·05	5·28	10·39	7·21	8·55	6·20	4·38	5·11	3·79	-	3·79
1903 - - - -	9·07	7·23	8·08	6·98	4·44	5·54	11·52	7·99	9·49	5·29	3·58	4·25	3·69	-	3·69
1904 - - - -	9·18	7·16	8·10	4·60	3·44	3·94	12·48	6·64	8·93	5·88	4·49	5·02	5·00	-	5·00
1905 - - - -	9·02	7·20	8·05	7·41	4·25	5·60	10·27	6·44	7·89	6·80	4·10	5·09	3·24	-	3·24
Averages of the 10 years, 1896 to 1905, inclusive	9·16	7·00	7·99	6·88	37·11	5·08	10·58	6·74	8·34	6·63	4·49	5·34	4·04	-	4·04

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100) as a Hospital, but for

Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, and 1896 to 1905; and also in each of the Years 1896 to 1905 inclusive.

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2.50	2.95	2.59	5.45	3.53	4.30	9.33	6.48	7.84	4.36	4.40	4.38	9.19	6.46	7.76	Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive,
3.21	2.39	3.01	4.88	4.56	4.70	9.00	6.33	7.57	3.39	4.42	3.74	8.81	6.31	7.48	Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.
3.10	1.39	2.68	5.62	4.09	4.72	9.08	6.49	7.69	2.98	3.78	3.25	8.89	6.45	7.58	Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.
2.15	.56	1.74	6.76	2.75	4.31	8.52	6.18	7.26	2.91	2.73	2.85	8.35	6.13	7.17	1896.
3.62	1.11	2.98	5.02	3.81	4.29	9.03	6.28	7.55	2.26	1.58	2.02	8.83	6.22	7.43	1897.
2.88	2.26	2.73	5.07	3.51	4.09	8.86	6.56	7.62	2.49	2.54	2.51	8.68	6.50	7.51	1898.
2.14	1.14	1.88	5.12	4.42	4.68	9.23	6.77	7.90	2.06	2.95	2.37	9.02	6.72	7.79	1899.
2.34	2.79	2.46	7.73	5.39	6.18	9.10	7.10	8.02	3.12	3.14	3.13	8.94	7.05	7.92	1900.
1.96	3.61	2.41	4.74	4.56	4.62	8.78	6.70	7.65	2.18	3.91	2.80	8.61	6.67	7.56	1901.
3.09	2.51	2.94	5.74	2.09	3.29	9.21	7.22	8.13	2.83	4.14	3.30	9.05	7.18	8.05	1902.
2.46	3.37	2.69	4.37	3.33	3.68	8.86	7.04	7.88	2.99	5.04	3.72	8.71	7.02	7.81	1903.
2.50	.47	1.97	4.69	4.17	4.35	8.93	6.93	7.86	3.57	4.05	3.74	8.80	6.90	7.79	1904.
2.68	2.30	2.58	4.92	4.84	4.86	8.83	6.99	7.85	2.66	3.32	2.89	8.68	6.95	7.76	1905.
2.58	2.01	2.44	5.42	3.89	4.44	8.94	6.78	7.77	2.71	3.34	2.93	8.77	6.73	7.68	Averages of the 10 years, 1896 to 1905, inclusive.

Statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of RECOVERIES TO ADMISSIONS, excluding Reception Orders having expired under Section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and Admissions (Idiot Establishments); and of RECOVERIES TO DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT to 1905, relating to Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed Houses,

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.			Averages of each Five-Year Period.			Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1873 - - -	32.46	41.34	36.96	34.78	42.75	38.78	12.27	8.26	10.16
1874 - - -	35.85	45.21	40.53				12.25	8.51	10.29
1875 - - -	36.10	42.77	39.44				13.15	8.80	10.85
1876 - - -	36.12	43.18	39.69				12.05	8.32	10.08
1877 - - -	33.39	41.25	37.30				12.03	8.01	9.90
1878 - - -	36.02	43.85	39.94	36.11	43.68	39.97	12.17	8.08	10.00
1879 - - -	37.25	43.54	40.50				12.30	8.88	10.47
1880 - - -	37.06	43.28	40.29				10.80	7.58	9.08
1881 - - -	34.85	44.46	39.72				11.33	7.43	9.24
1882 - - -	35.39	43.27	39.41				11.11	7.37	9.11
1883 - - -	34.79	42.00	38.50	35.55	44.47	40.11	11.67	7.60	9.47
1884 - - -	35.34	45.17	40.33				11.45	7.86	9.51
1885 - - -	38.14	45.56	41.99				10.70	8.24	9.37
1886 - - -	35.55	46.55	41.16				11.90	8.43	10.03
1887 - - -	33.93	43.05	38.56				11.14	8.20	9.56
1888 - - -	34.10	43.04	38.71	35.36	42.82	39.22	11.62	8.03	9.69
1889 - - -	35.57	41.78	38.81				11.59	8.00	9.65
1890 - - -	34.77	42.03	38.59				12.03	8.54	10.14
1891 - - -	37.49	44.36	41.04				12.03	8.33	10.02
1892 - - -	34.89	42.85	38.94				11.40	8.46	9.81
1893 - - -	35.04	41.63	38.45	35.23	42.09	38.76	11.33	8.34	9.71
1894 - - -	35.06	45.23	40.31				11.19	7.72	9.32
1895 - - -	34.36	41.80	38.18				11.99	8.33	10.01
1896 - - -	36.47	40.47	38.53				10.70	7.65	9.05
1897 - - -	35.24	41.31	38.35				11.36	7.81	9.43
1898 - - -	33.34	40.21	36.87	34.67	40.35	37.58	11.09	8.08	9.45
1899 - - -	36.16	42.17	39.26				11.58	8.43	9.87
1900 - - -	34.96	41.62	38.37				11.43	8.80	10.00
1901 - - -	34.98	39.47	37.27				11.05	8.43	9.63
1902 - - -	33.93	38.26	36.13				11.84	9.19	10.40
1903 - - -	33.53	41.12	37.35	—	—	—	11.38	8.97	10.08
1904 - - -	33.02	40.15	36.67	—	—	—	11.21	8.65	9.84
1905 - - -	34.18	41.18	37.79	—	—	—	11.02	8.66	9.75

transfers, Re-admissions (from 1891) on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous to Idiot Establishments ; of DEATHS TO DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT (including excluding Idiot Establishments) in Five-year Periods, from 1873 to 1902 inclusive, and in 1903, State Asylums, and Private Single Patients.

Year.	Averages of each Five-Year Period.			Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident.			Averages of each Five-Year Period.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1873 - - -	12·35	8·38	10·26	9·90	11·44	10·72	11·03	11·99	11·54
1874 - - -				11·40	12·70	12·09			
1875 - - -				11·62	12·14	11·90			
1876 - - -				11·60	12·33	11·99			
1877 - - -	11·54	7·87	9·58	10·63	11·32	11·00	10·63	11·41	11·05
1878 - - -				11·28	11·90	11·61			
1879 - - -				10·91	11·59	11·28			
1880 - - -				10·66	11·41	11·07			
1881 - - -	11·37	8·07	9·59	10·20	11·31	10·80	9·70	10·61	10·20
1882 - - -				10·09	10·84	10·50			
1883 - - -				10·18	10·88	10·56			
1884 - - -				10·04	11·03	10·58			
1885 - - -	11·73	8·27	9·86	9·76	10·49	10·16	9·78	10·52	10·18
1886 - - -				9·32	10·58	10·00			
1887 - - -				9·19	10·08	9·68			
1888 - - -				9·19	10·33	9·81			
1889 - - -	11·31	7·97	9·50	9·34	10·02	9·71	9·71	10·22	9·99
1890 - - -				9·65	10·57	10·15			
1891 - - -				10·66	11·06	10·88			
1892 - - -				10·08	10·60	10·37			
1893 - - -	11·40	8·59	8·7	9·90	10·49	10·22	9·19	9·29	9·25
1894 - - -				9·65	11·01	10·39			
1895 - - -				9·67	10·32	10·02			
1896 - - -				9·91	9·67	9·78			
1897 - - -	—	—	—	9·42	9·63	9·53	—	—	—
1898 - - -				8·80	9·28	9·06			
1899 - - -				9·25	9·46	9·37			
1900 - - -				9·12	9·37	9·27			
1901 - - -	—	—	—	9·25	9·04	9·13	—	—	—
1902 - - -				9·53	9·29	9·40			
1903 - - -	—	—	—	8·94	9·36	9·17	—	—	—
1904 - - -	—	—	—	8·33	9·01	8·70	—	—	—
1905 - - -	—	—	—	8·14	8·88	8·54	—	—	—

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES:									
Anglesey - - -	59	42	101	-	-	-	10	15	25
Beds - - -	213	229	442	-	1	1	8	16	24
Berks - - -	218	251	469	1	1	2	24	32	56
Brecknock - -	63	86	149	-	-	-	4	7	11
Bucks - - -	256	301	557	2	-	2	12	35	47
Cambridge - -	100	155	255	-	-	-	4	12	16
Isle of Ely - -	78	118	196	-	-	-	2	5	7
Cardigan - - -	54	70	124	-	-	-	15	14	29
Carmarthen - -	135	137	272	1	-	1	19	20	39
Carnarvon - -	113	106	219	-	-	-	15	20	35
Chester - - -	601	674	1,275	5	2	7	71	96	167
Cornwall - - -	401	441	842	5	3	8	28	80	108
Isles of Scilly -	3	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cumberland - -	279	255	534	5	2	7	67	44	111
Denbigh - - -	119	102	221	-	-	-	15	32	47
Derby - - -	349	381	730	1	-	1	67	80	147
Devon - - -	499	646	1,145	12	8	20	89	96	185
Dorset - - -	293	327	620	5	2	7	28	44	72
Durham - - -	597	557	1,154	7	6	13	74	96	170
Essex - - -	788	1,272	2,060	24	4	28	72	100	172
Flint - - -	83	80	163	-	-	-	11	19	30
Glamorgan - -	748	591	1,339	-	1	1	38	68	106
Gloucester - -	415	511	926	3	-	3	42	70	112
Hereford - - -	195	200	395	1	1	2	16	33	49
Herts - - -	352	472	824	4	1	5	22	29	51
Hunts - - -	54	71	125	-	-	-	4	13	17
Kent - - -	1,086	1,287	2,373	4	5	9	122	148	270
Lancaster - -	1,377	1,492	2,869	18	14	32	299	374	673
Leicester - - -	220	253	473	-	-	-	33	44	77
Lincoln:									
Holland Division -	55	80	135	-	-	-	12	11	23
Kesteven Division	98	118	216	-	-	-	16	13	29
Lindsey Division -	180	209	389	-	-	-	23	19	42

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Administrative Counties, Act, 1890, of England and Wales, and Isles of Scilly, on the 1st of January 1906.

shown by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendix B. This is caused by the fact that the compiled from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
14	28	42	83	85	168	—	—	—	83	85	168	Anglesey.
22	31	53	243	277	520	2	—	2	245	277	522	Beds.
12	11	23	255	295	550	5	—	5	260	295	555	Berks.
9	12	21	76	105	181	6	1	7	82	106	188	Brecknock.
22	25	47	292	361	653	3	1	4	295	362	657	Bucks.
10	22	32	114	189	303	2	—	2	116	189	305	Cambridge.
4	8	12	84	131	215	—	—	—	84	131	215	Isle of Ely.
25	48	73	94	132	226	—	—	—	94	132	226	Cardigan.
36	83	119	191	240	431	5	—	5	196	240	436	Carmarthen.
23	46	69	151	172	323	1	—	1	152	172	324	Carnarvon.
44	50	94	721	822	1,543	18	6	24	739	828	1,567	Chester.
16	27	43	450	551	1,001	5	2	7	455	553	1,008	Cornwall.
—	—	—	4	1	5	—	—	—	4	1	5	Isles of Scilly
7	17	24	358	318	676	13	3	16	371	321	692	Cumberland.
25	34	59	159	168	327	2	—	2	161	168	329	Denbigh.
45	48	93	462	509	971	1	1	2	463	510	973	Derby
77	114	191	677	864	1,541	4	5	9	681	869	1,550	Devon.
24	42	66	350	415	765	2	1	3	352	416	768	Dorset.
21	36	57	699	695	1,394	8	5	13	707	700	1,407	Durham.
70	107	177	954	1,483	2,437	21	5	26	975	1,488	2,463	Essex.
9	12	21	103	111	214	1	1	2	104	112	216	Flint.
60	70	130	846	730	1,576	17	5	22	863	735	1,598	Glamorgan.
51	89	140	511	670	1,181	4	—	4	515	670	1,185	Gloucester.
28	39	67	240	273	513	1	—	1	241	273	514	Hereford.
10	25	35	388	527	915	6	1	7	394	528	922	Herts.
—	1	1	58	85	143	—	—	—	58	85	143	Hunts.
39	34	73	1,251	1,474	2,725	23	15	38	1,274	1,489	2,763	Kent.
28	33	61	1,722	1,913	3,635	128	75	203	1,850	1,988	3,838	Lancaster.
36	44	80	289	341	630	1	—	1	290	341	631	Leicester.
												Lincoln :
15	16	31	82	107	189	3	—	3	85	107	192	Holland Div.
6	18	24	120	149	269	3	—	3	123	149	272	Kesteven Div.
32	56	88	235	284	519	2	—	2	237	284	521	Lindsey Div.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>contd.</i>									
London - -	7,261	9,731	16,992	210	323	533	3,265	3,410	6,675
Merioneth - -	40	46	86	-	-	-	12	15	27
Middlesex - -	870	1,140	2,010	10	13	23	54	77	131
Monmouth - -	347	309	656	1	-	1	15	25	40
Montgomery - -	75	86	161	-	-	-	12	17	29
Norfolk - - -	360	459	819	1	-	1	31	48	79
Northampton - -	235	292	527	-	-	-	18	36	54
Soke of Peterborough	52	38	90	-	-	-	11	16	27
Northumberland -	286	227	513	1	-	1	15	24	39
Notts - - -	227	209	436	1	1	2	20	43	63
Oxford - - -	189	251	440	2	-	2	20	28	48
Pembroke - - -	97	79	176	-	-	-	3	12	15
Radnor - - -	45	52	97	-	-	-	3	3	6
Rutland - - -	27	22	49	-	-	-	2	1	3
Salop - - -	254	294	548	-	-	-	29	52	81
Somerset - - -	492	659	1,151	16	8	24	50	92	142
Southampton - -	500	504	1,004	1	1	2	40	53	93
Isle of Wight - -	94	151	245	2	-	2	14	15	29
Stafford - - -	765	780	1,545	6	5	11	136	229	365
Suffolk, East - -	215	256	471	1	2	3	31	34	65
„ West - - -	114	126	240	-	-	-	12	14	26
Surrey - - -	536	757	1,293	10	2	12	58	107	165
Sussex, East - -	290	376	666	1	-	1	22	37	59
„ West - - -	240	303	543	-	-	-	23	27	50
Warwick - - -	348	423	771	5	3	8	27	46	73
Westmorland - -	61	63	124	1	1	2	32	23	55
Wilts - - -	424	520	944	1	-	1	61	71	132
Worcester - - -	416	538	954	1	4	5	40	63	103
York (East Riding) -	196	209	405	-	1	1	6	20	26
„ (North Riding)	319	322	641	3	1	4	16	30	46
„ (West Riding) -	1,162	1,110	2,272	7	6	13	113	151	264
TOTAL (of Adminis- trative Counties) }	26,618	31,847	58,465	380	422	802	5,453	6,504	11,957

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
49	103	152	10,785	13,567	24,352	300	271	571	11,085	13,838	24,923	London.
9	17	26	61	78	139	1	—	1	62	78	140	Merioneth.
11	29	40	945	1,259	2,204	18	15	33	963	1,274	2,237	Middlesex.
31	57	88	394	391	785	6	2	8	400	393	793	Monmouth.
8	17	25	95	120	215	3	—	3	98	120	218	Montgomery.
51	81	132	443	588	1,031	2	1	3	445	589	1,034	Norfolk.
10	18	28	263	346	609	5	—	5	268	346	614	Northampton.
—	3	3	63	57	120	—	—	—	63	57	120	Soke of Peter- borough.
18	21	39	320	272	592	10	1	11	330	273	603	Northumberl'd.
37	35	72	285	288	573	1	—	1	286	288	574	Notts.
29	43	72	240	322	562	—	1	1	240	323	563	Oxford,
16	32	48	116	123	239	2	—	2	118	123	241	Pembroke.
9	5	14	57	60	117	—	—	—	57	60	117	Radnor.
2	2	4	31	25	56	—	—	—	31	25	56	Rutland.
15	17	32	298	363	661	2	1	3	300	364	664	Salop.
60	103	163	618	862	1,480	1	3	4	619	865	1,484	Somerset
24	36	60	565	594	1,159	26	4	30	591	598	1,189	Southampton.
11	8	19	121	174	295	—	—	—	121	174	295	Isle of Wight.
74	115	189	981	1,129	2,110	12	4	16	993	1,133	2,126	Stafford,
38	69	107	285	361	646	2	—	2	287	361	648	Suffolk, East.
20	24	44	146	164	310	1	—	1	147	164	311	„ West.
11	24	35	615	890	1,505	18	14	32	633	904	1,537	Surrey.
8	20	28	321	433	754	5	2	7	326	435	761	Sussex, East.
9	25	34	272	355	627	—	—	—	272	355	627	„ West.
20	32	52	400	504	904	6	3	9	406	507	913	Warwick.
—	2	2	94	89	183	2	—	2	96	89	185	Westmorland.
30	55	85	516	646	1,162	5	—	5	521	646	1,167	Wilts.
17	27	44	474	632	1,106	1	—	1	475	632	1,107	Worcester.
13	19	32	215	249	464	5	1	6	220	250	470	York, E. Rid.
21	20	41	359	373	732	6	2	8	365	375	740	„ N. Rid.
59	85	144	1,341	1,352	2,693	20	9	29	1,361	1,361	2,722	„ W. Rid.
1,530	2,370	3,900	33,981	41,143	75,124	747	461	1,208	34,728	41,604	76,332	TOTAL.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES:									
Barrow-in-Furness -	63	52	115	1	—	1	4	7	11
Bath - - -	90	121	211	—	—	—	30	42	72
Birkenhead - -	141	188	329	1	—	1	24	37	61
Birmingham - -	832	773	1,605	—	1	1	86	102	188
Blackburn - -	147	146	293	1	2	3	55	47	102
Blackpool - -	37	50	87	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bolton - - -	284	265	549	4	5	9	4	2	6
Bootle-cum-Linacre -	77	100	177	2	—	2	12	7	19
Bournemouth - -	48	65	113	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bradford - - -	302	296	598	1	3	4	82	48	130
Brighton - - -	240	332	572	—	—	—	37	35	72
Bristol - - -	412	450	862	16	7	23	199	302	501
Burnley - - -	116	128	244	—	—	—	39	41	80
Burton-on-Trent -	44	48	92	5	3	8	24	16	40
Bury - - -	61	65	126	—	—	—	17	16	33
Canterbury - -	45	39	84	—	—	—	6	9	15
Cardiff - - -	246	291	537	6	3	9	3	10	13
Chester - - -	17	47	64	2	1	3	29	36	65
Coventry - - -	69	76	145	—	—	—	11	29	40
Croydon - - -	132	234	366	—	—	—	9	15	24
Derby - - -	141	165	306	—	—	—	10	12	22
Devonport - -	63	80	143	—	—	—	15	13	28
Dudley - - -	56	53	109	1	1	2	25	38	63
Exeter - - -	76	111	187	4	1	5	14	15	29
Gateshead - -	100	104	204	2	—	2	15	23	38
Gloucester - -	45	62	107	—	—	—	2	2	4
Great Yarmouth -	41	39	80	—	—	—	41	40	81
Grimsby - - -	74	60	134	—	—	—	7	8	15
Halifax - - -	133	109	242	—	—	—	3	2	5
Hanley - - -	77	76	153	—	—	—	15	12	27
Hastings - - -	51	97	148	1	—	1	1	4	5
Huddersfield - -	81	118	199	—	—	—	19	17	36
Ipswich - - -	82	103	185	3	—	3	16	14	30
Kingston-upon-Hull -	244	270	514	2	3	5	17	18	35
Leeds - - -	450	479	929	7	12	19	86	75	161

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTY BOROUGHES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	3	4	69	62	131	-	-	-	69	62	131	Barrow-in-Furness.
2	-	2	122	163	285	1	-	1	123	163	286	Bath.
17	17	34	183	242	425	-	-	-	183	242	425	Birkenhead.
5	10	15	923	886	1,809	2	-	2	925	886	1,811	Birmingham.
-	-	-	203	195	398	1	-	1	204	195	399	Blackburn.
-	1	1	37	52	89	-	-	-	37	52	89	Blackpool.
3	10	13	295	282	577	-	-	-	295	282	577	Bolton.
-	-	-	91	107	198	12	2	14	103	109	212	Bootle-cum-Linacre.
3	4	7	51	70	121	-	-	-	51	70	121	Bournemouth.
5	6	11	390	353	743	-	-	-	390	353	743	Bradford.
30	43	73	307	410	717	3	2	5	310	412	722	Brighton.
35	72	107	662	831	1,493	2	4	6	664	835	1,499	Bristol.
1	3	4	156	172	328	-	-	-	156	172	328	Burnley.
3	4	7	76	71	147	-	-	-	76	71	147	Burton-on-Trent.
1	1	2	79	82	161	-	-	-	79	82	161	Bury.
1	-	1	52	48	100	1	-	1	53	48	101	Canterbury.
28	38	66	283	342	625	50	12	62	333	354	687	Cardiff.
3	1	4	51	85	136	-	-	-	51	85	136	Chester.
-	-	-	80	105	185	-	-	-	80	105	185	Coventry.
-	-	-	141	249	390	2	4	6	143	253	396	Croydon.
2	8	10	153	185	338	-	-	-	153	185	338	Derby.
-	-	-	78	93	171	-	-	-	78	93	171	Devonport.
13	21	34	95	113	208	-	-	-	95	113	208	Dudley.
20	18	38	114	145	259	-	-	-	114	145	259	Exeter.
5	3	8	122	130	252	-	-	-	122	130	252	Gateshead.
2	3	5	49	67	116	-	-	-	49	67	116	Gloucester.
3	13	16	85	92	177	-	-	-	85	92	177	Great Yarmouth.
11	16	27	92	84	176	-	-	-	92	84	176	Grimsby.
6	8	14	142	119	261	1	-	1	143	119	262	Halifax.
14	13	27	106	101	207	-	-	-	106	101	207	Hanley.
-	-	-	53	101	154	-	-	-	53	101	154	Hastings.
1	-	1	101	135	236	1	-	1	102	135	237	Huddersfield.
5	10	15	106	127	233	-	-	-	106	127	233	Ipswich.
11	16	27	274	307	581	17	7	24	291	314	605	Kingston-upon-Hull.
6	12	18	549	578	1,127	13	4	17	562	582	1,144	Leeds.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>contd.</i>									
Leicester - - -	305	307	612	-	-	-	25	29	54
Lincoln - - -	63	60	123	-	-	-	10	13	23
Liverpool - - -	1,028	1,459	2,487	14	8	22	160	150	310
Manchester - - -	674	768	1,442	10	3	13	251	259	510
Middlesbrough - -	119	115	234	-	-	-	3	7	10
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	417	348	765	5	-	5	3	2	5
Newport (Mon.) -	105	111	216	-	-	-	-	1	1
Northampton - -	136	112	248	-	-	-	10	11	21
Norwich - - -	154	186	340	3	1	4	31	39	70
Nottingham - - -	323	396	719	1	-	1	123	122	245
Oldham - - -	113	126	239	5	4	9	73	89	162
Oxford - - -	56	103	159	-	-	-	9	11	20
Plymouth - - -	129	160	289	7	2	9	39	64	103
Portsmouth - - -	234	251	485	21	9	30	73	84	157
Preston - - -	126	174	300	-	-	-	66	53	119
Reading - - -	66	75	141	-	-	-	21	23	44
Rochdale - - -	80	96	176	1	1	2	31	35	66
Rotherham - - -	81	54	135	-	-	-	19	17	36
St. Helens - - -	99	82	181	1	1	2	35	26	61
Salford - - -	303	264	567	7	4	11	131	135	266
Sheffield - - -	368	406	774	4	4	8	153	151	304
Southampton - -	125	132	257	1	1	2	61	53	114
Southport(a) - -	26	49	75	-	-	-	4	7	11
South Shields - -	80	66	146	-	-	-	20	26	46
Stockport - - -	133	146	279	1	1	2	47	78	125
Sunderland - - -	188	153	341	-	1	1	36	38	74
Swansea - - -	136	143	279	-	-	-	17	20	37
Tynemouth - - -	80	64	144	-	-	-	2	3	5
Walsall - - -	121	81	202	-	-	-	1	9	10
Warrington - - -	55	61	116	1	-	1	27	26	53
West Bromwich - -	76	87	163	-	-	-	31	28	59
West Ham - - -	397	508	905	-	-	-	19	19	38
West Hartlepool -	33	34	67	-	-	-	6	10	16
Wigan - - -	89	81	170	-	-	-	33	20	53
Wolverhampton - -	163	127	290	-	-	-	31	49	80
Worcester - - -	80	85	165	-	-	-	4	8	12
York - - -	36	45	81	24	30	54	45	48	93
TOTAL (of County Boroughs) - }	11,914	13,207	25,121	165	112	277	2,607	2,859	5,466

(a) Made a County Borough during 1905.

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTY BOROUGH.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
11	14	25	341	350	691	-	-	-	341	350	691	Leicester.
11	10	21	84	83	167	-	-	-	84	83	167	Lincoln.
6	12	18	1,208	1,629	2,837	112	86	198	1,320	1,715	3,035	Liverpool.
-	5	5	935	1,035	1,970	27	35	62	962	1,070	2,032	Manchester.
-	-	-	122	122	244	3	-	3	125	122	247	Middlesbrough.
9	15	24	434	365	799	-	-	-	434	365	799	Newcastle- upon-Tyne.
8	8	16	113	120	233	5	1	6	118	121	239	Newport(Mon.)
8	17	25	154	140	294	-	-	-	154	140	294	Northampton.
38	80	118	226	306	532	-	-	-	226	306	532	Norwich.
30	68	98	477	586	1,063	-	-	-	477	586	1,063	Nottingham.
2	1	3	193	220	413	-	-	-	193	220	413	Oldham.
1	-	1	66	114	180	-	-	-	66	114	180	Oxford.
58	79	137	233	305	538	-	-	-	233	305	538	Plymouth.
37	126	163	365	470	835	-	-	-	365	470	835	Portsmouth.
-	1	1	192	228	420	3	3	6	195	231	426	Preston.
1	2	3	88	100	188	1	1	2	89	101	190	Reading.
2	-	2	114	132	246	-	-	-	114	132	246	Rochdale.
-	6	6	100	77	177	-	-	-	100	77	177	Rotherham.
9	10	19	144	119	263	-	-	-	144	119	263	St. Helens.
1	2	3	442	405	847	-	2	2	442	407	849	Salford.
30	40	70	555	601	1,156	5	1	6	560	602	1,162	Sheffield.
43	46	89	230	232	462	-	-	-	230	232	462	Southampton.
-	-	-	30	56	86	-	-	-	30	56	86	Southport(a)
7	4	11	107	96	203	1	-	1	108	96	204	South Shields.
9	18	27	190	243	433	-	1	1	190	244	434	Stockport.
2	2	4	226	194	420	1	2	3	227	196	423	Sunderland.
16	27	43	169	190	359	-	-	-	169	190	359	Swansea.
-	1	1	82	68	150	7	1	8	89	69	158	Tynemouth.
35	34	69	157	124	281	-	-	-	157	124	281	Walsall.
2	3	5	85	90	175	-	1	1	85	91	176	Warrington.
6	17	23	113	132	245	-	-	-	113	132	245	West Brom- wich.
10	10	20	426	537	963	3	-	3	429	537	966	West Ham.
-	-	-	39	44	83	-	-	-	39	44	83	West Hartle- pool.
1	5	6	123	106	229	-	-	-	123	106	229	Wigan.
-	-	-	194	176	370	-	-	-	194	176	370	Wolverham- ton.
2	2	4	86	95	181	-	-	-	86	95	181	Worcester.
-	-	-	105	123	228	-	-	-	105	123	228	York.
632	1,019	1,651	15,313	17,197	32,515	274	169	443	15,592	17,366	32,958	TOTAL.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—BOROUGHs SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF LUNACY ACT, 1890 :									
Barnstaple - -	12	29	41	-	-	-	2	7	9
Bedford - -	28	51	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bury St. Edmunds -	15	23	38	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cambridge - -	53	78	131	4	-	4	-	1	1
Colchester - -	38	57	95	4	-	4	6	4	10
Doncaster - -	24	23	47	2	-	2	16	15	31
Grantham - -	22	30	52	-	-	-	7	5	12
Gravesend - -	31	40	71	-	-	-	4	7	11
Guildford - -	31	32	63	3	-	3	5	5	10
Hereford - -	43	54	97	-	-	-	3	3	6
King's Lynn - -	16	17	33	-	-	-	5	3	8
London, City of -	85	132	217	-	-	-	104	80	184
Newbury - -	25	27	52	-	-	-	1	1	2
Newcastle - under Lyme. - -	21	25	46	-	-	-	1	1	2
New Windsor - -	14	19	33	-	-	-	3	9	12
Shrewsbury - -	41	44	85	-	-	-	9	10	19
Tiverton - -	19	18	37	2	-	2	-	-	-
Warwick - -	15	30	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wenlock - -	25	23	48	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL (of Scheduled Boroughs) - -	558	752	1,310	15	-	15	167	152	319
GRAND TOTAL -	39,090	45,806	84,896	560	534	1,094	8,227	9,515	17,742

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			BOROUGHES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	14	36	50	-	-	-	14	36	50	Barnstaple.
-	-	-	28	51	79	-	2	2	28	53	81	Bedford.
1	4	5	17	27	44	-	-	-	17	27	44	Bury St. Ed- munds.
3	4	7	60	83	143	-	-	-	60	83	143	Cambridge.
3	7	10	51	68	119	-	-	-	51	68	119	Colchester.
2	1	3	44	39	83	-	-	-	44	39	83	Doncaster.
3	2	5	32	37	69	-	1	1	32	38	70	Grantham.
-	-	-	35	47	82	-	-	-	35	47	82	Gravesend.
-	-	-	39	37	76	-	-	-	39	37	76	Guildford.
5	8	13	51	65	116	-	-	-	51	65	116	Hereford.
4	7	11	25	27	52	-	-	-	25	27	52	King's Lynn.
-	-	-	189	212	401	53	22	75	242	234	476	London, City of.
-	-	-	26	28	54	-	-	-	26	28	54	Newbury.
-	-	-	22	26	48	-	-	-	22	26	48	Newcastle- under-Lyme.
-	-	-	17	28	45	-	-	-	17	28	45	New Windsor.
-	-	-	50	54	104	-	-	-	50	54	104	Shrewsbury.
-	9	9	21	27	48	-	-	-	21	27	48	Tiverton.
-	-	-	15	30	45	-	-	-	15	30	45	Warwick.
-	4	4	25	28	53	-	-	-	25	28	53	Wenlock.
21	46	67	761	950	1,711	53	25	78	814	975	1,789	TOTAL.
2,183	3,435	5,618	50,060	59,290	109,350	1,074	655	1,729	51,134	59,945	111,079	GRAND TOTAL.

TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889, 1894,** and **1897—1906**, inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses (including, since 1870, Metropolitan District Asylums).	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·36	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,334	32,477	15,018	6,839	59·77	27·64	12·59
1879	61,627	39,392	16,005	6,230	63·92	25·97	10·11
1884	69,959	46,504	17,377	6,078	66·47	24·84	8·69
1889	75,632	52,193	17,509	5,930	69·01	23·15	7·84
1894	83,025	60,457	16,869	5,699	72·82	20·32	6·86
1897	90,274	67,332	17,121	5,821	74·59	18·96	6·45
1898	92,760	69,719	17,120	5,921	75·16	18·46	6·38
1899	95,628	72,215	17,453	5,960	75·52	18·25	6·23
1900	97,028	73,721	17,460	5,847	75·98	18·00	6·02
1901	98,223	75,468	17,115	5,640	76·83	17·43	5·74
1902	100,779	78,028	17,182	5,569	77·42	17·05	5·53
1903	103,794	81,171	17,104	5,519	78·20	16·48	5·32
1904	106,771	83,468	17,787	5,516	78·17	16·66	5·17
1905	109,277	85,909	17,806	5,562	78·62	16·29	5·09
1906	111,256	87,896	17,742	5,618	79·00	15·95	5·05

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in the various Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of England and Wales, and Isles of Scilly, on the 1st January 1905, and 1st January 1906; together with the Increase or Decrease in the Numbers on 1st January 1906, as compared with 1st January 1905.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
	1st January 1905.			1st January 1906.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES :													
Anglesey - - - -	76	85	161	83	85	168	7	-	-	-	7	-	
Beds - - - -	234	280	514	245	277	522	11	-	-	3	8	-	
Berks - - - -	259	306	565	260	295	555	1	-	-	11	-	10	
Brecknock - - - -	75	105	180	82	106	188	7	1	-	-	8	-	
Bucks - - - -	287	374	661	295	362	657	8	-	-	12	-	4	
Cambridge - - - -	127	182	309	116	189	305	-	7	11	-	-	4	
Isle of Ely - - - -	79	130	209	84	131	215	5	1	-	-	6	-	
Cardigan - - - -	90	135	225	94	132	226	4	-	-	3	1	-	
Carmarthen - - - -	201	246	447	196	240	436	-	-	5	6	-	11	
Carnarvon - - - -	149	160	309	152	172	324	3	12	-	-	15	-	
Chester - - - -	698	803	1,501	739	828	1,567	41	25	-	-	66	-	
Cornwall - - - -	443	552	995	455	553	1,008	12	1	-	-	13	-	
Isles of Scilly - - - -	3	1	4	4	1	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	
Cumberland - - - -	368	327	695	371	321	692	3	-	-	6	-	3	
Denbigh - - - -	165	169	334	161	168	329	-	-	4	1	-	5	
Derby - - - -	481	494	975	463	510	973	-	16	18	-	-	2	
Devon - - - -	645	871	1,516	681	869	1,550	36	-	-	2	34	-	
Dorset - - - -	354	416	770	352	416	768	-	-	2	-	-	2	
Durham - - - -	697	665	1,362	707	700	1,407	10	35	-	-	45	-	
Essex - - - -	901	1,408	2,309	975	1,488	2,463	74	80	-	-	154	-	
Flint - - - -	97	109	206	104	112	216	7	3	-	-	10	-	
Glamorgan - - - -	823	700	1,523	863	735	1,598	40	35	-	-	75	-	
Gloucester - - - -	508	662	1,170	515	670	1,185	7	8	-	-	15	-	
Hereford - - - -	247	267	514	241	273	514	-	6	6	-	-	-	
Herts - - - -	386	500	886	394	528	922	8	28	-	-	36	-	
Hunts - - - -	51	88	139	58	85	143	7	-	-	3	4	-	
Kent - - - -	1,211	1,483	2,694	1,274	1,489	2,763	63	6	-	-	69	-	
Lancaster - - - -	1,851	1,981	3,832	1,850	1,988	3,838	-	7	1	-	6	-	
Part of Lancaster County was transferred to South- port County Borough in 1905. Population transferred was 48,083 (Census 1901).			(a)										
Leicester - - - -	281	341	622	290	341	631	9	-	-	-	9	-	
Lincoln :													
Holland Division - - - -	87	116	203	85	107	192	-	-	2	9	-	11	
Kesteven Division - - - -	116	158	274	123	149	272	7	-	-	9	-	2	
Lindsey Division - - - -	234	289	523	237	284	521	3	-	-	5	-	2	
London - - - -	10,988	13,630	24,618	11,085	13,838	24,923	97	208	-	-	305	-	
Merioneth - - - -	60	79	139	62	78	140	2	-	-	1	1	-	
Middlesex - - - -	882	1,197	2,079	963	1,274	2,237	81	77	-	-	158	-	
Monmouth - - - -	402	402	804	400	393	793	-	-	2	9	-	11	
Montgomery - - - -	90	118	208	98	120	218	8	2	-	-	10	-	
Norfolk - - - -	433	567	1,000	445	589	1,034	12	22	-	-	34	-	

(a) These are the correct figures. In consequence of errors occurring in the return from one of the Lancashire Unions in 1905, the figures in this table of last year's Report were incorrect.

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—*continued.*

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	1st January 1905.			1st January 1906.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>												
Northampton - - -	261	358	619	268	346	614	7	-	-	12	-	5
Soke of Peterborough - -	61	57	118	63	57	120	2	-	-	-	2	-
Northumberland - - -	361	278	639	330	273	603	-	-	31	5	-	36
Notts - - -	282	278	560	286	288	574	4	10	-	-	14	-
Oxford - - -	241	335	576	240	323	563	-	-	1	12	-	13
Pembroke - - -	118	128	246	118	123	241	-	-	-	5	-	5
Radnor - - -	55	59	114	57	60	117	2	1	-	-	3	-
Rutland - - -	31	25	56	31	25	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salop - - -	290	358	648	300	364	664	10	6	-	-	16	-
Somerset - - -	640	844	1,484	619	865	1,484	-	21	21	-	-	-
Southampton - - -	590	604	1,194	591	598	1,189	1	-	-	6	-	5
Isle of Wight - - -	110	178	288	121	174	295	11	-	-	4	7	-
Stafford - - -	1,016	1,093	2,109	993	1,133	2,126	-	40	23	-	17	-
Suffolk, East - - -	284	349	633	287	361	648	3	12	-	-	15	-
„ West - - -	149	165	314	147	164	311	-	-	2	1	-	3
Surrey - - -	624	860	1,484	633	904	1,537	9	44	-	-	53	-
Sussex, East - - -	318	424	742	326	435	761	8	11	-	-	19	-
„ West - - -	265	361	626	272	355	627	7	-	-	6	1	-
Warwick - - -	407	528	935	406	507	913	-	-	1	21	-	22
Westmorland - - -	98	82	180	96	89	185	-	7	2	-	5	-
Wilts - - -	516	661	1,177	521	646	1,167	5	-	-	15	-	10
Worcester - - -	456	627	1,083	475	632	1,107	19	5	-	-	24	-
York (East Riding) - - -	209	249	458	220	250	470	11	1	-	-	12	-
„ (North Riding) - - -	357	376	733	365	375	740	8	-	-	1	7	-
„ (West Riding) - - -	1,323	1,324	2,647	1,361	1,361	2,722	38	37	-	-	75	-
II. COUNTY BOROUGHs:												
Barrow-in-Furness - - -	63	64	127	69	62	131	6	-	-	2	4	-
Bath - - -	113	159	272	123	163	286	10	4	-	-	14	-
Birkenhead - - -	185	228	413	183	242	425	-	14	2	-	12	-
Birmingham - - -	904	898	1,802	925	886	1,811	21	-	-	12	9	-
Blackburn - - -	192	200	392	204	195	399	12	-	-	5	7	-
Blackpool - - -	39	45	84	37	52	89	-	7	2	-	5	-
Bolton - - -	299	283	582	295	282	577	-	-	4	1	-	5
Bootle-cum-Linacre - - -	101	96	197	103	109	212	2	13	-	-	15	-
Bournemouth - - -	48	59	107	51	70	121	3	11	-	-	14	-
Bradford - - -	389	346	735	390	353	743	1	7	-	-	8	-
Brighton - - -	305	397	702	310	412	722	5	15	-	-	20	-
Bristol - - -	660	848	1,508	664	835	1,499	4	-	-	13	-	9
Burnley - - -	147	161	308	156	172	328	9	11	-	-	20	-
Burton-on-Trent - - -	69	72	141	76	71	147	7	-	-	1	6	-
Bury - - -	81	76	157	79	82	161	-	6	2	-	4	-
Canterbury - - -	54	44	98	53	48	101	-	4	1	-	3	-
Cardiff - - -	319	353	672	333	354	687	14	1	-	-	15	-
Chester - - -	54	82	136	51	85	136	-	3	3	-	-	-
Coventry - - -	89	103	192	80	105	185	-	2	9	-	-	7
Croydon - - -	142	242	384	143	253	396	1	11	-	-	12	-
Derby - - -	150	174	324	153	185	338	3	11	-	-	14	-
Devonport - - -	86	90	176	78	93	171	-	3	8	-	-	5
Dudley - - -	95	108	203	95	113	208	-	5	-	-	5	-
Exeter - - -	110	137	247	114	145	259	4	8	-	-	12	-
Gateshead - - -	132	132	264	122	130	252	-	-	10	2	-	12
Gloucester - - -	52	66	118	49	67	116	-	1	3	-	-	2
Great Yarmouth - - -	83	98	181	85	92	177	2	-	-	6	-	4

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—continued.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
	1st January 1905.			1st January 1906.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHS—continued.													
Grimsby - - - -	89	78	167	92	84	176	3	6	-	-	9	-	
Halifax - - - -	143	117	260	143	119	262	-	2	-	-	2	-	
Hanley - - - -	98	100	198	106	101	207	8	1	-	-	9	-	
Hastings - - - -	53	101	154	53	101	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Huddersfield - - -	104	126	230	102	135	237	-	9	2	-	7	-	
Ipswich - - - -	103	127	230	106	127	233	3	-	-	-	3	-	
Kingston-upon-Hull -	289	304	593	291	314	605	2	10	-	-	12	-	
Leeds - - - -	540	572	1,112	562	582	1,144	22	10	-	-	32	-	
Leicester - - - -	317	361	678	341	350	691	24	-	-	11	13	-	
Lincoln - - - -	79	83	162	84	83	167	5	-	-	-	5	-	
Liverpool - - - -	1,320	1,727	3,047	1,320	1,715	3,035	-	-	-	12	-	12	
Manchester - - - -	911	1,077	1,988	962	1,070	2,032	51	-	-	7	44	-	
(a)													
Middlesbrough - - -	121	122	243	125	122	247	4	-	-	-	4	-	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne -	440	372	812	434	365	799	-	-	6	7	-	13	
Newport (Mon.) - - -	117	121	238	118	121	239	1	-	-	-	1	-	
Northampton - - - -	142	144	286	154	140	294	12	-	-	4	8	-	
Norwich - - - -	214	308	522	226	306	532	12	-	-	2	10	-	
Nottingham - - - -	471	564	1,035	477	586	1,063	6	22	-	-	28	-	
Oldham - - - -	181	198	379	193	220	413	12	22	-	-	34	-	
Oxford - - - -	54	115	169	66	114	180	12	-	-	1	11	-	
Plymouth - - - -	214	281	495	233	305	538	19	24	-	-	43	-	
Portsmouth - - - -	348	448	796	365	470	835	17	22	-	-	39	-	
Preston - - - -	198	239	437	195	231	426	-	-	3	8	-	11	
Reading - - - -	85	96	181	89	101	190	4	5	-	-	9	-	
Rochdale - - - -	113	136	249	114	132	246	1	-	-	4	-	3	
Rotherham - - - -	99	74	173	100	77	177	1	3	-	-	4	-	
St. Helens - - - -	143	118	261	144	119	263	1	1	-	-	2	-	
Salford - - - -	413	401	814	442	407	849	29	6	-	-	35	-	
Sheffield - - - -	532	577	1,109	560	602	1,162	28	25	-	-	53	-	
Southampton - - - -	200	237	437	230	232	462	30	-	-	5	25	-	
Southport - - - -	-	-	-	30	56	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southport was made a County Borough in 1905.													
South Shields - - - -	114	90	204	108	96	204	-	6	6	-	-	-	
Stockport - - - -	184	233	417	190	244	434	6	11	-	-	17	-	
Sunderland - - - -	218	195	413	227	196	423	9	1	-	-	10	-	
Swansea - - - -	173	188	366	169	190	359	-	2	9	-	-	7	
Tynemouth - - - -	84	65	149	89	69	158	5	4	-	-	9	-	
Walsall - - - -	138	120	258	157	124	281	19	4	-	-	23	-	
Warrington - - - -	86	87	173	85	91	176	-	4	1	-	3	-	
West Bromwich - - - -	107	131	238	113	132	245	6	1	-	-	7	-	
West Ham - - - -	412	521	933	429	537	966	17	16	-	-	33	-	
West Hartlepool - - -	41	44	85	39	44	83	-	-	2	-	-	2	
Wigan - - - -	109	113	222	123	106	229	14	-	-	7	7	-	
Wolverhampton - - - -	184	182	366	194	176	370	10	-	-	6	4	-	
Worcester - - - -	72	94	166	86	95	181	14	1	-	-	15	-	
York - - - -	120	125	245	105	123	228	-	-	15	2	-	17	
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890:													
Barnstaple - - - -	12	29	41	14	36	50	2	7	-	-	9	-	
Bedford - - - -	31	43	74	28	53	81	-	10	3	-	7	-	

(a) These are the correct figures. In consequence of errors occurring in the Return from one of the Lancashire Unions in 1905, the figures in this table of last year's Report were incorrect.

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—*continued.*

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.		
	1st January 1905.			1st January 1906.										
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
III.--BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890—continued.														
Bury St. Edmunds	-	-	19	26	45	17	27	44	-	1	2	-	-	1
Cambridge	-	-	67	89	156	60	83	143	-	-	7	6	-	13
Colchester	-	-	48	69	117	51	68	119	3	-	-	1	2	-
Doncaster	-	-	48	36	84	44	39	83	-	3	4	-	-	1
Grantham	-	-	30	43	73	32	38	70	2	-	-	5	-	3
Gravesend	-	-	40	45	85	35	47	82	-	2	5	-	-	3
Guildford	-	-	30	37	67	39	37	76	9	-	-	-	9	-
Hereford	-	-	44	64	108	51	65	116	7	1	-	-	8	-
King's Lynn	-	-	25	25	50	25	27	52	-	2	-	-	2	-
London, City of	-	-	246	236	482	242	234	476	-	-	4	2	-	6
Newbury	-	-	26	25	51	26	28	54	-	3	-	-	3	-
Newcastle-under-Lyme	-	-	15	30	45	22	26	48	7	-	-	4	3	-
New Windsor	-	-	17	28	45	17	28	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shrewsbury	-	-	51	57	108	50	54	104	-	-	1	3	-	4
Tiverton	-	-	16	26	42	21	27	48	5	1	-	-	6	-
Warwick	-	-	11	16	27	15	30	45	4	14	-	-	18	-
Wenlock	-	-	24	26	50	25	28	53	1	2	-	-	3	-

TABLE XII.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of England and Wales, in the numbers on 1st January 1906, as compared with 1st January 1901, and the

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1901.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES :						
Anglesey - - - - -	66	84	150	83	85	168
Beds - - - - -	220	275	495	245	277	522
Berks - - - - -	228	292	520	260	295	555
Brecknock - - - - -	93	114	207	82	106	188
Bucks - - - - -	255	342	597	295	362	657
Cambridge - - - - -	120	177	297	116	189	305
Isle of Ely - - - - -	92	130	222	84	131	215
Cardigan - - - - -	110	140	250	94	132	226
Carmarthen - - - - -	202	249	451	196	240	436
Carnarvon - - - - -	132	157	289	152	172	324
Chester - - - - -	620	754	1,374	739	828	1,567
Part of Chester County was transferred to Stockport County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 13,935 (Census 1901).						
Cornwall - - - - -	401	495	896	455	553	1,008
Isles of Scilly - - - - -	1	1	2	4	1	5
Cumberland - - - - -	347	300	647	371	321	692
Denbigh - - - - -	141	169	310	161	168	329
Derby - - - - -	416	429	845	463	510	973
Part of Derby County was transferred to Derby County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 8,936 (Census 1901), and part was transferred to Sheffield County Borough. Population transferred was 10,828 (Census 1901).						
Devon - - - - -	605	842	1,447	681	869	1,550
Dorset - - - - -	340	389	729	352	416	768
Durham - - - - -	665	645	1,310	707	700	1,407
Part of Durham County was transferred to South Shields County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 3,595 (Census 1901), and part was transferred to West Hartlepool County Borough in 1902. Population transferred was 62,627 (Census 1901)						
Essex - - - - -	738	1,109	1,847	975	1,488	2,463
Flint - - - - -	107	111	218	104	112	216
Glamorgan - - - - -	636	568	1,204	863	735	1,598
Gloucester - - - - -	476	641	1,117	515	670	1,185
Part of Gloucester County was transferred to Bristol County Borough in 1904. Population transferred was 9,676 (Census 1901).						
Hereford - - - - -	233	259	492	241	273	514
Herts - - - - -	346	433	779	394	528	922
Hunts - - - - -	61	86	147	58	85	143
Kent - - - - -	1,053	1,324	2,377	1,274	1,489	2,763

Unsound Mind, in the various Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and and the Isles of Scilly, on the 1st January 1901 and 1906; together with the Increase Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
17	1	18	3	—	4	Anglesey.
25	2	27	5	—	5	Beds.
32	3	35	6	1	7	Berks.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Brecknock.
40	20	60	8	4	12	Bucks.
(a)	12	8	—	2	2	Cambridge.
(a)	1	(a)	—	—	—	Isle of Ely.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Cardigan.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Carmarthen.
20	15	35	4	3	7	Carnarvon.
119	74	193	24	15	39	Chester.
54	58	112	11	12	22	Cornwall.
3	—	3	1	—	1	Isles of Scilly
24	21	45	5	4	9	Cumberland.
20	(a)	19	4	—	4	Denbigh.
47	81	128	9	16	26	Derby.
76	27	103	15	5	21	Devon.
12	27	39	2	5	8	Dorset.
42	55	97	8	11	19	Durham.
237	379	616	47	76	123	Essex.
(a)	,	(a)	—	—	—	Flint.
227	167	394	45	33	79	Glamorgan.
39	29	68	8	6	14	Gloucester.
8	14	22	2	3	4	Hereford.
48	95	143	10	19	29	Herts.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Hunts.
221	165	386	44	33	77	Kent.

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1901.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>cont.</i>						
Lancaster - - - - -	1,845	1,977	3,822	1,850	1,988	3,838
Part of Lancaster County was transferred to Liverpool County Borough in 1902. Population transferred was 17,289 (Census 1901); and part was transferred to Blackpool County Borough in 1904. Population transferred was 47,348 (Census 1901); and part was transferred to Manchester County Borough in 1904. Population transferred was 62,879 (Census 1901); and part was transferred to Wigan County Borough in 1904. Population transferred was 21,664 (Census 1901); and part was transferred to Southport County Borough in 1905. Population transferred was 48,083 (Census 1901).						
Leicester - - - - -	253	354	607	290	341	631
Lincoln :—						
Holland Division - - - - -	92	124	216	85	107	192
Kesteven „ - - - - -	89	136	225	123	149	272
Lindsey „ - - - - -	239	300	539	237	284	521
London - - - - -	9,341	12,013	21,354	11,085	13,838	24,923
Merioneth - - - - -	53	73	126	62	78	140
Middlesex - - - - -	677	1,042	1,719	963	1,274	2,237
Monmouth - - - - -	367	353	720	400	393	793
Montgomery - - - - -	92	124	216	98	120	218
Norfolk - - - - -	426	575	1,001	445	589	1,034
Northampton - - - - -	264	342	606	268	346	614
Soke of Peterborough - - - - -	47	49	96	63	57	120
Northumberland - - - - -	420	342	762	330	273	603
Part of Northumberland was transferred to Newcastle upon-Tyne County Borough in 1904. Population transferred was 31,697 (Census 1901); and part was transferred to Tynemouth County Borough in 1904. Population transferred was 51,366 (Census 1901).						
Notts - - - - -	237	249	486	286	288	574
Newark Borough has ceased to be a Local Authority, and is included in Notts from 1st January 1903.						
Oxford - - - - -	230	295	525	240	323	563
Pembroke - - - - -	119	128	247	118	123	241
Radnor - - - - -	53	63	116	57	60	117
Rutland - - - - -	24	28	52	31	25	56
Salop - - - - -	311	366	677	300	364	664
Somerset - - - - -	595	781	1,376	619	865	1,484

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
5	11	16	1	2	3	Lancaster
37	(a)	24	7	—	5	Leicester.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Lincoln :—
34	13	47	7	3	9	Holland Division.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Kesteven „
1,744	1,825	3,569	349	365	714	Lindsey „
9	5	14	2	1	3	London.
286	232	518	57	46	104	Merioneth.
33	40	73	7	8	15	Middlesex.
6	(a)	2	1	—	—	Monmouth.
19	14	33	4	3	7	Montgomery.
4	4	8	1	1	2	Norfolk.
16	8	24	3	2	5	Northampton.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Soke of Peterborough.
						Northumberland.
49	39	88	10	8	18	Notts.
10	28	38	2	6	8	Oxford.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Pembroke.
4	(a)	1	1	—	—	Radnor.
7	(a)	4	1	—	1	Rutland.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Salop.
24	84	108	5	17	22	Somerset.

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1901.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>cont.</i>						
Southampton - - - - -	528	579	1,107	591	598	1,189
Part of Southampton County was transferred to Bournemouth County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 12,759 (Census 1901).						
Isle of Wight - - - - -	115	165	280	121	174	295
Stafford - - - - -	972	1,060	2,032	993	1,133	2,126
Part of Stafford County was transferred to Burton-on-Trent County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 50,386 (Census 1901).						
Suffolk (East) - - - - -	243	332	575	287	361	648
(West) - - - - -	140	151	291	147	164	311
Surrey - - - - -	514	741	1,255	633	904	1,537
Part of Surrey was transferred to Guildford Borough in 1904. Population transferred was 4,701 (Census 1901).						
Sussex (East) - - - - -	305	384	689	326	435	761
„ (West) - - - - -	228	345	573	272	355	627
Warwick - - - - -	364	484	848	406	507	913
Westmorland - - - - -	84	78	162	96	89	185
Wilts - - - - -	485	628	1,113	521	646	1,167
Worcester - - - - -	459	584	1,043	475	632	1,107
York (E. Riding) - - - - -	204	235	439	220	250	470
„ (N. „) - - - - -	328	351	679	365	375	740
„ (W. „) - - - - -	1,262	1,356	2,618	1,361	1,361	2,722
Part of York. W.R., was transferred to Sheffield County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 17,449 (Census 1901); and part was transferred to Rotherham County Borough in 1902. Population transferred was 54,369 (Census 1901).						
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHS.						
Barrow-in-Furness - - - - -	47	54	101	69	62	131
Bath - - - - -	94	142	236	123	163	286
Birkenhead - - - - -	150	195	345	183	242	425
Birmingham - - - - -	869	841	1,710	925	886	1,811
Blackburn - - - - -	177	165	342	204	195	399
Blackpool - - - - -	—	—	—	37	52	89
Blackpool was made a County Borough in 1904.						
Bolton - - - - -	223	244	467	295	282	577
Bootle-cum-Linacre - - - - -	92	86	178	103	109	212
Bournemouth - - - - -	39	40	79	51	70	121
Part of Southampton County was transferred to Bournemouth County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 12,759 (Census 1901).						

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
63	19	82	13	4	16	Southampton.
6	9	15	1	2	3	Isle of Wight.
21	73	94	4	15	19	
44	29	73	9	6	15	Suffolk (East).
7	13	20	1	3	4	" (West).
119	163	282	24	33	56	Surrey.
21	51	72	4	10	14	Sussex (East).
44	10	54	9	2	11	" (West).
42	23	65	8	5	13	Warwick.
12	11	23	2	2	5	Westmorland.
36	18	54	7	4	11	Wilts.
16	48	64	3	10	13	Worcester.
16	15	31	3	3	6	York (E. Riding).
37	24	61	7	5	12	" (N. ").
99	5	104	20	1	21	" (W. ").
22	8	30	4	2	6	Barrow-in-Furness.
29	21	50	6	4	10	Bath.
33	47	80	7	9	16	Birkenhead.
56	45	101	11	9	20	Birmingham.
27	30	57	5	6	11	Blackburn.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Blackpool.
72	38	110	14	8	22	Bolton.
11	23	34	2	5	7	Bootle-cum-Linacre.
12	30	42	2	6	8	Bournemouth.

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1901.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>cont.</i>						
Bradford - - - - -	342	351	693	390	353	743
Brighton - - - - -	251	322	573	310	412	722
Bristol - - - - - Part of Gloucester County was transferred to Bristol County Borough in 1904. Population transferred was 9,676 (Census 1901.)	596	773	1,369	664	835	1,499
Burnley - - - - -	125	125	250	156	172	328
Burton-on-Trent - - - - - Burton-on-Trent was made a County Borough in 1901.	—	—	—	76	71	147
Bury - - - - -	84	75	159	79	82	161
Canterbury - - - - -	46	28	74	53	48	101
Cardiff - - - - -	272	347	619	333	354	687
Chester - - - - -	55	76	131	51	85	136
Coventry - - - - -	65	101	166	80	105	185
Croydon - - - - -	88	179	267	143	253	396
Derby - - - - - Part of Derby County was trans- ferred to Derby County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 8,936 (Census 1901).	125	145	270	153	185	338
Devonport - - - - -	72	88	160	78	93	171
Dudley - - - - -	86	118	204	95	113	208
Exeter - - - - -	114	128	242	114	145	259
Gateshead - - - - -	113	130	243	122	130	252
Gloucester - - - - -	51	60	111	49	67	116
Great Yarmouth - - - - -	73	100	173	85	92	177
Grimsby - - - - -	71	53	124	92	84	176
Halifax - - - - -	121	114	235	143	119	262
Hanley - - - - -	84	76	160	106	101	207
Hastings - - - - -	46	91	137	53	101	154
Huddersfield - - - - -	92	117	209	102	135	237
Ipswich - - - - -	102	118	220	106	127	233
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - - -	274	267	541	291	314	605
Leeds - - - - -	435	538	973	562	582	1,144
Leicester - - - - -	293	342	635	341	350	691
Lincoln - - - - -	77	78	155	84	83	167
Milverpool - - - - - Part of Lancaster County was transferred to Liverpool County Borough in 1902. Population transferred was 17,289 (Census 1901).	1,159	1,667	2,826	1,320	1,715	3,035
Manchester - - - - - Part of Lancaster County was transferred to Manchester County Borough in 1904. Population transferred was 62,879 (Census 1901).	788	928	1,716	962	1,070	2,032
Middlesbrough - - - - -	98	94	192	125	122	247

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.--continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
48	2	50	10	—	10	Bradford.
59	90	149	12	18	30	Brighton.
68	62	130	14	12	26	Bristol.
31	47	78	6	9	16	Burnley.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Burton-on-Trent.
(a)	7	2	—	1	—	Bury.
7	20	27	1	4	5	Canterbury.
61	7	68	12	1	14	Cardiff.
(a)	9	5	—	2	1	Chester.
15	4	19	3	1	4	Coventry.
55	74	129	11	15	26	Croydon.
28	40	68	6	8	14	Derby.
6	5	11	1	1	2	Devonport.
9	(a)	4	2	—	1	Dudley.
—	17	17	—	3	3	Exeter
9	—	9	2	—	2	Gateshead.
(a)	7	5	—	1	1	Gloucester.
12	(a)	4	2	—	1	Great Yarmouth.
21	31	52	4	6	10	Grimsby.
22	5	27	4	1	5	Halifax.
22	25	47	4	5	9	Hanley.
7	10	17	1	2	3	Hastings.
10	18	28	2	4	6	Huddersfield.
4	9	13	1	2	3	Ipswich.
17	47	64	3	9	13	Kingston-upon-Hull.
127	44	171	25	9	34	Leeds.
48	8	56	10	2	11	Leicester.
7	5	12	1	1	2	Lincoln.
161	48	209	32	10	42	Liverpool.
174	142	316	35	28	63	Manchester.
27	28	55	5	6	11	Middlesbrough.

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1901.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>cont.</i>						
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - -	338	318	656	434	365	799
Part of Northumberland was trans- ferred to Newcastle-upon-Tyne County Borough in 1904. Popu- lation transferred was 31,697 (Census 1901).						
Newport (Mon.) - - - -	83	93	176	118	121	239
Northampton - - - -	133	119	252	154	140	294
Norwich - - - -	203	291	494	226	306	532
Nottingham - - - -	475	576	1,051	477	586	1,063
Oldham - - - -	195	194	389	193	220	413
Oxford - - - -	67	101	168	66	114	180
Plymouth - - - -	179	225	404	233	305	538
Portsmouth - - - -	322	406	728	365	470	835
Preston - - - -	160	194	354	195	231	426
Reading - - - -	87	112	199	89	101	190
Rochdale - - - -	109	136	245	114	132	246
Rotherham - - - -	—	—	—	100	77	177
Rotherham was made a County Borough in 1902.						
St. Helens - - - -	113	96	209	144	119	263
Salford - - - -	361	343	704	442	407	849
Sheffield - - - -	464	506	970	560	602	1,162
Part of Derby County was trans- ferred to Sheffield County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 10,828 (Census 1901); and part of York, W.R., was trans- ferred thereto in 1901. Population transferred was 17,449 (Census 1901).						
Southampton - - - -	201	219	420	230	232	462
Southport - - - -	—	—	—	30	56	86
Southport was made a County Borough in 1905.						
South Shields - - - -	78	71	149	108	96	204
Part of Durham County was trans- ferred to South Shields County Borough in 1901. Population trans- ferred was 3,595 (Census 1901).						
Stockport - - - -	150	204	354	190	244	434
Part of Chester County was trans- ferred to Stockport County Borough in 1901. Population trans- ferred was 13,935 (Census 1901).						
Sunderland - - - -	206	179	385	227	196	423
Swansea - - - -	142	163	305	169	190	359
Tynemouth - - - -	—	—	—	89	69	158
Tynemouth was made a County Borough in 1904.						
Walsall - - - -	117	110	227	157	124	281
Warrington - - - -	69	87	156	85	91	176
West Bromwich - - - -	119	105	224	113	132	245
West Ham - - - -	298	359	657	429	537	966

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	
96	47	143	19	9	29	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
35	28	63	7	6	13	Newport (Mon.).
21	21	42	4	4	8	Northampton.
23	15	38	5	3	8	Norwich.
2	10	12	—	2	2	Nottingham.
(a)	26	24	—	5	5	Oldham.
(a)	13	12	—	3	2	Oxford.
54	80	134	11	16	27	Plymouth.
43	64	107	9	13	21	Portsmouth.
35	37	72	7	7	14	Preston.
2	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Reading.
5	(a)	1	1	—	—	Rochdale.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Rotherham.
31	23	54	6	5	11	St. Helens.
81	64	145	16	13	29	Salford.
96	96	192	19	19	38	Sheffield.
29	13	42	6	3	8	Southampton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Southport.
30	25	55	6	5	11	South Shields.
40	40	80	8	8	16	Stockport.
21	17	38	4	3	8	Sunderland.
27	27	54	5	5	11	Swansea.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Tynemouth.
40	14	54	8	3	11	Walsall.
16	4	20	3	1	4	Warrington.
(a)	27	21	—	5	4	West Bromwich.
131	178	309	26	36	62	West Ham.

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1901.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>cont.</i>						
West Hartlepool - - - - -	—	—	—	39	44	83
West Hartlepool was made a County Borough in 1902.						
Wigan - - - - -	85	87	172	123	106	229
Part of Lancaster County was trans- ferred to Wigan County Borough in 1904. Population transferred was 21,664 (Census 1901).						
Wolverhampton - - - - -	169	167	336	194	176	370
Worcester - - - - -	66	87	153	86	95	181
York - - - - -	82	110	192	105	123	228
III.—BOROUGHS SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.						
Barnstaple - - - - -	18	25	43	14	36	50
Bedford - - - - -	33	37	70	28	53	81
Bury St. Edmunds - - - - -	17	28	45	17	27	44
Cambridge - - - - -	61	80	141	60	83	143
Colchester - - - - -	43	71	114	51	68	119
Doncaster - - - - -	38	29	67	44	39	83
Grantham - - - - -	27	26	53	32	38	70
Gravesend - - - - -	36	44	80	35	47	82
Guildford - - - - -	19	28	47	39	37	76
Part of Surrey was transferred to Guildford Borough in 1904. Population transferred was 4,701 (Census 1901).						
Hereford - - - - -	29	67	96	51	65	116
King's Lynn - - - - -	25	25	50	25	27	52
London, City of - - - - -	237	257	494	242	234	476
Newark - - - - -	18	16	34	—	—	—
Newark has ceased to be a Local Authority as from 1 January 1903, inclusive. (<i>See Notts.</i>)						
Newbury - - - - -	18	21	39	26	28	54
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - - - -	27	24	51	22	26	48
New Windsor - - - - -	15	26	41	17	28	45
Shrewsbury - - - - -	50	52	102	50	54	104
Tiverton - - - - -	15	23	38	21	27	48
Warwick - - - - -	9	30	39	15	30	45
Wenlock - - - - -	32	36	68	25	28	53

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	West Hartlepool.
38	19	57	8	4	11	Wigan.
25	9	34	5	2	7	Wolverhampton.
20	8	28	4	2	6	Worcester.
23	13	36	5	3	7	York.
(a)	11	7	—	2	1	Barnstaple.
(a)	16	11	—	3	2	Bedford.
—	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Bury St. Edmunds.
(a)	3	2	—	1	—	Cambridge.
8	(a)	5	2	—	1	Colchester.
6	10	16	1	2	3	Doncaster.
5	12	17	1	2	3	Grantham.
(a)	3	2	—	1	—	Gravesend.
20	9	29	4	2	6	Guildford.
22	(a)	20	4	—	4	Hereford.
—	2	2	—	—	—	King's Lynn.
5	(a)	(a)	1	—	—	London, City of.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Newark.
8	7	15	2	1	3	Newbury.
(a)	2	(a)	—	—	—	Newcastle-under-Lyme.
2	2	4	—	—	1	New Windsor.
—	2	2	—	—	—	Shrewsbury.
6	4	10	1	1	2	Tiverton.
6	—	6	1	—	1	Warwick.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Wenlock.

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XIIA.—NUMBER of PATIENTS of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES, any ASYLUM, REGISTERED HOSPITAL, or LICENSED

NOTE.—The Patients in this Table are confined to those of the Local Authorities not own an Asylum, and whose Patients are in the various Asylums, mostly under consequently, be much in excess of the actual vacancies at the Asylums of the several

NAMES of COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several							
	Years.							
	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS HAVING ASYLUMS OR DISTRICT ASYLUMS.								
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	547	655	559	667	592	696	592	700
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	287	358	289	360	294	354	318	366
Brecon and Radnor - - - - -	119	144	112	140	116	135	106	138
Bucks - - - - -	222	279	223	276	239	291	244	293
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely - -	245	326	252	333	243	341	254	336
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C. - -	265	273	270	269	268	273	281	286
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport C.B. (part).	691	854	705	886	734	911	771	936
Cornwall - - - - -	349	400	358	426	368	425	393	446
Cumberland and Westmorland - - - - -	321	276	319	283	328	304	353	310
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	339	344	353	344	366	351	377	358
Derby C. - - - - -	301	315	305	312	347	340	381	371
Part of Derby County was transferred to Derby County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 8,936 (Census 1901), and part was transferred to Sheffield County Borough. Population transferred was 10,828 (Census 1901).								
Devon - - - - -	435	611	466	626	487	628	488	623
Dorset - - - - -	284	306	292	310	293	326	300	323
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., South Shields C.B., and West Hartlepool C.B.	734	674	748	683	748	698	794	716
Essex and Colchester B. - - - - -	638	962	670	1,039	714	1,103	760	1,200
Glamorgan - - - - -	556	452	584	477	624	511	672	524
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B. - - - - -	419	515	431	532	442	552	448	578
Part of Gloucester County was transferred to Bristol County Borough in 1904. Population transferred was 9,676 (Census 1901).								
Hants - - - - -	446	489	465	485	498	498	512	496
Part of Southampton County was transferred to Bournemouth County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 12,759 (Census 1901).								
Hereford C. and Hereford B. - - - - -	201	240	210	244	225	243	233	247
Herts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	See Beds, Herts,	
Kent and Gravesend B. - - - - -	915	1,202	940	1,229	997	1,233	1,010	1,252

(a) Decrease.
(b) i.e., Accommodation at both Three Counties Asylum and at Herts Asylum.

to whom each COUNTY or BOROUGH ASYLUM belongs, who were resident in HOUSE on 1st January 1901 to 1906 inclusive.

which own the Asylums: there are many other Patients of Local Authorities which do Reception Contracts. The surplus accommodation column shown in this Table may, Local Authorities: these actual vacancies are shown in Appendix B., Table XI.

Local Authorities.				Accommodation, 1st January 1906.							
Years.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.	Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occu- pied by beds, or not) was pro- vided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).	Surplus Accommo- dation.	Deficiency of Accommo- dation.				
1905.		1906.									
M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.
604	739	631	775	17	24	(b)763	(b)913	132	138	—	—
329	368	330	374	9	3	370	432	40	58	—	—
106	135	114	139	(a)	(a)	182	182	68	43	—	—
260	312	261	302	8	5	320	365	59	63	—	—
247	351	237	351	(a)	5	259	380	(c)22	(c)29	—	—
288	292	294	286	6	3	314	313	20	27	—	—
836	964	871	991	36	27	995	1,078	124	87	—	—
401	446	411	446	12	9	350	405	—	—	61	41
346	321	361	324	8	10	364	359	3	35	—	—
407	367	419	377	16	7	396	369	—	—	23	8
376	374	351	382	10	13	372	370	21	—	—	12
488	658	515	659	16	10	541	713	26	54	—	—
306	329	300	330	3	5	423	440	123	110	—	—
824	728	828	772	19	20	882	810	54	38	—	—
791	1,263	875	1,338	47	75	741	1,132	—	—	134	206
722	555	765	597	42	29	958	835	193	238	—	—
456	558	467	573	10	12	507	599	40	26	—	—
518	508	527	509	16	4	570	596	43	87	—	—
234	241	240	255	8	3	233	313	—	58	7	—
and Hunts				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,091	1,340	1,144	1,347	46	29	1,126	1,419	—	72	18	—

(c) In addition, there was vacant accommodation to a maximum number of 8 beds, provided at the Mildenhall Union Workhouse under the provisions of section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

TABLE XIIA.—NUMBER of PATIENTS of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several							
	Years.							
	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS HAVING ASYLUMS OR DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>								
Lancaster C., all its County Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part).	4,141	5,036	4,206	5,153	4,548	5,555	4,844	5,567
Leicester C. and Rutland - - - - -	209	299	215	282	232	281	245	281
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	370	409	390	407	387	417	401	435
Lincoln (Kesteven Division) - - - - -	66	94	68	104	77	113	85	123
London C. - - - - -	6,436	8,824	6,726	9,295	7,074	9,610	7,367	9,761
Middlesex - - - - -	626	973	680	1,007	723	1,066	761	1,079
Monmouth C. - - - - -	331	284	334	294	335	306	341	294
Norfolk - - - - -	354	452	354	451	363	448	347	452
Northampton C. - - - - -	232	274	220	264	222	263	228	285
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B. - - -	377	282	412	313	425	321	428	307
Part of Northumberland was transferred to Newcastle-upon-Tyne County Borough in 1904. Population transferred was 31,697 (Census 1901).								
Nottingham C. - - - - -	201	193	203	195	211	206	227	207
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	235	306	237	325	246	339	245	341
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B. and Wenlock B.	393	450	393	452	376	421	383	435
Somerset and Bath C.B. - - - - -	541	705	565	710	552	750	593	775
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.	738	706	777	738	779	772	809	817
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	280	359	293	366	308	368	318	361
Surrey and Guildford B. - - - - -	462	658	463	654	503	700	556	729
Sussex, E. - - - - -	264	318	262	328	259	335	269	348
Sussex, W. - - - - -	191	288	200	295	213	299	217	307
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. -	375	516	395	531	425	523	427	545
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	92	143	92	146	91	148	88	140
Wilts - - - - -	393	503	403	488	415	517	428	526
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. -	509	614	503	631	500	650	518	663
York, North Riding - - - - -	280	299	289	296	298	307	308	322
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield C.B., and Doncaster B.	2,207	2,408	2,299	2,473	2,446	2,556	2,470	2,554
Part of Derby County was transferred to Sheffield County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 10,828 (Census 1901).								
York, East Riding - - - - -	181	190	183	202	177	199	183	201
COUNTY BOROUGHS AND CITY OF LONDON.								
Birmingham - - - - -	761	684	766	715	787	759	841	749
Brighton - - - - -	193	266	201	267	209	289	217	308

(a) At one of the Lancaster County Asylums much of the bed space (allowing 50 feet superficial per bed) cannot for sanitary reasons be used ; consequently, the real vacant accommodation is much less than that shown.

(b) Decrease.

to whom each COUNTY or BOROUGH ASYLUM belongs, &c.—continued.

Local Authorities.						Accommodation, 1st January 1906.					
Years.						Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).					
1905.		1906.		Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.				Surplus Accommodation.		Deficiency of Accommodation.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4,945	5,662	5,132	5,731	198	139	(a)5,165	(a)5,994	(a)33	(a)263	—	—
237	279	248	275	8	(b)	226	249	—	—	22	26
374	420	377	409	1	—	453	453	76	44	—	—
97	124	101	118	7	5	210	210	109	92	—	—
7,678	10,051	7,771	10,325	267	300	6,937	9,525	—	—	834	800
815	1,101	898	1,168	54	39	1,049	1,370	151	202	—	—
347	313	354	311	5	5	493	484	139	173	—	—
351	454	363	460	2	2	450	550	87	90	—	—
235	298	240	292	2	4	424	524	184	232	—	—
407	296	384	293	1	2	460	343	76	50	—	—
224	207	229	210	6	3	226	226	—	16	3	—
238	360	247	355	2	10	306	399	59	44	—	—
382	432	400	448	1	(b)	330	421	—	—	70	27
605	768	600	791	12	17	(c)765	(c)958	(c)165	(c)167	—	—
850	835	853	865	23	32	1,206	1,211	353	346	—	—
321	371	333	384	11	5	427	473	94	(d)89	—	—
578	776	598	805	27	29	583	822	—	17	15	—
280	358	296	378	6	12	500	636	204	258	—	—
232	306	240	303	10	3	332	451	92	148	—	—
453	540	443	535	14	4	468	602	25	67	—	—
90	155	96	151	1	2	131	187	35	36	—	—
431	520	430	520	7	3	440	564	10	44	—	—
520	667	555	681	9	13	530	638	—	—	25	43
318	324	328	325	10	5	378	415	50	90	—	—
2,585	2,550	2,662	2,634	91	45	2,903	2,852	241	218	—	—
190	204	201	211	4	4	321	305	120	94	—	—
805	780	834	774	15	18	1,060	1,065	226	291	—	—
236	332	243	334	10	14	361	463	118	129	—	—

(c) The actual accommodation is much less than that shown, owing to the deficient height of many of the dormitories at one of the Somerset Asylums.
(d) In addition, there was vacant accommodation for 12 females provided at the Mildenhall Union Workhouse under the provisions of section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

TABLE XIIA.—NUMBER of PATIENTS of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several							
	Years.							
	1901.		1902.		1903.		1894.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTY BOROUGHS AND CITY OF LONDON— <i>cont.</i>								
Bristol - - - - - Part of Gloucester County was transferred to Bristol County Borough in 1904. Population transferred was 9,676 (Census 1901).	377	450	393	454	407	448	410	447
Canterbury - - - - -	37	20	38	22	37	19	48	32
Croydon - - - - -	80	160	100	165	110	178	125	212
Derby - - - - - Part of Derby County was transferred to Derby County Borough in 1901. Population trans- ferred was 8,936 (Census 1901).	113	133	127	143	133	155	137	154
Exeter - - - - -	83	86	84	102	78	102	76	108
Hull - - - - -	245	236	211	238	240	260	252	261
Ipswich - - - - -	84	101	79	100	77	96	88	104
Leicester - - - - -	262	292	271	306	284	300	286	302
London (City of) - - - - -	140	181	132	166	138	176	130	162
Middlesbrough - - - - -	97	90	110	95	109	99	114	103
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - - Part of Northumberland was transferred to Newcastle-upon-Tyne County Borough in 1904. Population transferred was 31,697 (Census 1901).	322	290	357	299	367	298	372	301
Norwich - - - - -	122	150	126	155	129	163	140	171
Nottingham - - - - -	293	352	305	344	315	352	336	364
Plymouth - - - - -	116	150	114	150	120	149	125	148
Portsmouth - - - - -	233	258	226	263	219	264	236	257
Sunderland - - - - -	173	144	171	152	170	154	181	162
West Ham - - - - -	276	328	333	392	385	422	366	467

to whom each COUNTY or BOROUGH ASYLUM belongs, &c.—continued.

Local Authorities.				Accommodation, 1st January 1906.							
Years.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.	Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occu- pied by beds, or not) was pro- vided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmaries Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).	Surplus Accommo- dation.		Deficiency of Accommo- dation.			
1905.		1906.									
M.	F.	M.	F.			M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
436	476	430	461	11	2	405	550	—	89	25	--
47	36	46	39	2	4	74	92	28	53	—	—
133	229	134	238	11	16	194	243	60	5	—	—
139	158	141	165	6	6	156	194	15	29	—	--
76	107	80	112	(a)	5	178	200	98	88	—	—
261	275	263	280	4	9	281	281	18	1	—	—
84	104	85	103	—	—	145	176	60	73	—	—
283	319	305	307	9	3	348	520	43	213	—	—
128	158	138	154	(a)	(a)	256	316	118	162	—	—
120	117	122	115	5	5	212	218	90	103	—	—
427	352	422	348	20	12	445	395	23	47	—	--
149	184	157	187	7	7	214	180	57	—	—	7
321	387	324	396	6	9	356	375	32	—	—	21
127	151	136	162	4	2	200	239	64	77	—	—
249	268	255	260	4	—	332	376	77	116	—	—
182	156	189	156	3	2	218	185	29	29	—	—
392	496	400	508	25	36	350	450	—	—	50	58

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XIII.—Showing for *England and Wales* :—

(a) The Number of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, who were living in those Institutions on 31st December 1904.

(b) The Number of Patients who died in those Institutions during the Year 1904.

(c) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths during 1904 to the Number of

(d) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths amongst the whole Population General).

Arranged according to AGES.

	A G E S.							
	Under 5.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number of Patients living, on 31st December 1904, in—								
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	8	5	156	85	315	187	979	755
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	8
Naval and Military Hospitals - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Criminal Asylum - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
TOTAL - - - - -	8	5	156	85	316	188	1,011	776
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	3	-	95	55	283	134	286	165
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	11	5	251	140	599	322	1,297	941
(b) Number of Patients who died during the Year 1904 in—								
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	2	-	15	6	18	10	90	50
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Naval and Military Hospitals - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylum - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	2	-	15	6	18	10	91	50
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	-	-	3	2	8	9	20	9
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	2	-	18	8	26	19	111	59
(c) Ratio (per 1,000) of deaths during 1904, to Number of Patients living on 31st December 1904, in—								
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	*	-	96·2	70·6	57·1	53·5	91·9	66·2
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
Naval and Military Hospitals - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylum - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	*	-	96·2	70·6	57·0	53·2	90·0	64·4
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	-	-	31·6	36·4	28·3	67·2	69·9	54·5
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	*	-	71·7	57·1	43·4	59·0	85·6	62·7
(d) Ratio (per 1,000) of Deaths in the whole Population to the whole Population (estimated for the middle of the year) during the Year 1904 - - - - -	56·1	47·2	3·5	3·5	2·0	2·1	3·1	2·9

* The Ratios in these Divisions are not given, as, owing to the small number of patients contained in them, they are likely to mislead.

Idiot Establishments, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses,

Patients living, on 31st December 1904, in the same Institutions.
to the whole Population during the Year 1904 (kindly furnished by the Registrar

A G E S.																TOTAL.	
20—24.		25—34.		35—44.		45—54.		55—64.		65—74.		75—84.		85 and upwards.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2,158	1,917	7,666	7,334	9,738	10,497	8,871	11,082	6,157	8,465	3,133	4,818	882	1,596	92	195	40,155	46,936
27	29	178	158	248	263	234	366	179	298	133	197	42	85	6	10	1,053	1,411
18	18	91	120	105	195	168	237	150	240	87	141	36	61	7	16	672	1,036
22	28	101	129	149	238	168	287	118	221	93	156	23	71	2	12	682	1,151
27	—	38	—	39	—	27	—	34	—	28	—	14	—	1	—	212	—
15	3	68	41	133	49	135	52	111	36	73	10	16	6	4	—	562	197
2,267	1,995	8,142	7,782	10,412	11,242	9,603	12,024	6,749	9,260	3,547	5,322	1,013	1,819	112	233	43,336	50,731
176	79	170	88	118	61	56	37	33	18	11	5	—	—	—	—	1,231	642
2,443	2,074	8,312	7,870	10,530	11,303	9,659	12,061	6,782	9,278	3,558	5,327	1,013	1,819	112	233	44,567	51,373
150	135	574	459	966	638	896	771	801	762	722	768	316	460	47	68	4,597	4,127
—	1	3	3	19	5	14	9	9	14	11	10	9	18	1	5	66	65
—	—	9	7	29	16	23	13	28	22	27	18	11	22	3	9	130	107
1	1	3	6	6	9	10	13	14	14	10	16	8	7	1	2	54	68
1	—	3	—	8	—	4	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	24	—
—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	2	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	15	1
152	137	593	476	1,029	668	950	806	855	812	778	812	349	507	54	84	4,886	4,368
5	2	6	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	50	30
157	139	599	478	1,031	669	953	808	856	813	780	814	349	507	54	84	4,936	4,398
69·5	70·4	74·9	62·6	99·2	60·8	101·0	69·6	130·1	90·0	230·5	159·4	358·3	288·2	510·9	348·7	114·5	87·9
—	*	16·9	19·0	76·6	19·0	59·8	24·6	50·3	47·0	82·7	50·8	214·3	211·8	*	*	62·7	46·1
—	—	98·9	58·3	276·2	82·1	136·9	54·9	186·7	91·7	310·3	127·7	*	360·7	*	*	193·5	103·3
*	*	29·7	46·5	40·3	37·8	59·5	45·3	118·6	63·3	107·5	102·6	*	98·6	*	*	79·2	59·1
*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	—	—	113·2	—
—	—	14·7	24·4	7·5	—	22·2	—	18·0	—	54·8	—	*	—	*	—	26·7	5·1
67·0	68·7	72·8	61·2	98·8	59·4	98·9	67·0	126·7	87·7	219·3	152·6	344·5	278·7	482·1	360·5	112·7	86·1
28·4	25·3	35·3	22·7	16·9	16·4	53·6	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	—	—	40·6	46·7
64·3	67·0	72·1	60·7	97·9	59·2	98·7	67·0	126·2	87·6	219·2	152·8	344·5	278·7	482·1	360·5	110·8	85·6
4·2	3·4	5·7	4·9	9·6	8·0	17·0	13·1	33·0	26·0	68·3	57·5	139·4	125·5	300·3	273·9	17·3	15·2

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, AND LICENSED HOUSES.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the CAUSES of DEATH in the Cases of all the Patients who died in these Institutions during the Year 1905, together with the Number of Cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-mortem Examination, and the Average Ages at Death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP I.—GENERAL DISEASES.						
Alcoholism (Delirium Tremens) - -	2	-	2	1	44	-
Anæmia, Pernicious - - - -	7	2	9	7	50	40
Cancer (Carcinoma) - - - -	100	160	260	225	62	61
Carbuncle - - - - -	6	2	8	7	64	69
Diabetes - - - - -	17	13	30	19	52	56
Diarrhœa, Epidemic (infective Enteritis)	1	3	4	1	66	54
Dysentery (Colitis) - - - -	85	115	200	164	52	59
Enteric Fever - - - - -	22	19	41	39	37	40
Erysipelas (and Cellulitis) - - -	27	18	45	31	58	57
Influenza and its Complications - -	15	30	45	25	51	56
Leucocythæmia - - - - -	1	1	2	2	63	54
Lupus - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	61
Purpura - - - - -	1	-	1	-	55	-
Pyæmia - - - - -	6	4	10	9	43	52
Rheumatic Fever - - - - -	-	5	5	3	-	41
Sarcoma - - - - -	9	5	14	12	59	65
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	3	-	3	-	13	-
Scrofula - - - - -	1	-	1	1	57	-
Septicæmia - - - - -	8	9	17	13	49	51
Syphilis - - - - -	25	5	30	29	44	45
Tuberculosis of Lung (Phthisis) - -	648	728	1,376	1,053	40	40
" " Meninges - - - -	1	3	4	4	16	36
" " Peritoneum - - - -	18	14	32	28	39	43
" " Pleura - - - - -	1	4	5	5	18	41
" " other Organs - - - -	10	13	23	22	43	56
" General (Acute Miliary) - -	35	25	60	47	38	35
GROUP II.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Apoplexy: Hemiplegia (Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Embolism).	136	150	286	211	62	63
Brain, Abscess of - - - - -	2	2	4	4	44	48
" Atrophy of - - - - -	55	58	113	95	61	62
" Congestion of - - - - -	3	1	4	3	40	54
" Softening of - - - - -	109	111	220	169	61	59
" Tumour of (not specific) - -	13	13	26	25	45	47
" Organic Disease of (not otherwise specified).	80	89	169	98	56	55

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—cont.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP II., &c.— <i>continued.</i>						
Chorea - - - - -	3	4	7	7	55	46
Dementia - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	34
Epilepsy - - - - -	246	222	468	358	33	37
Locomotor Ataxy (Tabes Dorsalis) - -	8	2	10	3	41	55
Mania (not Puerperal), Exhaustion from	73	81	154	85	45	46
„ Puerperal - - - - -	—	5	5	2	—	29
Melancholia - - - - -	33	58	91	49	52	52
Meningeal Hæmorrhage - - - - -	13	11	24	22	58	57
Meningitis, Cerebral (not Tuberculous) -	13	21	34	27	45	39
Myelitis (and Paraplegia) - - - - -	9	3	12	7	44	46
Neuritis, Peripheral - - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	50
Pachymeningitis - - - - -	9	6	15	15	69	61
Paralysis, Acute Ascending - - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	37
„ Agitans - - - - -	1	—	1	—	25	—
„ Bulbar - - - - -	2	2	4	2	56	35
„ General, of the Insane - - - - -	1,313	331	1,644	1,177	44	44
Sclerosis, Cerebro-spinal - - - - -	7	4	11	10	53	42
„ Spinal (exclusive of Tabes) - - -	1	1	2	1	55	68
Thrombosis of Sinuses and Cerebral Veins	3	2	5	3	49	55
GROUP III.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Asthma - - - - -	2	—	2	—	47	—
Bronchitis - - - - -	96	118	214	150	65	65
Emphysema - - - - -	4	4	8	7	63	63
Laryngitis - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	10
Lung, Abscess of - - - - -	3	—	3	3	56	—
„ Congestion and Œdema of - - -	43	34	77	65	57	54
„ Fibroid Disease (and Bronchiectasis).	3	2	5	5	72	54
„ Gangrene of - - - - -	33	28	61	55	45	49
Pleurisy and Empyema (not tuberculous)	32	18	50	45	57	56
Pneumonia, Broncho- - - - -	79	90	169	127	51	53
„ Lobar - - - - -	258	285	543	419	50	51
GROUP IV.—DISEASES OF HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS :						
Aneurism - - - - -	5	6	11	11	60	62
Angina Pectoris - - - - -	1	1	2	1	64	46
Aorta, Rupture of - - - - -	1	—	1	1	43	—
Arterio Sclerosis - - - - -	12	29	41	35	60	65
Atheroma - - - - -	3	1	4	3	56	42
Embolism or Thrombosis - - - - -	7	9	16	13	51	54
Endocarditis (infective, septic) - -	5	4	9	9	40	54
Gangrene, Senile - - - - -	7	16	23	17	76	68

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—*cont.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP IV., &c.— <i>continued.</i>						
Heart, Congenital Defect of - - -	1	3	4	4	25	23
„ Degeneration of - - -	146	158	304	243	62	61
„ Dilatation of - - -	7	15	22	16	48	54
„ Rupture of - - -	4	—	4	4	71	—
„ Valvular Disease of - - -	273	349	622	493	59	59
Pericarditis (not Tuberculous) - -	12	7	19	17	48	58
Raynaud's Disease - - -	1	—	1	1	58	—
Syncope (Cardiac failure) - - -	26	26	52	29	58	53
GROUP V.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE AND GENITO-URINARY SYSTEMS :						
Appendicitis, Perityphlitis - - -	7	6	13	11	39	46
Bright's Disease, Acute (Nephritis) -	3	9	12	8	43	47
„ „ Chronic - - -	153	222	375	340	59	59
Calculus, Renal (and Sequelæ) - - -	—	1	1	1	—	38
Cystitis - - -	12	1	13	10	61	40
Dilatation of Colon - - -	—	1	1	1	—	67
Enteritis (not infective) - - -	4	17	21	15	39	46
Gall Stones : Cholangitis ; Cholecystitis -	4	8	12	11	58	58
Gastritis - - -	2	1	3	3	54	47
Gastro-enteritis - - -	3	2	5	4	50	58
Hernia - - -	3	1	4	4	63	69
Intestinal Hæmorrhage - - -	—	2	2	2	—	65
„ Obstruction :—						
(a) Strangulation - - -	9	4	13	12	65	54
(b) Volvulus - - -	7	6	13	12	51	52
(c) Stricture, not malignant - - -	—	2	2	2	—	53
(d) By Foreign Body - - -	—	1	1	1	—	35
Kidney, Cystic - - -	2	—	2	2	61	—
Kidneys, Lardaceous Disease of - - -	—	1	1	1	—	63
Liver, Cirrhosis of - - -	10	7	17	16	54	49
„ other Diseases of (not malignant)-	2	2	4	4	53	54
Œsophagus, Stricture of - - -	—	1	1	1	—	41
Omentum, Hæmorrhage into - - -	1	—	1	1	41	—
Ovarian Disease (not malignant) - - -	—	6	6	5	—	53
Pancreatitis - - -	3	2	5	5	53	53
Parotitis, Septic - - -	1	1	2	2	48	37
Perforation of Intestine - - -	—	2	2	1	—	58
Periproctitis - - -	1	—	1	1	29	—
Peritonitis (not Tuberculous)- - -	18	24	42	36	53	51
Prostate, Disease of (not malignant) -	4	—	4	4	62	—
Pyelo-nephritis - - -	1	—	1	1	64	—
Pylorus, Stricture of (simple) - - -	—	1	1	1	—	47
Pyonephrosis : Renal Abscess - - -	9	6	15	15	50	63
Rectum, Disease of (not malignant) - -	2	—	2	2	59	—
Stomach, Dilatation of - - -	2	1	3	3	44	33
„ (and Duodenum), Ulcer of - - -	6	7	13	11	59	48
Tonsillitis, Acute - - -	—	1	1	—	—	48
Uræmia - - -	1	—	1	—	54	—
Urinary Fever following Lithotrity - -	1	—	1	—	74	—
Urine, Extravasation of - - -	1	—	1	1	55	—
Uterus, Disease of (not malignant) - -	—	1	1	1	—	64
Vulvitis and Sequelæ - - -	—	1	1	1	—	26

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients, &c. — cont.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP VI.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS :						
Addison's Disease - - - - -	-	3	3	3	-	44
Grave's Disease - - - - -	1	5	6	2	64	54
Hodgkin's Disease - - - - -	2	2	4	4	37	42
Lymphangitis - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	40
Myxœdema - - - - -	-	2	2	1	-	58
Suprarenal Hæmorrhage - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	36
GROUP VII.						
Abscess - - - - -	5	6	11	10	62	48
Angina Ludovici - - - - -	1	-	1	1	56	-
Atrophy, Debility - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	51
Bones and Joints, Diseases of - -	3	1	4	4	39	33
Caries and Necrosis - - - - -	3	9	12	11	51	41
Leg, Gangrene of - - - - -	1	-	1	1	48	-
Marasmus - - - - -	4	1	5	3	28	4
Old Age (Senile Decay) - - - -	398	525	923	593	76	77
Parturition - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	42
Rodent Ulcer - - - - -	3	1	4	3	70	88
Skin, Diseases of - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	53
Surgical Shock - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	49
GROUP VIII.--ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE :						
Suicide :						
Asphyxia by Suffocation - - - -	1	1	2	1	32	30
" " Hanging - - - - -	3	1	4	2	35	49
" " Strangulation - - - -	1	1	2	1	49	49
" " Drowning - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	41
Other Injuries - - - - -	2	1	3	2	35	64
Burns or Scalds - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	69
Poisoning - - - - -	2	2	4	1	52	40
Cut Throat - - - - -	4	1	5	2	47	39
Fracture or Dislocation - - - -	2	-	2	1	29	-
Cardiac Failure following Strangulation	1	-	1	-	47	-
Not Suicide :						
Asphyxia by Choking - - - - -	4	4	8	8	35	40
" " Suffocation - - - - -	1	1	2	2	34	29
" " Drowning - - - - -	1	-	1	-	34	-
Other Injuries - - - - -	3	-	3	1	37	-
Burns or Scalds - - - - -	1	4	5	3	37	42
Poisoning - - - - -	2	2	4	3	29	23
Fracture or Dislocation - - - -	7	3	10	9	61	63
Ruptured Bladder or other Viscus -	3	1	4	4	34	53
Murder - - - - -	1	1	2	2	64	27
TOTAL - - - - -	4,977	4,498	9,475	7,133	50	50

TABLE XIV A.—List of Causes of Death in 1905, arranged under the Headings adopted in the Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.*

Summary.	Males.	Females.	Total.
General Diseases - - - - -	1,391	1,558	2,949
Diseases of Special Organs :—			
I. Diseases of Nervous System - - - - -	1,980	1,012	2,992
II. „ Organs of Special Sense - - - - -	—	—	—
III. „ Heart - - - - -	470	559	1,029
IV. „ Blood-vessels - - - - -	188	224	412
V. „ Respiratory System - - - - -	216	205	421
VI. „ Digestive System - - - - -	85	100	185
VII. „ Lymphatic and Ductless Glands - - - - -	3	14	17
VIII. „ Urinary System - - - - -	187	240	427
IX. „ Generative System - - - - -	—	8	8
X. „ Pregnancy and Childbirth - - - - -	—	6	6
XI. „ Locomotor System - - - - -	7	10	17
XII. „ Skin - - - - -	3	2	5
Causes Ill-defined and not Specific - - - - -	408	535	943
Violent Deaths - - - - -	39	25	64
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	4,977	4,498	9,475

—	M.	F.	T.	—	M.	F.	T.
GENERAL DISEASES.				Rheumatic Fever, Acute Rheumatism.	—	5	5
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	3	—	3	Carcinoma (<i>see</i> “Cancer”).			
Influenza - - - - -	15	30	45	Sarcoma - - - - -	9	5	14
Enteric Fever - - - - -	22	19	41	Cancer, Malignant Disease -	100	160	260
Epidemic Diarrhœa, Infective Enteritis.	1	3	4	Purpura - - - - -	1	—	1
Dysentery - - - - -	85	115	200	Anæmia, Leucocythæmia - -	8	3	11
Syphilis - - - - -	25	5	30	Diabetes Mellitus - - -	17	13	30
Infective Endocarditis -	5	4	9				
Pneumonia, Lobar - - -	258	285	543	DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.			
„ Broncho- - - -	79	90	169				
Erysipelas - - - - -	27	18	45	I.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.			
Septicæmia, Septic Intoxication.	8	9	17	Meningitis, Inflammation of Brain.	22	27	49
Pyæmia - - - - -	6	4	10	Softening of Brain - - -	109	111	220
Phlegmon, Carbuncle (not Anthrax).	6	2	8	General Paralysis of Insane	1,313	331	1,644
Pulmonary Tuberculosis -	648	728	1,376	Insanity (not puerperal) -	106	140	246
Phthisis (not otherwise defined).				Chorea - - - - -	3	4	7
Tuberculous Meningitis -	1	3	4	Epilepsy - - - - -	246	222	468
„ Peritonitis - - -	13	14	32	Locomotor Ataxy - - -	8	2	10
Lupus - - - - -	—	1	1	Paraplegia, Diseases of Cord.	17	8	25
Tubercle of other organs -	11	17	28	Neuritis, Peripheral (Polyneuritis).	—	1	1
General Tuberculosis - -	35	25	60	Brain Tumour (not specific)	13	13	26
Scrofula - - - - -	1	—	1	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	143	153	296
Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens.	2	—	2				

* Only those headings are here given which are applicable to the List of Causes of Death given in Table XIV. The term “Insanity” employed by the Registrar-General is here limited to deaths returned as from Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion and Dementia.

TABLE XIV A.—List of Causes of Death in 1905—*continued*.

—	M.	F.	T.	—	M.	F.	T.
II.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.	7	-	-	Other Diseases of Liver and Gall Bladder.	6	10	16
III.—DISEASES OF HEART.				Other Diseases of Digestive System.	4	3	7
Valvular Disease, Endocarditis (not infective).	273	349	622	VII.—DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.			
Pericarditis - - -	12	7	19	Diseases of Lymphatic System.	2	3	5
Angina Pectoris - -	1	1	2	Diseases of Thyroid Body -	1	7	8
Dilatation of Heart - -	7	15	22	Diseases of Suprarenal Capsules.	-	4	4
Fatty Degeneration of Heart.	150	158	308	VIII.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.			
Syncope, Heart Disease (not specified).	27	29	56	Acute Nephritis, Uræmia -	4	9	13
IV.—DISEASES OF BLOOD-VESSELS.				Chronic Bright's Disease, Albuminuria.	153	222	375
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis.	152	163	315	Calculus (not Biliary) -	-	1	1
Apoplexy, Hemiplegia -				Diseases of Bladder and Prostate.	16	1	17
Aneurism - - - -	5	6	11	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	14	7	21
Senile Gangrene - - -	7	16	23	IX.—DISEASES OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.			
Embolism, Thrombosis (not cerebral).	7	9	16	Ovarian Disease (not malignant).	-	6	6
Other Diseases of Blood-vessels.	17	30	47	Uterine Disease (not malignant).	-	1	1
V.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.				Other Diseases of Generative Organs.	-	1	1
Laryngitis - - - -	-	1	1	X.—DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH.			
Bronchitis - - - -	96	118	214	Puerperal Mania - - -	-	5	5
Emphysema, Asthma - -	6	4	10	Other Accidents of Pregnancy and Childbirth.	-	1	1
Pleurisy - - - -	32	18	50	XI.—DISEASES OF LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM.			
Fibroid Disease of Lung -	3	2	5	Caries, Necrosis - - -	3	9	12
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	79	62	141	Arthritis, Periostitis - -	3	1	4
VI.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.				Other Diseases of Locomotor System.	1	-	1
Tonsillitis, Quinsy - -	-	1	1	XII.—DISEASES OF SKIN.			
Diseases of Mouth, Pharynx, Oesophagus.	-	1	1	Rodent Ulcer - - - -	3	1	4
Gastric Ulcer - - - -	6	7	13	Other Diseases of Skin -	-	1	1
Gastric Catarrh - - -	2	1	3	CAUSES ILL-DEFINED OR NOT SPECIFIC.			
Other Diseases of Stomach (not malignant).	2	2	4	Atrophy, Debility - - -	4	2	6
Enteritis (not epidemic) -	4	17	21	Old Age - - - -	398	525	923
Gastro-enteritis - - -	3	2	5	Abscess - - - -	6	6	12
Appendicitis, Perityphlitis	7	6	13	Shock and exhaustion -	-	2	2
Hernia - - - -	3	1	4	VIOLENT DEATHS.			
Intestinal Obstruction -	16	13	29	Burns or Scalds - - -	1	4	5
Other Diseases of Intestines	4	5	9	Poisons, Poisonous Vapours	2	2	4
Peritonitis (not puerperal) -	18	24	42	Drowning - - - -	1	-	1
Cirrhosis of Liver - -	10	7	17	Suffocation - - - -	5	5	10
				Falls - - - -	7	3	10
				Otherwise, or not stated -	6	1	7
				Homicide - - - -	1	1	2
				Suicide - - - -	15	9	25

TABLE XV.—Showing the AGES of ALL PERSONS in England and Wales at the time of the Census of 1901.
(Taken from Table XXIX. of the Summary of the Census of 1901.)

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	5,265,324	5,280,415	10,545,739	1,603,066	1,613,138	3,216,204	1,216,628	1,196,555	2,413,183	892,226	941,161	1,833,387
Married - -	-	-	-	4,423	25,392	29,815	254,169	447,885	702,054	1,569,094	1,781,022	3,350,116
Widowed - -	-	-	-	33	91	124	1,847	3,838	5,685	24,634	47,703	72,337
TOTAL -	5,265,324	5,280,415	10,545,739	1,607,522	1,638,621	3,246,143	1,472,644	1,648,278	3,120,922	2,485,954	2,769,886	5,255,840

TABLE XVI.—Showing the YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of PATIENTS in Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single -	162	104	266	500	463	963	922	767	1,683	1,554	1,293	2,847
Married - -	-	-	-	1	10	11	40	191	231	691	1,113	1,804
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	27	45	71
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	14	4	18
TOTAL -	162	104	266	501	474	975	967	961	1,928	2,286	2,455	4,741

TABLE XVII.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of PATIENTS in Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales at the time of the Census of 1901; arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	·3	·2	·3	3·1	2·9	3·0	7·6	6·4	7·0	17·4	13·7	15·5
Married - -	-	-	-	2·3	3·9	3·7	1·6	4·3	3·3	4·4	6·2	5·4
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	10·8	5·2	5·3	11·0	9·4	9·8
TOTAL -	·3	·2	·3	3·1	2·9	3·0	6·6	5·8	6·2	9·2	8·9	9·0

Note.—It will be observed that in nearly all the above periods the proportions of the “single” considerably exceed those of the “married” and “widowed”; that three-quarters of the “single” population are under 20 years of age; that three-quarters of the “single” population are in asylums, &c., during the five years were relatively few. The above Table shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in

of the Census of **1901**, with their **CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE**.
(Results of the Census of April 1st, 1901.)

35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
001	382,468	688,469	154,118	205,176	359,294	80,494	121,038	201,532	49,045	95,335	144,380	9,566,902	9,835,286	19,402,188
616	1,549,643	3,117,259	1,143,059	1,061,938	2,204,997	693,550	589,380	1,282,930	379,470	262,277	641,747	5,611,381	5,717,537	11,328,918
326	131,951	190,277	99,032	238,868	337,900	133,901	324,887	458,788	232,557	499,069	731,626	550,330	1,246,407	1,796,737
943	2,064,062	3,996,005	1,396,209	1,505,982	2,902,191	907,945	1,035,305	1,943,250	661,072	856,681	1,517,753	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843

ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, during the Five Years **1900** to **1904**, inclusive, with their **AGES** and **CONDITION**

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
812	836	1,678	432	547	979	214	277	491	130	195	324	4,754	4,482	9,236
1,394	1,350	2,744	1,178	1,107	2,285	794	585	1,378	530	279	809	4,629	4,634	9,263
105	187	292	188	351	540	247	422	669	404	702	1,106	972	1,709	2,681
26	7	34	23	8	31	13	3	16	11	2	13	90	27	118
2,367	2,380	4,747	1,821	2,014	3,834	1,267	1,287	2,555	1,074	1,178	2,252	10,445	10,853	21,298

of **PATIENTS ADMITTED** into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Asylums for the Insane in Wales during the Five Years **1900** to **1904**, inclusive, to the whole **POPULATION** **AS TO MARRIAGE**.

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
27·5	21·9	24·4	28·0	26·7	27·2	26·6	22·9	24·4	26·5	20·5	22·4	5·0	4·6	4·8
8·9	8·7	8·8	10·3	10·4	10·4	11·4	9·9	10·7	14·0	10·6	12·6	8·2	8·1	8·2
18·0	14·2	15·3	19·0	14·7	16·0	18·4	13·0	14·6	17·4	14·1	15·1	17·7	13·7	14·9
12·3	11·5	11·9	13·0	13·4	13·2	14·0	12·4	13·1	16·2	13·8	14·8	6·6	6·5	6·5

of the "married" and "widowed," while in the total of all ages these ratios are reversed. This is due to the facts that were composed of persons under 20 years of age ; and that the numbers of patients under that age who were admitted into proportion to the general population, considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of Cases (exclusive stated to be the FIRST and NOT stated to be the FIRST in the Patients Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the

	YEARLY AVERAGE of the Total Number of Patients (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity) Admitted during the Five Years.		
	M.	F.	T.
Into County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	8,591	9,204	17,794
Into Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, Metropolitan Licensed Houses (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall), and Provincial Licensed Houses (ex- clusive of Fisherton House) - - - - -	892	747	1,639
Into Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall (Metropolitan), and Fisherton House (Provincial) - - - - -	290	417	707
TOTAL - - -	9,772	10,367	20,140

of Cases of Congenital Insanity) in which the **ATTACK OF INSANITY** was Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military **FIVE YEARS 1900 to 1904**, inclusive.

Of the Total Number Admitted during the Five Years (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity).						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number.					
YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was stated to be the FIRST.			YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was NOT stated to be the FIRST.			First Attack.			Not First Attack		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
6,401	6,543	12,944	2,189	2,661	4,850	74·5	71·1	72·7	25·5	28·9	27·3
721	476	1,197	171	271	442	80·8	63·7	73·0	19·2	36·3	27·0
213	280	492	77	137	214	73·4	67·1	69·7	26·6	32·9	30·3
7,335	7,299	14,634	2,437	3,069	5,506	75·1	70·4	72·7	24·9	29·6	27·3

TABLE XIX.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Number of EPILEPTICS and GENERAL PARALYTICS Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the FIVE YEARS 1900 to 1904, inclusive ; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.			Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.								
				Yearly Average of the Number of Epileptics.			Yearly Average of the Number of General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.					
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Private	.	.	.	1,277	1,192	2,469	41	23	64	135	11	146	3.2	1.9	2.6	10.6	.9	5.9
Pauper	.	.	.	9,169	9,661	18,829	901	670	1,572	1,024	227	1,251	9.8	6.9	8.3	11.2	2.3	6.6
TOTAL	-	-	-	10,445	10,853	21,298	942	693	1,635	1,160	238	1,397	9.0	6.4	7.7	11.1	2.2	6.6

TABLE XX.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Number of Patients having SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the FIVE YEARS 1900 to 1904, inclusive; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.			Of the Total Number Admitted during the Five Years.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number Admitted during the Five Years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	1,277	1,192	2,469	252	306	558	19·7	25·7	22·6
Pauper - - - - -	9,169	9,661	18,829	1,997	2,461	4,458	21·8	25·5	23·7
TOTAL	10,445	10,853	21,298	2,250	2,767	5,016	21·5	25·5	23·6

TABLE XXI.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE,—

The Number of GENERAL PARALYTICS admitted into County and Asylum, and Licensed Houses during the FIVE YEARS **1900** to **1904**,
The PROPORTION [per cent.] of the Yearly Average Number, as above, to period (see TABLE XVII.).

Arranged according to their AGES and

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	A G E S. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEARLY AVERAGE Number of General Paralytics admitted during the Five Years :												
Single - - -	1	-	1	2	3	5	8	3	11	71	14	85
Married - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	137	39	176
Widowed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Unknown - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
TOTAL - - -	1	-	1	2	3	5	10	5	15	212	56	269
Proportion [per cent.] of the above Yearly Average to the Yearly Average of the whole Number of Patients admitted during the Five Years :												
Single - - -	·6	-	·4	·4	·6	·5	·9	·4	·7	4·6	1·1	3·0
Married - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·0	·5	1·3	19·8	3·5	9·8
Widowed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14·8	4·4	8·5
TOTAL - - -	·6	-	·4	·4	·6	·5	1·0	·5	·8	9·3	2·3	5·7

Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State inclusive.

the Yearly Average of the WHOLE Number of Patients admitted during the same

CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

- - - - - A G E S.

35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.			T O T A L.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
112	15	127	57	9	66	11	1	12	1	—	1	262	46	308
397	69	466	224	41	265	53	6	59	5	1	6	818	159	976
23	12	35	29	13	42	14	4	17	3	—	3	72	31	104
3	1	4	2	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	2	10
585	97	682	313	64	377	78	11	89	9	1	11	1,160	238	1,398
13·3	1·8	7·6	13·2	1·6	6·7	5·1	·4	2·4	·8	—	·3	5·5	1·0	3·3
28·5	5·1	17·0	19·0	3·7	11·6	6·7	1·0	4·3	·9	·4	·7	17·7	3·4	10·5
21·9	6·4	12·0	15·4	3·7	7·8	5·7	·9	2·5	·7	—	·3	7·4	1·8	3·9
22·6	4·1	13·3	17·2	3·2	9·8	6·2	·9	3·5	·8	·1	·5	11·1	2·2	6·6

TABLE XXII.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Assigned County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and and Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1900** to **1904**,
[The Yearly Average Number of these Admissions during the Five

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number assigned during			
	As Predisposing Cause. †		As Exciting Cause. †	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
MORAL:				
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	91	137	249	739
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	115	80	431	268
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	110	82	366	445
Religious Excitement - - - - -	14	24	96	133
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	9	21	39	158
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	15	20	57	152
PHYSICAL:				
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	246	94	1,880	812
" Sexual - - - - -	16	10	55	33
Venereal Disease - - - - -	270	53	127	30
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	27	3	163	15
Over-exertion - - - - -	15	4	29	17
Sunstroke - - - - -	57	2	59	7
Accident or Injury - - - - -	151	20	245	59
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	17	-	91
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	33	-	515
Lactation - - - - -	-	17	-	99
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	7	-	40
Puberty - - - - -	96	61	42	75
Change of Life - - - - -	-	247	-	312
Fevers - - - - -	42	8	76	66
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	26	30	60	50
Old Age - - - - -	463	526	147	239
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	393	299	848	892
Previous Attacks - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	-	-	-	-
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	-	-	-	-
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	40	47	46	61
Unknown - - - - -	-	-	-	-

* These "Causes" are not taken from the "Statements" in the papers of admission of the patients, but are those which have been verified by the Medical Officers of the Asylums.

† With reference to the above distinction between "Predisposing" and "Exciting" causes, it must be understood that no cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.

CAUSES OF INSANITY * in the cases of all Patients admitted into Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England inclusive.

Years, inclusive, was 10,445 of the Male and 10,853 of the Female Sex.]

of Instances in which each Cause was the Five Years.				Proportion [per Cent.] to the YEARLY AVERAGE Number admitted during the Five Years.	
As Predisposing or Exciting Cause (where these could not be distinguished). †		TOTAL. ‡			
M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
28	66	367	942	3·5	8·7
56	38	602	386	5·8	3·6
93	99	568	625	5·4	5·8
12	19	123	176	1·2	1·6
6	23	53	201	·5	1·9
5	11	78	182	·7	1·7
223	92	2,349	998	22·5	9·2
17	7	88	50	·8	·5
69	9	467	92	4·5	·8
22	4	211	23	2·0	·2
6	2	50	23	·5	·2
13	1	129	9	1·2	·1
52	6	448	85	4·3	·8
—	5	—	113	—	1·0
—	28	—	576	—	5·3
—	10	—	127	—	1·2
—	7	—	53	—	·5
4	14	142	151	1·4	1·4
—	69	—	629	—	5·8
12	5	130	79	1·2	·7
14	11	101	91	1·0	·8
160	175	771	940	7·4	8·7
246	238	1,487	1,428	14·2	13·2
—	—	1,667	2,421	16·0	22·3
—	—	2,001	2,717	19·2	25·0
—	—	652	444	6·2	4·1
32	21	118	129	1·1	1·2
—	—	1,783	1,639	17·1	15·1

† These totals represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with other causes) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The aggregate of these totals (including "Unknown") of course exceeds the whole number of patients admitted; the excess is owing to the combinations.

TABLE XXIII.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Assigned Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1900—1904**, inclusive ;

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number of was Assigned during	
	PRIVATE.	
	The YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years was 1,277 Males and 1,192 Females.	
	M.	F.
MORAL :		
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	46	123
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	84	42
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	185	129
Religious Excitement - - - - -	15	35
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	9	41
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	9	22
PHYSICAL :		
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	213	101
„ Sexual - - - - -	19	5
Venereal Disease - - - - -	85	4
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	41	9
Over-exertion - - - - -	12	4
Sunstroke - - - - -	26	3
Accident or Injury - - - - -	37	10
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	10
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	54
Lactation - - - - -	-	6
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	14
Puberty - - - - -	10	14
Change of Life - - - - -	-	115
Fevers - - - - -	26	16
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	7	3
Old Age - - - - -	62	76
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	110	139
Previous Attacks - - - - -	166	292
Hereditary Influence ascertained - - -	237	317
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	51	24
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	13	19
Unknown - - - - -	245	104

CAUSES of INSANITY in the Patients Admitted into County and Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

Instances in which each Cause the Five Years.		Proportion [per Cent.] to the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients in each Class Admitted during the Five Years.			
P A U P E R. The YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years was 9,169 Males and 9,661 Females.		P R I V A T E.		P A U P E R.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
321	819	3·6	10·3	3·5	8·5
518	343	6·6	3·5	5·6	3·6
383	496	14·5	10·8	4·2	5·1
108	141	1·2	2·9	1·2	1·5
44	160	·7	3·4	·5	1·7
69	160	·7	1·8	·8	1·7
2,136	898	16·7	8·5	23·3	9·3
69	45	1·5	·4	·8	·5
381	88	6·7	·3	4·2	·9
171	13	3·2	·8	1·9	·1
37	19	·9	·3	·4	·2
103	7	2·0	·3	1·1	·1
411	75	2·9	·8	4·5	·8
—	104	—	·8	—	1·1
—	522	—	4·5	—	5·4
—	121	—	·5	—	1·3
—	39	—	1·2	—	·4
132	137	·8	1·2	1·4	1·4
—	514	—	9·6	—	5·3
104	63	2·0	1·3	1·1	·7
94	88	·5	·3	1·0	·9
709	864	4·9	6·4	7·7	8·9
1,377	1,288	8·6	11·7	15·0	13·3
1,502	2,129	13·0	24·5	16·4	22·0
1,764	2,400	18·6	26·6	19·2	24·8
601	420	4·0	2·0	6·6	4·3
105	110	1·0	1·6	1·1	1·1
1,538	1,535	19·2	8·7	16·8	15·9

TABLE XXIV.—Showing by a Yearly Average the FORMS of MENTAL Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses: Patients.

F O R M S OF M E N T A L D I S O R D E R.	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted					
	Private.			Pauper.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital, or infantile mental deficiency -	43	21	63	630	465	1,095
Mania, either acute, chronic, or recurrent -	379	486	865	3,650	4,153	7,803
Melancholia, either acute, chronic, or recurrent - - - - - }	399	463	862	2,253	3,376	5,629
Delusional Insanity - - - - -	145	112	256	317	288	606
General Paralysis of the Insane - - -	136	11	146	1,024	227	1,251
Primary Dementia - - - - -	95	22	118	276	229	505
Secondary Dementia - - - - -	27	26	53	406	316	721
Senile Dementia - - - - -	41	46	87	475	527	1,002
Organic Dementia - - - - -	12	6	17	137	81	218
TOTAL - - -	1,277	1,192	2,469	9,169	9,661	18,829

DISORDER in the Patients admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered during the five YEARS **1900—1904** ; arranged according to the CLASS of the

during the Five Years.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Yearly Average of the Number, under each Form and in each Sex, admitted during the Five Years.								
TOTAL.			Private.			Pauper.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
673	485	1,158	3·4	1·8	2·6	6·9	4·8	5·8	6·4	4·5	5·4
4,029	4,639	8,668	29·7	40·8	35·0	39·8	43·0	41·4	38·6	42·7	40·7
2,652	3,839	6,491	31·2	38·8	34·9	24·6	34·9	29·9	25·4	35·4	30·5
462	400	862	11·4	9·4	10·4	3·4	3·0	3·2	4·4	3·7	4·1
1,160	238	1,397	10·7	·9	5·9	11·2	2·3	6·7	11·1	2·2	6·6
372	251	623	7·4	1·8	4·8	3·0	2·4	2·7	3·6	2·3	2·9
433	341	774	2·1	2·2	2·2	4·4	3·3	3·8	4·2	3·1	3·6
516	573	1,089	3·2	3·8	3·5	5·2	5·5	5·3	4·9	5·3	5·1
148	87	235	·9	·5	·7	1·5	·8	1·2	1·4	·8	1·1
10,445	10,853	21,298	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE XXV.—Showing by a Yearly Average the Number of PRIVATE Lunatics Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments), Naval and Military Forms of Mental Disorder.

Forms of Mental Disorder.	AGES.											
	Under 15.			15-19.			20-24.			25-34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital, or infantile mental deficiency.	2	1	3	8	2	10	7	5	12	15	5	20
Mania, either acute, chronic, or recurrent.	1	—	1	18	17	36	58	47	105	109	136	245
Melancholia, either acute, chronic, or recurrent.	—	—	—	11	8	19	73	22	95	129	106	235
Delusional Insanity -	—	—	—	4	1	4	21	5	25	58	26	83
General Paralysis of the Insane.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	24	1	25
Primary Dementia -	—	—	—	3	1	4	33	4	37	31	5	36
Secondary Dementia -	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	8	6	14
Senile Dementia -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organic Dementia -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Total --	3	1	4	45	29	74	195	85	280	376	286	662

admitted during the three Years 1902, 1903 and 1904, into County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses ; arranged according to Ages and

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35-44.			45-54.			55-64.			65 & upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
8	5	12	3	2	4	2	—	2	—	1	1	44	19	63
80	118	198	55	103	158	30	45	75	20	32	52	372	498	870
57	107	164	58	127	185	58	85	143	30	36	66	416	492	908
29	37	66	15	27	43	10	14	24	8	5	12	144	114	258
63	5	68	43	2	45	10	3	13	2	—	3	143	12	155
13	5	18	6	3	9	2	2	4	2	1	3	90	21	111
3	6	10	6	8	14	7	7	14	4	2	6	31	32	63
—	—	—	—	1	1	6	3	9	33	39	73	40	44	84
2	1	3	1	2	3	3	1	4	3	1	4	12	5	17
254	284	538	187	275	463	129	159	288	101	117	218	1,291	1,237	2,527

TABLE XXVI.—Showing by a Yearly Average the Number of *Pauper* Lunatics Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments), Naval and Military, of Mental Disorder.

Forms of Mental Disorder.	AGES.											
	Under 15.			15-19.			20-24.			25-34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital, or infantile mental deficiency.	147	78	225	154	92	246	123	92	215	145	115	260
Mania, either acute, chronic, or recurrent.	15	8	23	202	238	440	427	479	906	915	1,110	2,025
Melancholia, either acute, chronic, or recurrent.	6	5	11	88	115	203	229	280	509	601	888	1,489
Delusional Insanity -	1	—	1	5	4	9	24	10	35	120	69	189
General Paralysis of the Insane.	1	1	2	3	3	6	9	4	13	207	55	263
Primary Dementia - -	1	2	3	28	18	45	41	23	64	65	52	117
Secondary Dementia -	3	1	4	13	9	22	36	23	59	68	52	120
Senile Dementia - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organic Dementia - -	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	12	8	20
Total - - -	175	95	269	493	479	972	894	913	1,807	2,132	2,350	4,482

Admitted during the three Years 1902, 1903 and 1904, into County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses ; arranged according to Ages and Forms

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35-44.			45-54.			55-64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
61	57	117	28	31	58	10	12	23	6	4	9	674	480	1,154
901	998	1,900	684	792	1,476	437	446	883	282	319	601	3,863	4,390	8,252
536	846	1,381	534	782	1,316	419	562	981	217	238	455	2,629	3,716	6,345
106	103	208	63	93	156	49	51	99	25	23	48	393	352	745
512	93	605	306	64	370	71	11	82	9	2	11	1,117	233	1,350
60	50	110	60	53	114	47	29	76	22	11	33	324	238	562
77	68	145	92	76	168	95	70	165	49	35	84	433	333	766
2	—	2	5	4	9	81	69	150	412	506	917	500	579	1,079
24	12	36	31	19	50	57	29	86	32	16	48	163	88	251
2,279	2,226	4,505	1,803	1,914	3,716	1,265	1,279	2,544	1,054	1,153	2,207	10,094	10,409	20,503

Appendix B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England and Wales*, and in *Isles of Scilly*, on the 1st January 1906, being a Summary of the Annual Returns prescribed by Rule 33 of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 338.

Note.—Abbreviations : Co. = Administrative County ; C.B. = County Borough ; B. = Borough specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The Councils of all the preceding are Local Authorities within the meaning of that Act, and are charged with the duty of providing Asylum accommodation for their Pauper Lunatics.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.															
ANGLESEY :															
Anglesey - - - - -	20	19	39	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	10	13	25	31	56
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) -	16	11	27	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	7	10	20	19	39
Carnarvon (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	6	3	9
Holyhead - - - - -	20	12	32	-	-	-	7	12	19	5	8	13	32	32	64
TOTAL - - -	59	42	101	-	-	-	10	15	25	14	28	42	83	85	168
BEDS :															
Amphill - - - - -	42	36	78	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	43	38	81
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Bedford B.) - - - -	35	38	73	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	35	43	78
Biggleswade - - - - -	59	48	107	-	1	1	7	5	12	17	23	40	83	77	160
Leighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - -	12	16	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	17	29
Luton - - - - -	56	85	141	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	6	11	61	96	157
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Hunts and Cambridge Co.) -	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	13
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTAL - - -	213	229	442	-	1	1	8	16	24	22	31	53	243	277	520
BERKS :															
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Oxford C.B.)	25	29	54	-	-	-	6	-	6	4	2	6	35	31	66
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - -	18	24	42	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	20	29	49
Easthampstead - - - - -	28	27	55	1	-	1	2	9	11	-	-	-	31	36	67
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Oxford Co.)	16	20	36	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	20	37
Hungerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Wilts)	9	14	23	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	14	24
Maidenhead - - - - -	31	38	69	-	-	-	3	8	11	3	3	6	37	49	86
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Newbury B.) - - - -	13	23	36	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	1	15	25	40
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - -	13	9	22	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	16	11	27
Wantage - - - - -	27	22	49	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	1	2	31	24	55
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and Windsor B.) -	10	17	27	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	11	18	29
Wokingham - - - - -	28	28	56	-	1	1	2	4	6	2	5	7	32	38	70
TOTAL - - -	218	251	469	1	1	2	24	32	56	12	11	23	255	295	550

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
BRECKNOCK :															
Brecknock - - - - -	20	33	53	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	22	35	57
Builth (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	10	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	21
Crickhowell (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - - - -	10	18	28	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	1	4	14	22	36
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Hereford and Radnor) - - - - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	7	8	14	27	41
Merthyr Tydfil (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - - - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	6	12
Neath (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pontardawe (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - - - -	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	8	2	10
Rhayader (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
TOTAL - - -	63	86	149	-	-	-	4	7	11	9	12	21	76	105	181
BUCKS :															
Amersham - - - - -	40	45	85	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	2	2	41	50	91
Aylesbury - - - - -	26	43	69	-	-	-	1	5	6	7	4	11	34	52	86
Berkhamstead (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bicester - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Oxford Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buckingham - - - - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	-	2	23	22	45
Eton - - - - -	47	57	104	2	-	2	-	1	1	3	3	6	52	61	113
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	3	7
Leighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	16	12	28	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	2	2	18	15	33
Newport Pagnell - - - - -	47	33	80	-	-	-	-	6	6	2	1	3	49	40	89
Potterspury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - - - - -	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	10	18
Thame (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	3	9	12	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	4	6	13	19
Winslow - - - - -	6	5	11	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	3	8	9	17
Wycombe - - - - -	43	64	107	-	-	-	3	15	18	3	7	10	49	86	135
TOTAL - - -	256	301	557	2	-	2	12	35	47	22	25	47	292	361	653
CAMBRIDGE :															
Caxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	11	15	26	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	5	7	13	23	36
Chesterton - - - - -	27	57	84	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	4	7	31	61	92
Linton (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	18	24	42	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	9	12	21	34	55
Newmarket (part, <i>see</i> West Suffolk) - - - - -	21	27	48	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	2	2	22	33	55
Royston (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	15	27	42	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	2	4	19	33	52
St. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	7	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	12
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Hunts) - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL - - -	106	155	255	-	-	-	4	12	16	10	22	32	114	189	303
ISLE OF ELY :															
Ely - - - - -	26	38	64	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	3	4	29	43	72
North Witchford - - - - -	25	32	57	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2	25	37	62
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Hunts, and Lincoln [Holland D.]).	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Whittlesey - - - - -	6	15	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	8	15	23
Wisbech (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	20	31	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	21	34	55
TOTAL - - -	78	118	196	-	-	-	2	5	7	4	8	12	84	131	215

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
CARDIGAN :															
Aberayron - - - - -	7	11	18	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	12	20	16	23	39
Aberystwith - - - - -	25	32	57	-	-	-	5	8	13	1	13	14	31	53	84
Cardigan (part, <i>see</i> Pembroke Co.) - - -	6	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10	9	16	25
Lampeter (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co.) - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	2	6	9	11	20
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co. and Merioneth). - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co. and Pembroke Co.). - - -	3	8	11	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	8	13	10	17	27
Tregaron - - - - -	8	4	12	-	-	-	6	2	8	4	6	10	18	12	30
TOTAL - - -	54	70	124	-	-	-	15	14	29	25	48	73	94	132	226
CARMARTHEN :															
Carmarthen - - - - -	34	37	71	-	-	-	11	10	21	7	15	22	52	62	114
Lampeter (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co.) - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	5	5	7	12
Llandilo Fawr - - - - -	28	19	47	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	6	9	32	25	57
Llandovery - - - - -	9	15	24	1	-	1	2	3	5	-	2	2	12	20	32
Llanelly (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - -	52	50	102	-	-	-	3	6	9	21	50	71	76	106	182
Narberth (part, <i>see</i> Pembroke Co.) - - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	11	7	18
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co. and Pembroke Co.). - - -	2	7	9	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	5	5	3	13	16
TOTAL - - -	135	137	272	1	-	1	19	20	39	36	83	119	191	240	431
CARNARVON :															
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, <i>see</i> Anglesey) - -	21	30	51	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	4	4	24	35	59
Carnarvon (part, <i>see</i> Anglesey) - - - - -	31	31	62	-	-	-	3	1	4	14	16	30	48	48	96
Conway (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	28	24	52	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	2	2	31	33	64
Festiniog (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth) - - - - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	7	14
Llanrwst (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	4	9
Pwllheli - - - - -	22	12	34	-	-	-	6	11	17	8	22	30	36	45	81
TOTAL - - -	113	106	219	-	-	-	15	20	35	23	46	69	151	172	323
CHESTER :															
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) -	51	65	116	-	-	-	12	6	18	-	-	-	63	71	134
Birkenhead (part, <i>see</i> Birkenhead C. B.) - -	66	81	147	-	1	1	4	6	10	-	-	-	70	88	158
Bucklow - - - - -	66	77	143	-	-	-	7	21	28	1	1	2	74	99	173
Chester (part, <i>see</i> Chester C. B.) - - - - -	12	16	28	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	1	3	15	20	35
Congleton - - - - -	36	41	77	-	-	-	2	6	8	5	3	8	43	50	93
Hayfield (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - - -	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	3	7
Macclesfield - - - - -	76	97	173	1	-	1	18	26	44	2	2	4	97	125	222
Nantwich - - - - -	82	87	169	-	-	-	12	4	16	14	9	23	108	100	208
Northwich - - - - -	60	48	108	-	1	1	-	-	-	14	21	35	74	70	144
Runcorn - - - - -	32	48	80	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	-	1	34	53	87
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co. and Stockport C.B.)	70	70	140	4	-	4	14	18	32	4	10	14	92	98	190
Tarvin - - - - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	14	16	30
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co. and Salop) - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Wirral - - - - -	30	27	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	27	57
TOTAL - - -	601	674	1,275	5	2	7	71	96	167	44	50	94	721	822	1,543

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
CORNWALL :															
Bodmin - - - - -	27	25	52	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	4	7	31	31	62
Camelford - - - - -	10	4	14	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	5	8	13	11	24
Falmouth - - - - -	24	29	53	-	-	-	5	5	10	2	3	5	31	37	68
Helston - - - - -	14	27	41	-	1	1	3	5	8	3	2	5	20	35	55
Holsworthy (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Launceston (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	11	16	27	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	12	20	32
Liskeard - - - - -	46	42	88	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	2	2	46	53	99
Penzance - - - - -	55	49	104	1	-	1	2	5	7	-	-	-	58	54	112
Redruth - - - - -	60	57	117	-	-	-	7	20	27	-	-	-	67	77	144
St. Austell - - - - -	47	56	103	-	-	-	7	17	24	1	-	1	55	73	128
St. Columb Major - - - - -	14	21	35	1	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	1	16	23	39
St. Germans - - - - -	29	28	57	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	29	32	61
Stratton - - - - -	17	9	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	9	26
Tavistock (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	7	14	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	21
Truro - - - - -	40	64	104	3	1	4	2	8	10	3	9	12	48	82	130
TOTAL - - -	401	441	842	5	3	8	28	80	108	16	27	43	450	551	1,001
ISLES OF SCILLY - - - - -															
	3	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
CUMBERLAND :															
Alston-with-Garrigill - - - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10
Bootle - - - - -	9	14	23	2	1	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	11	17	28
Brampton - - - - -	20	6	26	-	-	-	6	3	9	1	2	3	27	11	38
Carlisle - - - - -	55	65	120	-	-	-	15	5	20	1	1	2	71	71	142
Cockermouth - - - - -	73	46	119	3	1	4	11	10	21	2	4	6	89	61	150
Longtown - - - - -	3	9	12	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	5	10	15
Penrith - - - - -	22	26	48	-	-	-	7	4	11	1	2	3	30	32	62
Whitehaven - - - - -	70	62	132	-	-	-	21	14	35	2	6	8	93	82	175
Wigton - - - - -	23	21	44	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	2	2	28	28	56
TOTAL - - -	279	255	534	5	2	7	67	44	111	7	17	24	358	318	676
DENBIGH :															
Conway (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) - - - - -	5	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	8	13	21
Corwen (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth) - - - - -	12	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	11	23
Llanfyllin (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co.) - - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	7	3	10
Llanrwst (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) - - - - -	10	4	14	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	2	5	14	7	21
Oswestry (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	6	8
Ruthin - - - - -	21	13	34	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	9	10	24	26	50
St. Asaph (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co.) - - - - -	14	18	32	-	-	-	2	6	8	4	7	11	20	31	51
Wrexham - - - - -	51	43	94	-	-	-	10	21	31	11	7	18	72	71	143
TOTAL - - -	119	102	221	-	-	-	15	32	47	25	34	59	159	168	327

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
DERBY :															
Ashbourne (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	21	13	34	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	-	3	27	17	44
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - -	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7
Bakewell - - - - -	31	31	62	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	3	6	34	38	72
Basford (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	29	29	58	-	-	-	2	3	5	9	11	20	40	43	83
Belper - - - - -	47	63	110	-	-	-	7	5	12	8	2	10	62	70	132
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Burton-on-Trent C. B.)	16	19	35	1	-	1	8	9	17	4	5	9	29	33	62
Chapel-en-le-Frith - - - - -	20	23	43	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	1	2	25	29	54
Chesterfield - - - - -	108	110	218	-	-	-	33	39	72	11	14	25	152	163	315
Derby (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. B.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, <i>see</i> Sheffield C. B.) - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4
Glossop - - - - -	14	23	37	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	16	24	40
Hayfield (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) - - - - -	13	9	22	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	2	2	14	13	27
Mansfield (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	9	16	25	-	-	-	3	3	6	5	7	12	17	26	43
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Leicester Co.) -	27	32	59	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	29	35	64
Uttoxeter (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Notts and York, W. R.) - -	9	6	15	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	2	3	12	10	22
TOTAL - - -	349	381	730	1	-	1	67	80	147	45	48	93	462	509	971
DEVON :															
Axminster (part, <i>see</i> Dorset) - - - - -	20	22	42	-	-	-	6	7	13	3	3	6	29	32	61
Barnstaple (part, <i>see</i> Barnstaple B.) - - - -	30	35	65	-	-	-	4	8	12	9	6	15	43	49	92
Bideford - - - - -	17	24	41	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	6	20	28	48
Crediton - - - - -	18	30	48	-	-	-	7	11	18	4	4	8	29	45	74
East Stonehouse - - - - -	19	16	35	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	1	1	22	19	41
Holsworthy (part <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	7	6	13	-	-	-	5	6	11	1	-	1	13	12	25
Honiton - - - - -	27	44	71	-	-	-	4	1	5	12	13	25	43	58	101
Kingsbridge - - - - -	12	15	27	1	-	1	4	-	4	2	6	8	19	21	40
Launceston (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Newton Abbot - - - - -	86	131	217	3	2	5	21	31	52	11	34	45	121	198	319
Okehampton - - - - -	14	28	42	1	-	1	3	2	5	6	2	8	24	32	56
Plympton St. Mary - - - - -	24	29	53	1	-	1	4	7	11	1	1	2	30	37	67
St. Thomas (part, <i>see</i> Exeter C. B.) - - - -	67	90	157	1	3	4	9	9	18	2	12	14	79	114	193
South Molton - - - - -	24	26	50	1	-	1	4	3	7	3	3	6	32	32	64
Tavistock (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	26	31	57	1	-	1	2	1	3	3	-	3	32	32	64
Tiverton (part, <i>see</i> Tiverton B.) - - - - -	37	24	61	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	13	19	43	38	81
Torrington - - - - -	21	14	35	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	23	17	40
Totnes - - - - -	47	70	117	2	2	4	7	5	12	10	10	20	66	87	153
Wellington (part, <i>see</i> Somerset) - - - - -	2	9	11	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	2	4	8	11	19
TOTAL - - -	499	646	1,145	12	8	20	89	96	185	77	114	191	677	864	1,541
DORSET :															
Axminster (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Beamminster - - - - -	16	23	39	2	-	2	3	2	5	3	2	5	24	27	51
Blandford - - - - -	22	25	47	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	5	8	27	34	61
Bridport - - - - -	17	20	37	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	5	9	23	28	51

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
DORSET—<i>continued</i>.															
Cerne - - - - -	6	13	19	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	14	20
Dorchester - - - - -	22	27	49	-	-	-	2	9	11	1	3	4	25	39	64
Poole - - - - -	41	42	83	-	-	-	10	11	21	7	6	13	58	59	117
Shaftesbury - - - - -	23	29	52	2	2	4	2	3	5	3	14	17	30	48	78
Sherborne - - - - -	23	25	48	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	1	3	26	29	55
Sturminster - - - - -	16	9	25	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	3	18	12	30
Wareham and Purbeck - - - - -	29	24	53	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	3	4	31	29	60
Weymouth - - - - -	51	53	104	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	54	55	109
Wimborne and Cranborne - - - - -	26	34	60	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	27	38	65
TOTAL - - -	293	327	620	5	2	7	28	44	72	24	42	66	350	415	765
DURHAM :															
Auckland - - - - -	84	63	147	3	-	3	7	10	17	8	4	12	102	77	179
Chester-le-Street - - - - -	45	29	74	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	48	34	82
Darlington (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	44	42	86	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	1	3	49	48	97
Durham - - - - -	50	63	113	-	-	-	3	6	9	3	2	5	56	71	127
Easington - - - - -	44	43	87	1	2	3	5	4	9	-	-	-	50	49	99
Gateshead (part, <i>see</i> Gateshead C. B.) - - - - -	50	36	86	2	2	4	12	7	19	2	2	4	66	47	113
Hartlepool (part, <i>see</i> W. Hartlepool C. B.) - - - - -	16	20	36	-	-	-	6	6	12	-	-	-	22	26	48
Houghton-le-Spring - - - - -	32	40	72	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	4	32	47	79
Lanchester - - - - -	57	49	106	-	2	2	4	11	15	-	-	-	61	62	123
Sedgefield - - - - -	23	15	38	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	23	16	39
South Shields (part, <i>see</i> South Shields C. B.) - - - - -	52	50	102	-	-	-	9	8	17	-	3	3	61	61	122
Stockton - - - - -	53	55	108	-	-	-	6	9	15	3	10	13	62	74	136
Sunderland (part, <i>see</i> Sunderland C. B.) - - - - -	23	25	48	-	-	-	7	4	11	-	-	-	30	29	59
Teesdale (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	8	18	26	1	-	1	6	8	14	1	-	1	16	26	42
Weardale - - - - -	16	9	25	-	-	-	3	9	12	2	10	12	21	28	49
TOTAL - - -	597	557	1,154	7	6	13	74	96	170	21	36	57	699	695	1,394
ESSEX :															
Billericay - - - - -	15	41	56	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	17	44	61
Bishop Stortford (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	10	30	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	14	34	48
Braintree - - - - -	32	67	99	-	-	-	17	17	34	5	8	13	54	92	146
Chelmsford - - - - -	46	76	122	-	-	-	6	3	9	11	14	25	63	93	156
Dunmow - - - - -	26	35	61	-	-	-	1	4	5	3	3	6	30	42	72
Edmonton (part, <i>see</i> Herts and Middlesex) - - - - -	8	15	23	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	10	16	26
Epping - - - - -	34	46	80	-	-	-	1	10	11	-	3	3	35	59	94
Halstead - - - - -	24	29	53	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	6	6	25	37	62
Lexden and Winstree - - - - -	24	43	67	1	-	1	2	4	6	4	5	9	31	52	83
Linton (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Maldon - - - - -	28	52	80	-	-	-	3	6	9	4	6	10	35	64	99
Ongar - - - - -	9	17	26	-	-	-	3	2	5	5	7	12	17	26	43
Orsett - - - - -	22	39	61	-	-	-	2	10	12	-	2	2	24	51	75
Risbridge (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	4	1	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	5	7	5	12
Rochford - - - - -	27	40	67	-	-	-	9	9	18	1	6	7	37	55	92
Romford - - - - -	101	162	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	13	107	169	276

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
ESSEX—<i>continued.</i>															
Saffron Walden - - - - -	15	28	43	-	-	-	6	4	10	2	8	10	23	40	63
Sudbury (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	7	13	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	8	15	23
Tendring - - - - -	34	63	97	-	-	-	8	7	15	3	4	7	45	74	119
West Ham (part, <i>see</i> West Ham C. B.) - - -	321	475	796	22	4	26	11	19	30	17	17	34	371	515	886
TOTAL - - -	788	1,272	2,060	24	4	28	72	100	172	70	107	177	954	1,483	2,437
FLINT :															
Ellesmere (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	8
Hawarden - - - - -	15	11	26	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	1	1	18	13	31
Holywell - - - - -	49	42	91	-	-	-	7	14	21	7	8	15	63	64	127
St. Asaph (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - -	15	24	39	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	2	4	18	30	48
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Salop) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	83	80	163	-	-	-	11	19	30	9	12	21	103	111	214
GLAMORGAN :															
Bridgend and Cowbridge - - - - -	104	74	178	-	-	-	1	6	7	6	9	15	111	89	200
Cardiff (part, <i>see</i> Cardiff C. B.) - - - -	81	81	162	-	1	1	3	1	4	9	4	13	93	87	180
Gower - - - - -	14	19	33	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	6	11	19	27	46
Llanelly (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co.) - - -	10	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	14	6	20
Merthyr Tydfil (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock Co.) -	153	124	277	-	-	-	13	34	47	14	5	19	180	163	343
Neath (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock Co.) - - - -	97	94	191	-	-	-	-	4	4	15	31	46	112	129	241
Pontardawe (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock Co.) - -	29	14	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	34	17	51
Pontypridd - - - - -	237	162	399	-	-	-	19	20	39	1	2	3	257	184	441
Swansea (part, <i>see</i> Swansea C. B.) - - -	23	20	43	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	7	8	26	23	54
TOTAL - - -	748	591	1,339	-	1	1	38	68	106	60	70	130	846	730	1,576
GLOUCESTER :															
Cheltenham - - - - -	57	101	158	-	-	-	4	17	21	16	24	40	77	142	219
Chepstow (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	6	14
Chipping Sodbury - - - - -	25	24	49	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	6	10	30	30	60
Cirencester - - - - -	26	36	62	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	4	4	32	44	76
Dursley - - - - -	14	20	34	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	-	2	19	21	40
Evesham (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	5	7	12
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford Co.) -	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Gloucester (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. B.) - -	7	22	29	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	1	9	24	33
Keynsham (part, <i>see</i> Somerset) - - - -	26	27	53	-	-	-	2	5	7	7	11	18	35	43	78
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co. and Hereford Co.)	16	28	44	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	15	19	22	45	67
Newent (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	4	5	15	17	32
Northleach - - - - -	12	7	19	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	12	8	20
Ross (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	8
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co. and Worcester Co.)	13	8	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	21
Stow-on-the-Wold (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) -	15	13	28	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	4	4	16	19	35

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
GLOUCESTER—<i>continued.</i>															
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co. and Worcester Co.).	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Stroud - - - - -	68	72	140	—	—	—	13	17	30	6	9	15	87	98	185
Tetbury (part, <i>see</i> Wilts) - - - - -	9	11	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	20
Tewkesbury (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	15	16	31	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	1	1	16	21	37
Thornbury - - - - -	28	42	70	1	—	1	—	5	5	5	1	6	34	48	82
Westbury-on-Severn - - - - -	37	31	68	1	—	1	2	2	4	4	5	9	44	38	82
Wheatenhurst - - - - -	6	11	17	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	2	2	9	14	23
Winchcomb (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	10	15	25	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	1	1	11	19	30
TOTAL - - -	415	511	926	3	—	3	42	70	112	51	89	140	511	670	1,181
HEREFORD :															
Bromyard - - - - -	16	29	45	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	18	30	48
Dore (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - - - -	19	21	40	—	—	—	3	3	6	4	4	8	26	28	54
Hereford (part, <i>see</i> Hereford B.) - - - - -	33	31	64	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	1	5	37	34	71
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Brecon and Radnor) - - - - -	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	6	10
Kington (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	14	13	27	—	—	—	1	5	6	—	3	3	15	21	36
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Radnor and Salop) - - - - -	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Ledbury (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	23	23	46	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	4	8	27	30	57
Leominster - - - - -	22	29	51	—	—	—	2	2	4	6	12	18	30	43	73
Ludlow (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	6	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	10
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Monmouth Co.).	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	7	7	14
Ross (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - - -	38	25	63	1	1	2	5	14	19	4	8	12	48	48	96
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Worcester Co.) - - - - -	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Weobley - - - - -	15	13	28	—	—	—	3	3	6	1	2	3	19	18	37
TOTAL - - -	195	200	395	1	1	2	16	33	49	28	39	67	240	273	513
HERTS :															
St. Albans - - - - -	41	53	94	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	8	8	42	63	105
Barnet (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex) - - - - -	25	35	60	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	35	62
Berkhampstead (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	19	34	53	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	5	7	22	40	62
Bishop Stortford (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	28	35	63	—	—	—	3	3	6	1	1	2	32	39	71
Buntingford - - - - -	4	9	13	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	9	15
Edmonton (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex and Essex) - - - - -	15	23	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	23	38
Hatfield - - - - -	17	17	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	34
Hemel Hempstead - - - - -	26	35	61	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	28	38	66
Hertford - - - - -	31	39	70	—	—	—	4	6	10	1	2	3	36	47	83
Hitchin - - - - -	37	45	82	1	1	2	—	4	4	—	—	—	38	50	88
Royston (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) - - - - -	8	17	25	—	—	—	1	5	6	1	4	5	10	26	36
Ware - - - - -	32	35	67	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	1	1	36	36	72
Watford - - - - -	64	88	152	—	—	—	5	5	10	4	4	8	73	97	170
Welwyn - - - - -	5	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	7	13
TOTAL - - -	352	472	824	4	1	5	22	29	51	10	25	35	388	527	915

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylum.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
HUNTS :															
Caxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
Huntingdon -	20	23	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	23	43
Oundle (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Lincoln [Holland D.], and Isle of Ely).	9	10	19	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	10	11	21
St. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) -	12	15	27	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	14	21	35
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Cambridge Co.) -	11	21	32	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	12	27	39
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln, [Kesteven D.], Rut- land, Northampton Co., and Soke of Peter- borough).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	54	71	125	-	-	-	4	13	17	-	1	1	58	85	143
KENT :															
Blean (part, <i>see</i> Canterbury C. B.) -	34	28	62	-	-	-	5	2	7	2	1	3	41	31	72
Bridge (part, <i>see</i> Canterbury C. B.) -	22	15	37	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	24	17	41
Bromley -	77	94	171	-	-	-	13	11	24	-	-	-	90	105	195
Cranbrook -	10	24	34	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	-	2	14	26	40
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and Croydon C. B.) -	20	39	59	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	22	40	62
Dartford -	109	121	230	-	2	2	15	15	30	4	5	9	128	143	271
Dover -	60	66	126	-	-	-	7	9	16	3	3	6	70	78	148
E. Ashford -	15	15	30	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	18	18	36
Eastry -	42	58	100	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	42	61	103
Elham -	48	66	114	-	-	-	3	10	13	-	-	-	51	76	127
Faversham -	35	37	72	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	36	40	76
Hollingbourn -	24	10	34	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	25	15	40
Hoo -	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	9
Isle of Thanet -	85	129	214	-	-	-	6	9	15	3	4	7	94	142	236
Maidstone -	53	82	135	-	-	-	20	27	47	2	-	2	75	109	184
Malling -	35	41	76	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	36	46	82
Medway -	148	156	304	-	-	-	25	23	48	5	1	6	178	180	358
Milton -	28	33	61	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	28	36	64
Romney Marsh -	11	12	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	23
Sevenoaks -	37	33	70	-	-	-	6	4	10	2	1	3	45	38	83
Sheppey -	54	26	80	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	3	6	60	30	90
Strood -	29	45	74	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	5	10	36	51	87
Tenterden -	11	14	25	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	12	17	29
Ticehurst (part, <i>see</i> Sussex E.) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonbridge -	74	100	174	4	3	7	4	8	12	8	9	17	90	120	210
W. Ashford -	19	40	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	40	59
TOTAL - - -	1,086	1,287	2,373	4	5	9	122	148	270	39	34	73	1,251	1,474	2,725
LANCASTER :															
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) -	85	92	177	-	-	-	19	19	38	-	-	-	104	111	215
Barton-upon-Irwell -	75	90	165	5	3	8	43	53	96	-	-	-	123	146	269
Blackburn (part, <i>see</i> Blackburn C. B.) -	80	96	176	1	-	1	13	15	28	-	1	1	94	112	206
Bolton (part, <i>see</i> Bolton C. B.) -	135	118	253	2	1	3	-	4	4	-	-	-	137	123	260
Burnley (part, <i>see</i> Burnley C. B.) -	90	119	209	-	-	-	20	21	41	1	4	5	111	144	255

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.															
LANCASTER—continued.															
Bury (part, <i>see</i> Bury C. B.) - - - -	77	83	160	-	-	-	28	37	65	2	3	5	107	123	230
Chorley - - - - -	50	48	98	-	-	-	11	11	22	1	1	2	62	60	122
Chorlton (part, <i>see</i> Manchester C. B.) - - -	31	38	69	1	-	1	9	15	24	1	2	3	42	55	97
Clitheroe (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	20	14	34	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	22	16	38
Fylde (part, <i>see</i> Blackpool, C. B.) - - - -	24	43	67	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	-	1	27	48	75
Garstang - - - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	9	21
Haslingden - - - - -	77	86	163	-	-	-	17	50	67	2	2	4	96	138	234
Lancaster - - - - -	60	64	124	3	2	5	3	2	5	1	-	1	67	68	135
Leigh - - - - -	72	65	137	2	2	4	24	27	51	2	2	4	100	96	196
Lunesdale - - - - -	9	17	26	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	10	20	30
Oldham (part, <i>see</i> Oldham C. B.) - - - - -	62	60	122	3	3	6	31	29	60	-	-	-	96	92	188
Ormskirk (part, <i>see</i> Southport C. B.) - - -	40	63	103	-	-	-	16	13	29	-	-	-	56	76	132
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> St. Helens C. B.) - - -	84	59	143	1	-	1	18	23	41	10	3	13	113	85	198
Preston (part, <i>see</i> Preston C. B.) - - - -	26	34	60	-	-	-	7	3	10	-	-	-	33	37	70
Prestwich (part, <i>see</i> Manchester C. B.) - -	10	14	24	-	-	-	8	10	18	-	-	-	18	24	42
Rochdale (part, <i>see</i> Rochdale C. B.) - - -	35	40	75	-	1	1	6	8	14	-	-	-	41	49	90
Salford (part, <i>see</i> Salford C. B.) - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Stockport C. B.).	5	9	14	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	1	7	11	18
Ulverston - - - - -	56	65	121	-	1	1	4	2	6	4	9	13	64	77	141
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Warrington C. B.) - -	37	18	55	-	1	1	4	3	7	-	-	-	41	22	63
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Bootle C. B. and Liverpool C. B.)	53	74	127	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	54	77	131
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Wigan C. B.) - - - - -	73	72	145	-	-	-	9	14	23	3	5	8	85	91	176
TOTAL - - -	1,377	1,492	2,869	18	14	32	299	374	673	28	33	61	1,722	1,913	3,635
LEICESTER :															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - -	39	25	64	-	-	-	4	7	11	6	3	9	49	35	84
Atherstone (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Barrow-on-Soar - - - - -	23	33	56	-	-	-	7	9	16	9	16	25	39	58	97
Billesdon - - - - -	5	10	15	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	1	1	9	13	22
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Blaby - - - - -	17	22	39	-	-	-	3	7	10	5	9	14	25	38	63
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], and Grantham B.).	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8
Hinckley - - - - -	12	24	36	-	-	-	3	3	6	11	4	15	26	31	57
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	36	40	76	-	-	-	3	7	10	2	9	11	41	56	97
Lutterworth (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - -	13	22	35	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	14	25	39
Market Bosworth - - - - -	17	17	34	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	18	17	35
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	16	24	40	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	1	3	20	28	48
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - -	22	19	41	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	24	19	43
Oakham (part, <i>see</i> Rutland) - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Notts) - -	10	7	17	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	1	1	14	10	24
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Rutland).	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	3	7
TOTAL - - -	220	253	473	-	-	-	33	44	77	36	44	80	289	341	630

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
LINCOLN (HOLLAND DIVISION):															
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey D.) - - - -	32	40	72	-	-	-	8	9	17	9	11	20	49	60	109
Holbeach - - - - -	12	25	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	14	25	39
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Hunts, and Isle of Ely). - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Spalding - - - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	4	2	6	4	5	9	17	21	38
TOTAL - - -	55	80	135	-	-	-	12	11	23	15	16	31	82	107	189
LINCOLN (KESTEVEN DIVISION):															
Bourne - - - - -	28	37	65	-	-	-	6	3	9	3	3	6	37	43	80
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Grantham B.)	16	18	34	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	2	2	21	22	43
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey D. and Lincoln C. B.)	15	13	28	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	7	8	18	23	41
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	8	17	25	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	8	19	27
Sleaford - - - - -	23	26	49	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	6	8	27	34	61
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Rutland, Northampton Co., Hunts, and Soke of Peterborough). - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	9	8	17
TOTAL - - -	98	118	216	-	-	-	16	13	29	6	18	24	120	149	269
LINCOLN (LINDSEY DIVISION):															
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Holland D.) - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	4	6
Caistor - - - - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	13	15	22	35	57
Gainsborough (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - -	32	34	66	-	-	-	1	3	4	5	7	12	38	44	82
Glanford Brigg - - - - -	35	42	77	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	6	38	47	85
Goole (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Grimsby (part, <i>see</i> Grimsby C. B.) - - -	15	12	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	15	15	30
Horncastle - - - - -	13	11	24	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	3	5	17	18	35
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Kesteven D. and Lincoln C. B.)	4	12	16	-	-	-	5	4	9	4	8	12	13	24	37
Louth - - - - -	29	37	66	-	-	-	8	4	12	8	10	18	45	51	96
Spilsby - - - - -	26	29	55	-	-	-	4	2	6	7	6	13	37	37	74
Thorne (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	6	9	15	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	9	16
TOTAL - - -	180	209	389	-	-	-	23	19	42	32	56	88	235	284	519
LONDON:															
Bermondsey - - - - -	261	292	553	3	11	14	142	156	298	-	1	1	406	460	866
Bethnal Green - - - - -	280	290	570	8	7	15	92	105	197	-	1	1	380	403	783
Camberwell - - - - -	338	477	815	12	13	25	198	243	441	-	-	-	548	733	1,281
Chelsea - - - - -	136	177	313	3	6	9	50	60	110	-	-	-	189	243	432
Fulham - - - - -	171	218	389	1	8	9	55	49	104	-	-	-	227	275	502
George's, St. - - - - -	169	248	417	6	11	17	86	80	166	-	-	-	261	339	600
George-in-the-East, St. - - - - -	78	97	175	1	1	2	64	66	130	-	-	-	143	164	307
Giles, St., and St. George - - - - -	65	94	159	1	4	5	40	41	81	-	-	-	106	139	245
Greenwich - - - - -	210	295	505	3	8	11	127	121	248	1	5	6	341	429	770
Hackney - - - - -	518	663	1,181	45	70	115	120	128	248	3	7	10	686	868	1,554
Hammersmith - - - - -	154	205	359	-	2	2	45	60	105	-	-	-	199	267	466
Hampstead - - - - -	50	96	146	-	1	1	24	28	52	-	-	-	74	125	199
Holborn - - - - -	306	407	713	2	7	9	176	200	376	-	4	4	484	618	1,102

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
LONDON—<i>continued.</i>															
Islington - - - - -	440	651	1,091	7	9	16	118	117	235	2	8	10	567	785	1,352
Kensington - - - - -	276	517	793	2	18	20	90	76	166	-	-	-	368	611	979
Lambeth - - - - -	504	630	1,134	14	33	47	243	293	536	1	4	5	762	960	1,722
Lewisham - - - - -	139	217	356	4	-	4	40	44	84	2	2	4	185	263	448
Marylebone, St. - - - - -	226	419	645	-	5	5	97	98	195	-	-	-	323	522	845
Mile End Old Town - - - - -	193	278	471	6	5	11	90	82	172	1	1	2	290	366	656
Paddington - - - - -	137	248	385	1	11	12	56	40	96	-	1	1	194	300	494
Pancras, St. - - - - -	422	583	1,005	5	9	14	374	409	783	-	-	-	801	1,001	1,802
Poplar - - - - -	300	315	615	5	6	11	131	167	298	9	12	21	445	500	945
Shoreditch - - - - -	278	298	576	13	10	23	111	124	235	-	-	-	402	432	834
Southwark - - - - -	495	655	1,150	5	7	12	189	155	344	27	56	83	716	873	1,589
Stepney - - - - -	114	135	249	3	1	4	45	51	96	-	-	-	162	187	349
Strand - - - - -	104	70	174	3	4	7	34	27	61	-	-	-	141	101	242
Wandsworth and Clapham - - - - -	478	656	1,134	14	38	52	172	169	341	1	-	1	665	863	1,528
Westminster - - - - -	73	97	170	1	1	2	56	49	105	-	-	-	130	147	277
Whitechapel - - - - -	193	205	398	26	14	40	138	110	248	-	-	-	357	329	686
Woolwich - - - - -	153	198	351	16	3	19	62	62	124	2	1	3	233	264	497
TOTAL - - -	7,261	9,731	16,992	210	323	533	3,265	3,410	6,675	49	103	152	10,785	13,567	24,352
CITY OF LONDON (see III.—Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890).															
MERIONETH:															
Bala - - - - -	4	10	14	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	4	7	14	21
Corwen (part, see Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	6	7	13	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	2	2	8	11	19
Dolgelly - - - - -	13	12	25	-	-	-	-	4	4	7	10	17	20	26	46
Festiniog (part, see Carnarvon Co.) - - - - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	9	7	16	-	3	3	23	24	47
Machynlleth (part, see Montgomery Co. and Cardigan Co.) - - - - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
TOTAL - - -	40	46	86	-	-	-	12	15	27	9	17	26	61	78	139
MIDDLESEX:															
Barnet (part, see Herts) - - - - -	30	51	81	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	34	53	87
Brentford - - - - -	263	352	615	4	1	5	24	46	70	8	22	30	299	421	720
Edmonton (part, see Herts and Essex) - - - - -	316	413	729	5	5	10	23	-	23	1	-	1	345	418	763
Hendon - - - - -	43	56	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	43	59	102
Kingston (part, see Surrey) - - - - -	26	30	56	-	-	-	1	11	12	-	2	2	27	43	70
Staines - - - - -	34	57	91	-	-	-	4	11	15	-	-	-	38	68	106
Uxbridge - - - - -	52	68	120	-	-	-	1	8	9	-	1	1	53	77	130
Willesden - - - - -	106	113	219	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	120	226
TOTAL - - -	870	1,140	2,010	10	13	23	54	77	131	11	29	40	945	1,259	2,204

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
MONMOUTH :															
Abergavenny - - - - -	57	65	122	-	-	-	1	4	5	4	6	10	62	75	137
Bedwelty - - - - -	113	79	192	-	-	-	4	9	13	3	6	9	120	94	214
Chepstow (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - - -	21	16	37	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	1	1	24	23	47
Crickhowell (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	11	21
Dore (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	4
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Hereford Co.)	20	22	42	-	-	-	4	1	5	16	32	48	40	55	95
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Newport C. B.) - - - - -	67	51	118	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	9	14	72	62	134
Pontypool - - - - -	59	64	123	1	-	1	3	3	6	2	1	3	65	68	133
TOTAL - - -	347	309	656	1	-	1	15	25	40	31	57	88	394	391	785
MONTGOMERY :															
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Shrewsbury B.) -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Clun (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3
Forden (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	16	17	33	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	21	19	40
Llanfyllin (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	30	29	59	-	-	-	2	5	7	4	6	10	36	40	76
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth and Cardigan Co.)	6	6	12	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	7	9	16
Newtown and Llanidloes - - - - -	21	31	52	-	-	-	4	7	11	3	11	14	28	49	77
TOTAL - - -	75	86	161	-	-	-	12	17	29	8	17	25	95	120	215
NORFOLK :															
Aylsham - - - - -	21	19	40	-	-	-	2	4	6	4	4	8	27	27	54
Blofield - - - - -	13	17	30	-	-	-	2	5	7	4	8	12	19	30	49
Depwade - - - - -	34	45	79	-	-	-	4	7	11	4	8	12	42	60	102
Docking - - - - -	15	18	33	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	16	18	34
Downham - - - - -	21	23	44	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	3	5	26	26	52
Erpingham - - - - -	19	23	42	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	1	1	22	25	47
Flegg, E. and W. (part, <i>see</i> Great Yarmouth C. B.)	14	23	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	23	37
Forehoe - - - - -	13	18	31	-	-	-	2	5	7	2	4	6	17	27	44
Freebridge Lynn - - - - -	11	14	25	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	4	9	17	20	37
Henstead - - - - -	16	21	37	-	-	-	2	2	4	7	17	24	25	40	65
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> King's Lynn B.) - - - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Loddon and Clavering - - - - -	19	28	47	-	-	-	1	7	8	2	1	3	22	36	58
Mitford and Launditch - - - - -	31	42	73	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	12	17	36	57	93
St. Faith's - - - - -	16	13	29	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	8	8	17	22	39
Smallburgh - - - - -	22	13	35	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	2	5	27	16	43
Swaffham - - - - -	21	29	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	29	50
Thetford (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	17	34	51	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	7	21	39	60
Walsingham - - - - -	23	32	55	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	26	34	60
Wayland - - - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	5	6	11	3	6	9	26	35	61
Wisbech (part, <i>see</i> Isle of Ely) - - - - -	15	21	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	21	21	42
TOTAL - - -	360	459	819	1	-	1	31	48	79	51	81	132	443	588	1,031

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
NORTHAMPTON:															
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Warwick Co.) -	-	8	8	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	2	9	11
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks and Oxford Co.) -	17	27	44	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1	17	31	48
Brixworth - - - - -	11	14	25	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	13	20	33
Daventry - - - - -	28	30	58	-	-	-	3	9	12	1	4	5	32	43	75
Hardingstone (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.B.) -	12	11	23	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	13	13	26
Kettering - - - - -	44	50	94	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	3	4	47	56	103
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) -	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	5	9
Northampton (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. B.) -	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	8	8	16
Oundle (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	16	16	32	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	18	19	37
Potterspury (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	9	11	20	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	3	11	14	25
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Rutland, Hunts, and Soke of Peterborough).	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	16	26	42	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	19	29	48
Towcester - - - - -	14	22	36	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	16	24	40
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Rutland)	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	4	5
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	58	61	119	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	4	6	61	69	130
TOTAL - - -	235	292	527	-	-	-	18	36	54	10	18	28	263	346	609
SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH:															
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Holland D.], and Isle of Ely).	48	38	86	-	-	-	10	15	25	-	3	3	58	56	114
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Northampton Co. and Rutland).	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	1	6
TOTAL - - -	52	38	90	-	-	-	11	16	27	-	3	3	63	57	120
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alnwick - - - - -	23	24	47	1	-	1	1	5	6	-	-	-	25	29	54
Belford - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Bellingham - - - - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	5	12
Berwick-on-Tweed - - - - -	25	24	49	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	2	4	28	29	57
Castle Ward - - - - -	20	31	51	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	21	33	54
Glendale - - - - -	10	11	21	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	4	6	14	18	32
Haltwhistle - - - - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	8	4	12
Hexham - - - - -	45	32	77	-	-	-	2	5	7	6	9	15	53	46	99
Morpeth - - - - -	46	24	70	-	-	-	5	5	10	5	1	6	56	30	86
Rothbury - - - - -	13	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	6	19
Tynemouth (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-on-Tyne. C. B. and Tynemouth C.B.)	90	68	158	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	6	93	72	165
TOTAL - - -	286	227	513	1	-	1	15	24	39	18	21	39	320	272	592

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
NOTTS :															
Basford (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	79	67	146	-	-	-	1	7	8	6	2	8	86	76	162
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	5	12	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	14	19
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R., and Don- caster B.) - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	3
East Retford - - - - -	23	23	46	-	-	-	2	6	8	1	3	4	26	32	58
Gainsborough (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) -	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	3	7	10
Mansfield (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	66	38	104	-	-	-	10	14	24	8	12	20	84	64	148
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.]) - -	17	16	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	13	27	19	46
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Leicester Co.) - - - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10
Southwell - - - - -	17	25	42	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	20	30	50
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and York, W. R.) -	11	16	27	1	1	2	3	9	12	11	11	22	26	37	63
TOTAL - - -	227	209	436	1	1	2	20	43	63	37	35	72	285	288	573
OXFORD :															
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford C. B.) -	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Warwick Co.) - - - - -	29	46	75	-	-	-	1	8	9	6	5	11	36	59	95
Bicester - - - - -	12	20	32	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	4	12	26	38
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Bucks) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9
Chipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - -	20	32	52	-	-	-	7	1	8	6	5	11	33	38	71
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Gloucester Co.) -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Headington (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C. B.) - - -	17	28	45	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	3	4	21	35	56
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	23	29	52	2	-	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	27	32	59
Thame (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	1	4	17	23	40
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	9	10	19	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	1	1	11	14	25
Witney - - - - -	38	31	69	-	-	-	2	4	6	6	11	17	46	46	92
Woodstock - - - - -	20	28	48	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	11	17	27	40	67
TOTAL - - -	189	251	440	2	-	2	20	28	48	29	43	72	240	322	562
PEMBROKE :															
Cardigan (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co.) - - - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	15	16	31
Haverfordwest - - - - -	36	33	69	-	-	-	-	6	6	9	9	18	45	48	93
Narberth (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co.) - - -	14	11	25	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	11	12	15	25	40
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co. and Carmarthen Co.) - - - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	6	9
Pembroke - - - - -	32	21	53	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	4	7	38	28	66
TOTAL - - -	97	79	176	-	-	-	3	12	15	16	32	48	116	123	239

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
RADNOR :															
Builth (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Brecon and Hereford Co.) - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	7	12
Kington (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	4	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	10	14
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Hereford Co.) -	21	20	41	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	1	4	26	22	48
Rhayader (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	14	11	25	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	2	7	20	15	35
TOTAL - - -	45	52	97	-	-	-	3	3	6	9	5	14	57	60	117
RUTLAND :															
Oakham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - - - -	16	12	28	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	19	15	34
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Soke of Peterborough, Northampton Co., and Hunts).	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Northampton Co.).	10	9	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	19
TOTAL - - -	27	22	49	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	2	4	31	25	56
SALOP :															
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co. and Shrews- bury B.).	35	22	57	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	38	27	65
Bridgnorth - - - - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	20	21	41
Church Stretton - - - - -	9	5	14	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	10	9	19
Cleobury Mortimer (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) -	8	5	13	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	11	7	18
Clun (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co.) - - - - -	7	17	24	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	7	20	27
Drayton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	11	12	23
Ellesmere (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co.) - - - - -	14	13	27	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	16	17	33
Forden (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co.) - - - - -	3	6	9	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	4	8	12
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Radnor Co. and Hereford Co.)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2
Ludlow (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	20	29	49	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	24	31	55
Madeley (part, <i>see</i> Wenlock B.) - - - - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	14	24
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	2	3	15	25	40
Oswestry (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	36	42	78	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	3	5	39	50	89
Seisdon (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shifnal (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	14	10	24	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	4	18	12	30
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co. and Worcester Co.)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wellington - - - - -	35	42	77	-	-	-	8	8	16	5	8	13	48	58	106
Wem - - - - -	10	21	31	-	-	-	1	7	8	3	1	4	14	29	43
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Flint Co.) -	10	18	28	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	12	21	33
TOTAL - - -	254	294	548	-	-	-	29	52	81	15	17	32	298	363	661
SOMERSET :															
Axbridge - - - - -	44	79	123	3	2	5	1	6	7	8	5	13	56	92	148
Bath (part, <i>see</i> Bath C. B.) - - - - -	23	30	53	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	4	6	28	39	67
Bridgwater - - - - -	34	51	85	-	-	-	4	8	12	5	14	19	43	73	116
Chard - - - - -	32	43	75	1	1	2	2	3	5	5	8	13	40	55	95
Clutton - - - - -	35	36	71	3	-	3	4	7	11	4	7	11	46	50	96
Dulverton - - - - -	4	8	12	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	2	3	7	13	20
Frome - - - - -	40	52	92	1	1	2	12	13	25	1	8	9	54	74	128
Keynsham (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - - -	8	12	20	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	5	6	10	20	30

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
SOMERSET—<i>continued.</i>															
Langport	18	21	39	1	1	2	—	1	1	4	6	10	23	29	52
Long Ashton	22	35	57	3	—	3	7	13	20	2	—	2	34	48	82
Shepton Mallet	16	33	49	1	—	1	1	5	6	2	5	7	20	43	63
Taunton	61	68	129	2	2	4	2	5	7	7	8	15	72	83	155
Wellington (part, <i>see</i> Devon)	20	29	49	—	—	—	4	6	10	4	11	15	28	46	74
Wells	34	33	67	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	5	37	36	73
Williton	34	39	73	1	1	2	5	9	14	5	6	11	45	55	100
Wincanton	24	32	56	—	—	—	1	3	4	5	5	10	30	40	70
Yeovil	43	58	101	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	7	8	45	66	111
TOTAL	492	659	1,151	16	8	24	50	92	142	60	103	163	618	862	1,480
SOUTHAMPTON :															
Alresford	6	11	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	17
Alton	29	29	58	—	—	—	4	1	5	4	3	7	37	33	70
Alverstoke	38	27	65	—	—	—	8	6	14	1	—	1	47	33	80
Andover	21	33	54	—	—	—	1	4	5	2	3	5	24	40	64
Basingstoke	22	31	53	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	1	1	24	34	58
Catherington	4	5	9	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	7	11
Christchurch (part, <i>see</i> Bournemouth C. B.)	10	13	23	—	—	—	3	1	4	2	2	4	15	16	31
Droxford	14	16	30	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	16	18	34
Fareham	54	36	90	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	6	58	40	94
Farnham (part, <i>see</i> Surrey)	28	15	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	15	43
Fordingbridge	5	14	19	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	6	9	8	23	31
Hartley Wintney	48	45	93	—	—	—	1	3	4	2	4	6	51	52	103
Havant	17	23	40	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	18	24	42
Hursley	3	6	9	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	5	7	12
Kingsclere	20	16	36	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	4	22	19	41
Lymington	25	21	46	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	29	25	54
New Forest	14	28	42	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	17	28	45
Petersfield	17	13	30	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	18	15	33
Ringwood	6	8	14	—	—	—	1	5	6	—	—	—	7	13	20
Romsey	17	16	33	—	—	—	4	7	11	—	—	—	21	23	44
South Stoneham (part, <i>see</i> Southampton C. B.)	44	37	81	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	5	7	46	44	90
Stockbridge	13	9	22	—	—	—	4	5	9	—	—	—	17	14	31
Whitchurch	7	9	16	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	8	11	19
Winchester	38	43	81	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	4	5	39	49	88
TOTAL	500	504	1,004	1	1	2	40	53	93	24	36	60	565	594	1,159
ISLE OF WIGHT :															
Isle of Wight	94	151	245	2	—	2	14	15	29	11	8	19	121	174	295
STAFFORD :															
Ashbourne (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.)	6	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	9
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Burton-on-Trent C. B.)	7	6	13	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	3	4	9	11	20
Cannock	42	35	77	1	1	2	4	7	11	3	6	9	50	49	99

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued</i> .															
STAFFORD— <i>continued</i> .															
Cheadle - - - - -	15	30	45	-	-	-	3	6	9	2	1	3	20	37	57
Drayton (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Dudley C. B.) - - - - -	98	76	174	-	-	-	31	43	74	23	43	66	152	162	314
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co. and Birmingham C. B.).	61	58	119	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	5	7	65	66	131
Leek - - - - -	35	31	66	-	-	-	2	6	8	1	2	3	38	39	77
Lichfield - - - - -	32	32	64	3	1	4	6	9	15	1	6	7	42	48	90
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-under-Lyme B.).	13	11	24	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	14	11	25
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	10	5	15
Seisdon (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	14	21	35	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	6	9	19	30	49
Shifnal (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Stafford - - - - -	41	46	87	-	-	-	8	19	27	1	3	4	50	68	118
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Hanley C. B.) - - -	94	99	193	-	-	-	19	32	51	7	10	17	120	141	261
Stone - - - - -	13	23	36	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	2	5	18	28	46
Stourbridge (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - -	31	37	68	2	3	5	16	25	41	7	11	18	56	76	132
Tamworth (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	12	16	28	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	3	4	14	22	36
Utttoxeter (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	1	1	19	19	38
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Walsall C. B.) - - - - -	28	25	53	-	-	-	3	2	5	6	1	7	37	28	65
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co. and West Bromwich C. B.).	73	67	140	-	-	-	10	17	27	1	3	4	84	87	171
Wolstanton and Burslem - - - - -	60	67	127	-	-	-	4	11	15	8	8	16	72	86	158
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Wolverhampton C. B.)	66	73	139	-	-	-	16	34	50	2	1	3	84	108	192
TOTAL - - -	765	780	1,545	6	5	11	136	229	365	74	115	189	981	1,129	2,110
SUFFOLK, EAST :															
Blything - - - - -	28	20	48	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	-	33	24	57
Bosmere and Claydon - - - - -	16	21	37	-	-	-	6	2	8	7	14	21	29	37	66
Hartismere - - - - -	20	30	50	-	-	-	7	8	15	9	12	21	36	50	86
Hoxne - - - - -	10	20	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10	13	27	40
Mutford and Lothingland - - - - -	33	54	87	1	1	2	1	4	5	2	12	14	37	71	108
Plomesgate - - - - -	32	37	69	-	-	-	4	4	8	8	10	18	44	51	95
Samford - - - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	1	1	16	18	34
Stow (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	8	10	18	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	3	5	11	18	29
Wangford - - - - -	21	22	43	-	1	1	3	2	5	2	1	3	26	26	52
Woodbridge - - - - -	35	30	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	14	40	39	79
TOTAL - - -	215	256	471	1	2	3	31	34	65	38	69	107	285	361	646
SUFFOLK, WEST :															
Cosford - - - - -	10	18	28	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	6	10	15	24	39
Mildenhall - - - - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	8	11	13	16	29
Newmarket (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) - - - -	14	16	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	16	30
Risbridge (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	19	23	42	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	6	7	21	35	56
Stow (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, E.) - - - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	13	15	28
Sudbury (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	35	31	66	-	-	-	6	3	9	3	2	5	44	36	80
Thetford (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	5	11
Thingoe - - - - -	16	15	31	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	4	20	17	37
TOTAL - - -	114	126	240	-	-	-	12	14	26	20	24	44	146	164	310

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
SURREY :															
Chertsey - - - - -	46	61	107	-	-	-	4	7	11	2	3	5	52	71	123
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Kent and Croydon C. B.) -	32	42	74	-	-	-	4	12	16	-	2	2	36	56	92
Dorking - - - - -	23	29	52	1	1	2	-	4	4	-	-	-	24	34	58
Epsom - - - - -	63	104	167	-	-	-	10	5	15	-	3	3	73	112	185
Farnham (part, <i>see</i> Southampton Co.) - - -	41	31	72	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	46	33	79
Godstone - - - - -	15	35	50	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	1	17	37	54
Guildford (part, <i>see</i> Guildford B.) - - -	57	71	128	2	-	2	3	5	8	4	9	13	66	85	151
Hambledon - - - - -	20	29	49	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	1	1	21	36	57
Kingston (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex) - - - - -	130	156	286	-	-	-	29	57	86	3	5	8	162	218	380
Reigate - - - - -	36	74	110	7	1	8	1	7	8	1	1	2	45	83	128
Richmond - - - - -	63	102	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	102	165
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Berks and New Windsor B.) -	10	23	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	23	33
TOTAL - - -	536	757	1,293	10	2	12	58	107	165	11	24	35	615	890	1,505
SUSSEX, EAST :															
Battle (part, <i>see</i> Hastings C. B.) - - - -	23	29	52	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	23	30	53
Cuckfield (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, W.) - - - -	43	46	89	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	46	52	98
Eastbourne - - - - -	55	59	114	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	4	6	58	66	124
East Grinstead - - - - -	15	36	51	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	2	3	17	41	58
Hailsham - - - - -	18	20	38	1	-	1	2	4	6	-	2	2	21	26	47
Hastings (part, <i>see</i> Hastings C. B.) - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Lewes - - - - -	36	41	77	-	-	-	6	8	14	-	1	1	42	50	92
Newhaven - - - - -	20	13	33	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	21	16	37
Rye - - - - -	6	11	17	-	-	-	4	1	5	1	3	4	11	15	26
Steyning (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, W., and Brighton C. B.)	27	69	96	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	27	74	101
Ticehurst (part, <i>see</i> Kent) - - - - -	28	24	52	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	32	26	58
Uckfield - - - - -	18	25	43	-	-	-	2	6	8	2	3	5	22	34	56
TOTAL - - -	290	376	666	1	-	1	22	37	59	8	20	28	321	433	754
SUSSEX, WEST :															
Chichester - - - - -	18	26	44	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	23	29	52
Cuckfield (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
East Preston - - - - -	47	70	117	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	13	17	53	83	136
Horsham - - - - -	48	49	97	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	2	2	51	56	107
Midhurst - - - - -	19	23	42	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	21	23	44
Petworth - - - - -	22	24	46	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	3	5	26	27	53
Steyning (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E., and Brighton C. B.)	32	30	62	-	-	-	4	7	11	1	2	3	37	39	76
Thakeham - - - - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	1	3	16	16	32
Westbourne - - - - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	1	1	11	19	30
West Hampnett - - - - -	32	55	87	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	3	3	34	61	95
TOTAL - - -	240	303	543	-	-	-	23	27	50	9	25	34	272	355	627

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
WARWICK :															
Alcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	21	31	52	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	23	35	58
Aston (part, <i>see</i> Birmingham C. B.) - - -	104	119	223	3	1	4	8	13	21	-	5	5	115	138	253
Atherstone (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	8	15	23	2	-	2	4	2	6	-	-	-	14	17	31
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Northampton Co.)	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	4	5
Chipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Coventry (part, <i>see</i> Coventry C. B.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foleshill - - - - -	19	15	34	-	-	-	5	5	10	5	12	17	29	32	61
Lutterworth (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Meriden - - - - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	1	2	15	27	42
Nuneaton - - - - -	22	27	49	-	2	2	-	6	6	4	4	8	26	39	65
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - - -	20	37	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	37	57
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Worcester Co.).	11	11	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	12	12	24
Solihull (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	24	15	39	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	26	16	42
Southam - - - - -	13	15	28	-	-	-	4	3	7	3	2	5	20	20	40
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Worcester Co.).	43	47	90	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	2	3	46	52	98
Tamworth (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	13	12	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	25
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwick B.) - - -	35	54	89	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	3	5	38	62	100
TOTAL - - -	348	423	771	5	3	8	27	46	73	20	32	52	400	504	904
WESTMORLAND :															
East Ward - - - - -	18	9	27	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	1	1	23	15	38
Kendal - - - - -	33	51	84	1	1	2	21	14	35	-	1	1	55	67	122
West Ward - - - - -	10	3	13	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	-	-	16	7	23
TOTAL - - -	61	63	124	1	1	2	32	23	55	-	2	2	94	89	183
WILTS :															
Amesbury - - - - -	6	15	21	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	8	16	24
Bradford-on-Avon - - - - -	26	17	43	-	-	-	8	7	15	1	-	1	35	24	59
Calne - - - - -	16	20	36	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	7	9	19	32	51
Chippenham - - - - -	41	47	88	1	-	1	10	3	13	-	4	4	52	54	106
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett - - - - -	15	20	35	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	5	18	25	43
Devizes - - - - -	36	42	78	-	-	-	12	14	26	3	-	3	51	56	107
Hungerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks)	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	12	11	23
Malmesbury - - - - -	10	23	33	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	10	26	36
Marlborough - - - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	1	2	11	17	28
Mere - - - - -	4	12	16	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	8	14	22
Pewsey - - - - -	30	29	59	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	34	31	65
Salisbury - - - - -	47	60	107	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	7	9	51	71	122
Swindon and Highworth - - - - -	97	88	185	-	-	-	5	6	11	2	3	5	104	97	201
Tetbury (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tisbury - - - - -	12	9	21	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	1	2	16	15	31
Trowbridge and Melksham - - - - -	26	39	65	-	-	-	1	10	11	4	4	8	31	53	84
Warminster - - - - -	13	28	41	-	-	-	5	3	8	4	12	16	22	43	65
Westbury and Whorwellsdown - - - - -	17	22	39	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	7	8	21	31	52
Wilton - - - - -	11	27	38	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	13	29	42
TOTAL - - -	424	520	944	1	-	1	61	71	132	30	55	85	516	646	1,162

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH,	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
WORCESTER :															
Alcester (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - -	7	15	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	16	24
Bromsgrove - - - - -	43	53	96	-	-	-	6	1	7	2	5	7	51	59	110
Cleobury Mortimer (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Droitwich - - - - -	33	42	75	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	4	4	35	50	85
Evesham (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - -	15	27	42	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	19	27	46
Kidderminster - - - - -	69	71	140	-	1	1	8	8	16	-	-	-	77	80	157
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Birming- ham C. B.)	42	63	105	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	-	3	47	67	114
Ledbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Martley - - - - -	12	23	35	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	15	27	42
Newent (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Pershore - - - - -	21	25	46	-	-	-	1	6	7	3	5	8	25	36	61
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Warwick Co.)	5	10	15	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	10	16
Solihull (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - -	25	39	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	39	64
Stourbridge (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - -	73	71	144	1	3	4	5	17	22	3	8	11	82	99	181
Stow-on-the-Wold (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Warwick Co.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Hereford Co.) -	8	16	24	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	9	17	26
Tewkesbury (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Upton-on-Severn - - - - -	34	45	79	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	2	3	38	52	90
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and West Bromwich C. B.)	22	30	52	-	-	-	5	13	18	3	2	5	30	45	75
Winchcomb (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C. B.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	416	538	954	1	4	5	40	63	103	17	27	44	474	632	1,106
YORK, EAST RIDING :															
Beverley - - - - -	35	34	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	37	36	73
Bridlington - - - - -	23	29	52	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	23	31	54
Driffield - - - - -	34	34	68	-	-	-	1	7	8	5	6	11	40	47	87
Howden - - - - -	14	16	30	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	2	3	16	21	37
Malton (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	10	7	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	9	19
Patrington - - - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	25
Pocklington - - - - -	23	21	44	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	1	4	26	27	53
Scarborough (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	8	12
Sculcoates (part, <i>see</i> Kingston-upon-Hull C. B.)	20	29	49	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	1	1	21	33	54
Selby (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8
Skirlaugh - - - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	5	14	12	26
York (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R. and W. R., and York C. B.)	7	6	13	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	9	7	16
TOTAL - - -	196	209	405	-	1	1	6	20	26	13	19	32	215	249	464
YORK, NORTH RIDING :															
Aysgarth - - - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Bedale - - - - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	12	18	30
Darlington (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Easingwold - - - - -	15	16	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	17	32

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>															
YORK, NORTH RIDING— <i>continued.</i>															
Guisborough	32	26	58	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	35	26	61
Helmsley	9	7	16	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	1	1	9	13	22
Kirkby Moorside	9	8	17	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	9	11	20
Leyburn	10	14	24	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	12	14	26
Malton (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.)	11	14	25	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	3	3	12	19	31
Middlesbrough (part, <i>see</i> Middlesbrough C. B.)	58	39	97	2	1	3	—	—	—	4	1	5	64	41	105
Northallerton	15	12	27	—	—	—	1	3	4	2	1	3	18	16	34
Pickering	6	6	12	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	9	7	16
Reeth	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	6	6
Richmond	14	15	29	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	15	16	31
Ripon (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.)	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Scarborough (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.)	51	72	123	—	—	—	2	1	3	8	7	15	61	80	141
Stokesley	7	16	23	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	—	2	11	18	29
Teesdale (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.)	3	5	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	6	9
Thirsk	20	16	36	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	2	5	24	19	43
Whitby	37	26	63	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	3	37	32	69
York (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R. and W. R., and York C. B.).	5	3	8	—	—	—	2	5	7	—	—	—	7	8	15
TOTAL	319	322	641	3	1	4	16	30	46	21	20	41	359	373	732
YORK, WEST RIDING :															
Barnsley	77	74	151	—	2	2	2	6	8	12	15	27	91	97	188
Bramley (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C.B.)	3	2	5	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	6	3	9
Clitheroe (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.)	4	5	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	6	10
Dewsbury	153	121	274	1	—	1	1	2	3	—	1	1	155	124	279
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Doncaster B.)	40	46	86	3	—	3	7	14	21	4	7	11	54	67	121
Goole (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.])	22	15	37	1	—	1	2	5	7	—	—	—	25	20	45
Great Ouseburn	8	10	18	—	1	1	4	1	5	—	—	—	12	12	24
Halifax (part, <i>see</i> Halifax C. B.)	101	109	210	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	3	10	108	114	222
Hemsworth	11	11	22	—	—	—	2	4	6	—	—	—	13	15	28
Holbeck (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C. B.)	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Huddersfield (part, <i>see</i> Huddersfield C. B.)	56	74	130	—	—	—	15	9	42	—	1	1	71	84	155
Hunslet (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C. B.)	3	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	11
Keighley	70	75	145	—	2	2	7	27	34	1	1	2	78	105	183
Knarborough	33	42	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	34	44	78
Leeds (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C. B.)	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	4	5
North Bierley (part, <i>see</i> Bradford C. B.)	67	78	145	—	—	—	17	17	34	5	4	9	89	99	188
Pateley Bridge	6	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	3	10
Penistone	23	13	36	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	3	27	14	41
Pontefract	53	59	112	1	—	1	3	10	13	—	3	3	57	72	129
Ripon (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.)	18	21	39	—	—	—	1	4	5	1	4	5	20	29	49
Rotherham (part, <i>see</i> Rotherham C. B.)	45	33	78	—	—	—	8	5	13	6	6	12	59	44	103
Saddleworth	11	14	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	14	25
Sedbergh	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Selby (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.)	15	15	30	—	1	1	1	4	5	—	—	—	16	20	36
Settle	12	5	17	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	3	15	6	21
Sheffield (part, <i>see</i> Sheffield C. B.)	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	4	6	8	14
Skipton	59	39	98	—	—	—	1	5	6	—	1	1	60	45	105
Tadcaster	14	17	31	—	—	—	2	4	6	2	1	3	18	22	40
Thorne (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.])	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
Todmorden	37	35	72	—	—	—	7	7	14	—	—	—	44	42	86
Vakefield	105	81	186	—	—	—	18	14	32	10	19	29	133	114	247
Vetherby	19	14	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	14	33

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued</i> .															
YORK, WEST RIDING— <i>continued</i> .															
Wharfedale - - - - -	44	51	95	1	-	1	7	4	11	-	3	3	52	58	110
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Derby Co.) - -	8	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	9	6	15
Wortley - - - - -	31	23	54	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	7	8	35	31	66
York (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R. and N. R., and York C.B.)	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TOTAL - - -	1,162	1,110	2,272	7	6	13	113	151	264	59	85	144	1,341	1,352	2,693
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES.															
BARROW-IN-FURNESS:															
Barrow-in-Furness - - - - -	63	52	115	1	-	1	4	7	11	1	3	4	69	62	131
BATH:															
Bath (part, <i>see</i> Somerset) - - - - -	90	121	211	-	-	-	30	42	72	2	-	2	122	163	285
BIRKENHEAD:															
Birkenhead (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) - - -	141	188	329	1	-	1	24	37	61	17	17	34	183	242	425
BIRMINGHAM:															
Aston (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	235	221	456	-	1	1	20	55	75	-	-	-	255	277	532
Birmingham - - - - -	508	462	970	-	-	-	60	41	101	-	3	3	568	506	1,074
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Worcester Co.).	89	90	179	-	-	-	6	6	12	5	7	12	100	103	203
TOTAL - - -	832	773	1,605	-	1	1	86	102	188	5	10	15	923	886	1,809
BLACKBURN:															
Blackburn (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	147	146	293	1	2	3	55	47	102	-	-	-	203	195	398
BLACKPOOL:															
Fylde (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - - -	37	50	87	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	37	52	89
BOLTON:															
Bolton (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - - -	284	265	549	4	5	9	4	2	6	3	10	13	295	282	577
BOOTLE-CUM-LINACRE:															
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co., and Liverpool C.B.).	77	100	177	2	-	2	12	7	19	-	-	-	91	107	198
BOURNEMOUTH:															
Christchurch (part, <i>see</i> Southampton Co.) - -	48	65	113	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	7	51	70	121
BRADFORD:															
Bradford - - - - -	242	250	492	1	3	4	72	37	109	3	3	6	318	293	611
North Bierley (part, <i>see</i> York, W.R.) - - -	60	46	106	-	-	-	10	11	21	2	3	5	72	60	132
TOTAL - - -	302	296	598	1	3	4	82	48	130	5	6	11	390	353	743

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES— <i>continued</i> .															
BRIGHTON :															
Brighton - - - - -	223	302	525	-	-	-	36	35	71	30	42	72	289	379	668
Brighton (part, <i>see</i> E. and W. Sussex) - -	17	30	47	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	18	31	49
TOTAL - - -	240	332	572	-	-	-	37	35	72	30	43	73	307	410	717
BRISTOL :															
Bristol - - - - -	412	450	862	16	7	23	199	302	501	35	72	107	662	831	1,493
BURNLEY :															
Burnley (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	116	128	244	-	-	-	39	41	80	1	3	4	156	172	328
BURTON-ON-TRENT :															
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Stafford Co.).	44	48	92	5	3	8	24	16	40	3	4	7	76	71	147
BURY :															
Bury (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - -	61	65	126	-	-	-	17	16	33	1	1	2	79	82	161
CANTERBURY :															
Canterbury (part, <i>see</i> Kent) - - - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	10	7	17
Canterbury (part, <i>see</i> Kent) - - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Canterbury - - - - -	35	29	64	-	-	-	5	9	14	-	-	-	40	38	78
TOTAL - - -	45	39	84	-	-	-	6	9	15	1	-	1	52	48	100
CARDIFF :															
Cardiff (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - -	246	291	537	6	3	9	3	10	13	28	38	66	283	342	625
CHESTER :															
Chester (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) - - - -	17	47	64	2	1	3	29	36	65	3	1	4	51	85	136
COVENTRY :															
Coventry (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - -	69	76	145	-	-	-	11	29	40	-	-	-	80	105	185

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES— <i>continued.</i>															
CROYDON :															
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Kent and Surrey) - -	132	234	366	-	-	-	9	15	24	-	-	-	141	249	390
DERBY :															
Derby (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	141	165	306	-	-	-	10	12	22	2	8	10	153	185	338
DEVONPORT :															
Devonport - - - - -	63	80	143	-	-	-	15	13	28	-	-	-	78	93	171
DUDLEY :															
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	56	53	109	1	1	2	25	38	63	13	21	34	95	113	208
EXETER :															
Exeter - - - - -	66	88	154	2	1	3	11	11	22	17	16	33	96	116	212
St. Thomas (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - -	10	23	33	2	-	2	3	4	7	3	2	5	18	29	47
TOTAL - - -	76	111	187	4	1	5	14	15	29	20	18	38	114	145	259
GATESHEAD :															
Gateshead (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - -	100	104	204	2	-	2	15	23	38	5	3	8	122	130	252
GLOUCESTER :															
Gloucester (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - -	45	62	107	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	3	5	49	67	116
GREAT YARMOUTH :															
Flegg, E. and W. (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk Co.) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Yarmouth - - - - -	41	39	80	-	-	-	41	40	81	3	13	16	85	92	177
TOTAL - - -	41	39	80	-	-	-	41	40	81	3	13	16	85	92	177
GRIMSBY :															
Grimsby (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) - -	74	60	134	-	-	-	7	8	15	11	16	27	92	84	176
HALIFAX :															
Halifax (part, <i>see</i> York, W.R.) - - -	133	109	242	-	-	-	3	2	5	6	8	14	142	119	261
HANLEY :															
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - -	77	76	153	-	-	-	15	12	27	14	13	27	106	101	207

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES— <i>continued</i> .															
HASTINGS :															
Battle (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hastings (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - -	51	96	147	1	-	1	1	4	5	-	-	-	53	100	153
TOTAL - - -	51	97	148	1	-	1	1	4	5	-	-	-	53	101	154
HUDDERSFIELD :															
Huddersfield (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	81	118	199	-	-	-	19	17	36	1	-	1	101	135	236
IPSWICH :															
Ipswich - - - - -	82	103	185	3	-	3	16	14	30	5	10	15	106	127	233
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL :															
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - - -	107	95	202	-	-	-	12	12	24	5	5	10	124	112	236
Sculcoates (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.) - - -	137	175	312	2	3	5	5	6	11	6	11	17	150	195	345
TOTAL - - -	244	270	514	2	3	5	17	18	35	11	16	27	274	307	581
LEEDS :															
Bramley (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	61	65	126	-	-	-	6	6	12	2	1	3	69	72	141
Holbeck (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	23	24	47	1	2	3	4	1	5	1	1	2	29	28	57
Hunslet (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	49	51	100	3	1	4	9	1	10	-	3	3	61	56	117
Leeds (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	317	339	656	3	9	12	67	67	134	3	7	10	390	422	812
TOTAL - - -	450	479	929	7	12	19	86	75	161	6	12	18	549	578	1,127
LEICESTER :															
Leicester - - - - -	305	307	612	-	-	-	25	29	54	11	14	25	341	350	691
LINCOLN :															
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln Co. [Kesteven D.] and [Lindsey D.]).	63	60	123	-	-	-	10	13	23	11	10	21	84	83	167
LIVERPOOL :															
Liverpool - - - - -	311	390	701	10	5	15	28	50	78	3	1	4	352	446	798
Toxteth Park - - - - -	164	198	362	3	2	5	76	51	127	3	11	14	246	262	508
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co. and Bootle C. B.)	553	871	1,424	1	1	2	56	49	105	-	-	-	610	921	1,531
TOTAL - - -	1,028	1,459	2,487	14	8	22	160	150	310	6	12	18	1,208	1,629	2,837

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH—<i>continued</i>.															
MANCHESTER:															
Chorlton (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	351	476	827	9	2	11	88	111	199	-	5	5	448	594	1,042
Manchester - - - - -	206	172	378	-	-	-	117	106	223	-	-	-	323	278	601
Prestwich (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	117	120	237	1	1	2	46	42	88	-	-	-	164	163	327
TOTAL - - -	674	768	1,442	10	3	13	251	259	510	-	5	5	935	1,035	1,970
MIDDLESBROUGH:															
Middlesbrough (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - -	119	115	234	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	-	-	122	122	244
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:															
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	400	339	739	5	-	5	3	2	5	9	15	24	417	356	773
Tynemouth (part, <i>see</i> Northumberland and Tyne-mouth, C.B.)	17	9	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	9	26
TOTAL - - -	417	348	765	5	-	5	3	2	5	9	15	24	434	365	799
NEWPORT (MON.):															
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - -	105	111	216	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	8	16	113	120	233
NORTHAMPTON:															
Hardingstone (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - -	10	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	14
Northampton (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - -	126	108	234	-	-	-	10	11	21	8	17	25	144	136	280
TOTAL - - -	136	112	248	-	-	-	10	11	21	8	17	25	154	140	294
NORWICH:															
Norwich - - - - -	154	186	340	3	1	4	31	39	70	38	80	118	226	306	532
NOTTINGHAM:															
Nottingham - - - - -	323	396	719	1	-	1	123	122	245	30	68	98	477	586	1,063
OLDHAM:															
Oldham (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	113	126	239	5	4	9	73	89	162	2	1	3	193	220	413
OXFORD:															
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford Co.) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headington (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - -	22	47	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	23	47	70
Oxford - - - - -	34	56	90	-	-	-	9	11	20	-	-	-	43	67	110
TOTAL - - -	56	103	159	-	-	-	9	11	20	1	-	1	66	114	180

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES— <i>continued.</i>															
PLYMOUTH :															
Plymouth - - - - -	129	160	289	7	2	9	39	64	103	58	79	137	233	305	538
PORTSMOUTH :															
Portsmouth - - - - -	234	251	485	21	9	30	73	84	157	37	126	163	365	470	835
PRESTON :															
Preston (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - -	126	174	300	-	-	-	66	53	119	-	1	1	192	228	420
READING :															
Reading - - - - -	66	75	141	-	-	-	21	23	44	1	2	3	88	100	188
ROCHDALE :															
Rochdale (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	80	96	176	1	1	2	31	35	66	2	-	2	114	132	246
ROTHERHAM :															
Rotherham (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	81	54	135	-	-	-	19	17	36	-	6	6	100	77	177
ST. HELENS :															
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - -	99	82	181	1	1	2	35	26	61	9	10	19	144	119	263
SALFORD :															
Salford (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - -	303	264	567	7	4	11	131	135	266	1	2	3	442	405	847
SHEFFIELD :															
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - -	115	169	284	4	2	6	64	63	127	3	3	6	186	237	423
Sheffield (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	253	237	490	-	2	2	89	88	177	27	37	64	369	364	733
TOTAL - - -	368	406	774	4	4	8	153	151	304	30	40	70	555	601	1,156
SOUTHAMPTON :															
Southampton - - - - -	85	79	164	1	1	2	58	52	110	38	34	72	182	166	348
South Stoneham (part, <i>see</i> Southampton Co.) -	40	53	93	-	-	-	3	1	4	5	12	17	48	66	114
TOTAL - - -	125	132	257	1	1	2	61	53	114	43	46	89	230	232	462

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES— <i>continued</i> .															
SOUTHPORT :															
Ormskirk (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	26	49	75	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	30	56	86
SOUTH SHIELDS :															
South Shields (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	80	66	146	-	-	-	20	26	46	7	4	11	107	96	203
STOCKPORT :															
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Lancaster Co.)	133	146	279	1	1	2	47	78	125	9	18	27	190	243	433
SUNDERLAND :															
Sunderland (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	188	153	341	-	1	1	36	38	74	2	2	4	226	194	420
SWANSEA :															
Swansea (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - -	136	143	279	-	-	-	17	20	37	16	27	43	169	190	359
TYNEMOUTH :															
Tynemouth (part, <i>see</i> Northumberland and New- castle-upon-Tyne, C.B.)	80	64	144	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	1	1	82	68	150
WALSALL :															
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - -	121	81	202	-	-	-	1	9	10	35	34	69	157	124	281
WARRINGTON :															
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	55	61	116	1	-	1	27	26	53	2	3	5	85	90	175
WEST BROMWICH :															
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Worcester Co.).	76	87	163	-	-	-	31	28	59	6	17	23	113	132	245
WEST HAM :															
West Ham (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	397	508	905	-	-	-	19	19	38	10	10	20	426	537	963
WEST HARTLEPOOL :															
Hartlepool (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	33	34	67	-	-	-	6	10	16	-	-	-	39	44	83
WIGAN :															
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - -	89	81	170	-	-	-	33	20	53	1	5	6	123	106	229
WOLVERHAMPTON :															
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - -	163	127	290	-	-	-	31	49	80	-	-	-	194	176	370
WORCESTER :															
Worcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	80	85	165	-	-	-	4	8	12	2	2	4	86	95	181
YORK :															
York (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R., N. R., and W. R.) -	36	45	81	24	30	54	45	48	93	-	-	-	105	123	228

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890 :															
BARNSTAPLE :															
Barnstaple (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	12	29	41	-	-	-	2	7	9	-	-	-	14	36	50
BEDFORD :															
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	28	51	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	51	79
BURY ST. EDMUNDS :															
Bury St. Edmunds - - - - -	15	23	38	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	5	17	27	44
CAMBRIDGE :															
Cambridge - - - - -	53	78	131	4	-	4	-	1	1	3	4	7	60	83	143
COLCHESTER :															
Colchester - - - - -	38	57	95	4	-	4	6	4	10	3	7	10	51	68	119
DONCASTER :															
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> Notts and York, W. R.) - -	24	23	47	2	-	2	16	15	31	2	1	3	44	39	83
GRANTHAM :															
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Lincoln Co. [Kesteven D.]).	22	30	52	-	-	-	7	5	12	3	2	5	32	37	69
GRAVESEND :															
Gravesend and Milton - - - - -	31	40	71	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	35	47	82
GUILDFORD :															
Guildford (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) - - - - -	31	32	63	3	-	3	5	5	10	-	-	-	39	37	76
HEREFORD :															
Hereford (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	43	54	97	-	-	-	3	3	6	5	8	13	51	65	116

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890— <i>continued.</i>															
KING'S LYNN :															
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - -	16	17	33	-	-	-	5	3	8	4	7	11	25	27	52
LONDON, CITY OF :															
London, City of - - - - -	85	132	217	-	-	-	104	80	184	-	-	-	189	212	401
NEWBURY :															
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	25	27	52	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	26	28	54
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME :															
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) -	21	25	46	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	22	26	48
NEW WINDSOR :															
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Surrey) - - -	14	19	33	-	-	-	3	9	12	-	-	-	17	28	45
SHREWSBURY :															
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co. and Salop) -	41	44	85	-	-	-	9	10	19	-	-	-	50	54	104
TIVERTON :															
Tiverton (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	19	18	37	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	9	21	27	48
WARWICK :															
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	15	30	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	30	45
WENLOCK :															
Madeley (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	25	23	48	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	25	28	53

TABLE II.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND, chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1906.

COUNTY or BOROUGH.	UNION or PARISH.	Leavesden Asylum.			Caterham Asylum.			Darenth Asylum.			Tooting Bec Asylum.			Tooting Bec Receiving Home for Children.			Belmont Asylum.			TOTAL.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
London County -	Bermondsey - - -	10	19	29	59	82	141	45	29	74	17	22	39	-	-	-	7	-	7	138	152	290
	Bethnal Green - - -	33	52	85	11	12	23	33	30	63	10	8	18	-	1	1	5	-	5	92	103	195
	Camberwell - - -	27	33	60	67	88	155	62	81	143	16	31	47	-	1	1	16	-	16	188	234	422
	Chelsea - - -	6	3	9	16	24	40	19	24	43	1	5	6	-	2	2	3	-	3	45	58	103
	Fulham - - -	8	6	14	14	14	28	22	9	31	1	15	16	-	-	-	7	-	7	52	44	96
	George's, St. - - -	13	10	23	20	26	46	26	25	51	11	17	28	1	-	1	10	-	10	81	78	159
	George's, St., in the East - -	26	25	51	3	6	9	18	28	46	5	5	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	62	64	126
	Giles, St., and St. George - -	9	6	15	21	25	46	5	3	8	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	38	36	74
	Greenwich - - -	9	12	21	52	43	95	44	54	98	6	8	14	1	2	3	12	-	12	124	119	243
	Hackney - - -	35	58	93	11	16	27	47	37	84	5	12	17	1	-	1	13	-	13	112	123	235
	Hammersmith - - -	9	10	19	13	21	34	13	17	30	2	7	9	1	-	1	3	-	3	41	55	96
	Hampstead - - -	9	15	24	1	-	1	9	9	18	3	4	7	-	-	-	2	-	2	24	28	52
	Holborn - - -	23	32	55	85	116	201	37	34	71	7	3	10	-	2	2	15	-	15	167	187	354
	Islington - - -	26	51	77	19	15	34	41	39	80	6	5	11	-	1	1	16	-	16	108	111	219
	Kensington - - -	22	24	46	12	21	33	36	15	51	2	9	11	-	-	-	8	-	8	80	69	149
	Lambeth - - -	19	28	47	111	163	274	67	70	137	32	30	62	3	2	5	11	-	11	243	293	536
	Lewisham - - -	3	4	7	14	20	34	15	18	33	3	2	5	-	-	-	4	-	4	39	44	83
	Marylebone, St. - - -	57	52	109	8	8	16	19	31	50	2	7	9	1	-	1	10	-	10	97	98	195
	Mile End Old Town - - -	30	37	67	14	9	23	32	17	49	9	17	26	-	-	-	5	-	5	90	80	170
	Paddington - - -	17	20	37	3	4	7	23	13	36	2	2	4	1	-	1	7	-	7	53	39	92
	Pancras, St. - - -	136	175	311	66	75	141	83	67	150	48	71	119	-	2	2	22	-	22	355	390	745
	Poplar - - -	48	58	106	12	42	54	36	41	77	21	24	45	-	-	-	7	-	7	124	165	289
	Shoreditch - - -	40	55	95	14	9	23	41	34	75	5	19	24	3	-	3	6	-	6	109	117	226
	Southwark - - -	18	24	42	75	68	143	62	51	113	27	11	38	2	1	3	5	-	5	189	155	344
	Stepney - - -	17	25	42	4	7	11	12	12	24	4	7	11	-	-	-	3	-	3	40	51	91
	Strand - - -	5	4	9	14	13	27	7	7	14	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	29	25	54
	Wandsworth and Clapham - -	14	20	34	55	58	113	59	55	114	21	28	49	3	-	3	16	-	16	168	161	329
	Westminster - - -	8	7	15	25	20	45	8	8	16	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	44	36	80
	Whitechapel - - -	53	56	109	7	7	14	32	24	56	38	20	58	-	-	-	7	-	7	137	107	244
	Woolwich - - -	1	4	5	21	24	45	31	26	57	-	8	8	-	-	-	6	-	6	59	62	121
	TOTAL - - -	731	925	1,656	847	1,036	1,883	984	908	1,892	305	401	706	17	14	31	244	-	244	3,128	3,284	6,412
City of London -	City of London - - -	78	42	120	3	9	12	7	12	19	10	13	23	-	-	-	4	-	4	102	76	178
Norfolk - -	Norwich - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
GRAND TOTAL - - -		809	967	1,776	851	1,045	1,896	991	920	1,911	315	414	729	17	14	31	248	-	248	3,231	3,360	6,591

TABLE III.

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE

NOTES.—(1.) The Number of Suicides during the Year 1905 will be found in Appendix B., Table IV. (2.) Statistics of the Criminal Patients will

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1905.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1905.																			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1905.																	
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.									Of the Total Number.										Total Number.			Of the Total Number.									Of the Number Discharged Recovered.					
																	Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.				Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.							
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																																												
Beds, Herts and Hunts -	6	4	10	445	572	1,017	1,027	86	120	206	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	21	27	9	6	15	-	-	-	28	50	78	1	1	2	17	43	60	-	-	-	1						
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	2	6	8	347	391	738	746	58	70	128	3	2	5	-	-	-	9	13	22	3	6	9	-	-	-	39	50	89	1	1	2	18	23	41	1	1	2	2						
Brecon and Radnor - - -	2	5	7	166	148	314	321	57	31	88	-	3	3	1	1	2	9	6	15	1	3	4	-	-	-	23	12	35	-		2	14	7	21	-	1	1	3						
Bucks - - - - -	10	10	20	296	344	640	660	64	62	126	2	5	7	-	-	-	7	14	21	6	2	8	-	-	-	29	41	70	1	4	5	24	34	58	-	2	2	4						
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.	-	-	-	243	372	615	615	54	58	112	1	-	1	1	-	1	8	17	25	2	5	7	-	-	-	21	28	49	-	-	-	18	22	40	-	-	-	5						
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pem- broke C.	24	27	51	322	301	623	674	52	53	105	5	11	16	-	-	-	9	8	17	6	4	10	-	1	1	22	46	62	5	6	11	14	30	44	2	6	8	6						
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :																																												
Chester - - - - -	-	-	-	498	543	1,041	1,041	123	112	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	26	48	9	4	13	-	-	-	59	109	168	-	-	-	28	47	75	-	-	-	7						
Parkside - - - - -	18	20	38	384	422	806	844	151	182	333	6	5	11	3	1	4	11	22	33	22	50	72	1	-	1	56	58	114	4	3	7	28	48	76	3	3	6	8						
Cornwall - - - - -	24	22	46	377	426	803	849	68	69	137	5	7	12	-	-	-	10	13	23	4	1	5	-	-	-	39	39	78	5	4	9	17	28	45	1	2	3	9						
Cumberland and Westmorland -	35	36	71	339	320	659	730	73	83	156	7	5	12	1	-	1	18	19	37	3	2	5	-	-	-	38	38	76	6	5	11	32	36	68	4	4	8	10						
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	33	20	53	411	368	779	832	119	103	222	10	7	17	1	1	2	24	12	36	5	2	7	1	-	1	68	51	119	8	3	11	55	36	91	6	1	7	11						
Derby C. - - - - -	-	-	-	375	375	750	750	101	108	209	2	1	3	-	-	-	13	21	34	4	6	10	-	-	-	53	54	107	-	1	1	33	41	74	-	-	-	12						
Devon - - - - -	2	1	3	535	725	1,260	1,263	125	121	246	2	-	2	-	-	-	31	19	50	18	5	23	-	-	-	38	61	99	-	1	1	21	45	66	-	1	1	13						
Dorset - - - - -	55	85	140	342	328	670	810	80	91	171	14	30	44	-	-	-	15	16	31	30	10	40	3	5	8	45	43	88	5	14	19	22	37	59	3	12	15	14						
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., South Shields C.B. and W. Hartlepool C.B.	5	4	9	819	728	1,547	1,556	201	178	379	1	-	1	-	1	1	34	47	81	11	9	20	-	-	-	80	89	169	1	-	1	74	82	156	-	-	-	15						
Essex and Colchester B. - -	16	40	56	650	1,057	1,707	1,763	323	380	703	3	1	4	1	5	6	70	99	169	18	15	33	1	-	1	151	215	366	3	1	4	101	117	218	-	-	-	16						
Glamorgan - - - - -	31	27	58	875	703	1,578	1,636	193	153	346	7	5	12	-	-	-	28	20	48	9	9	18	1	1	2	77	44	121	9	5	14	53	29	82	5	2	7	17						
Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B.	8	4	12	494	559	1,053	1,065	124	140	264	3	4	7	-	-	-	21	27	48	10	4	14	-	1	1	74	59	133	2	5	7	35	45	80	1	1	2	18						
Hants - - - - -	2	-	2	544	550	1,094	1,096	115	112	227	1	-	1	-	-	-	14	20	34	9	7	16	-	-	-	44	50	94	-	2	2	34	42	76	-	-	-	19						
Hereford C., and Hereford B. -	2	5	7	228	292	520	527	47	44	91	1	1	2	-	1	1	12	12	24	3	4	7	-	-	-	19	20	39	1	2	3	12	12	24	1	-	1	20						
Herts - - - - -	4	1	5	276	319	595	600	99	134	233	-	1	1	1	-	1	9	20	29	50	54	104	-	-	-	81	117	198	-	1	1	21	22	43	-	1	1	21						
Kent and Gravesend B. :																																												
Barming Heath - - -	8	3	11	656	795	1,451	1,462	211	189	400	9	-	9	-	-	-	35	30	65	8	9	17	-	-	-	86	85	171	2	1	3	66	71	137	-	-	-	22						
Chartam - - - - -	13	24	37	457	551	1,008	1,045	108	119	227	4	6	10	-	-	-	16	24	40	4	9	13	-	1	1	37	60	97	4	4	8	28	51	79	1	1	2	23						

TABLE III.

on the 1st January 1906, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.
be found in Appendix B., Table V. (3.) Statistics of Voluntary Boarders will be found in Appendix B., Table VI.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1905.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1906.							RECOVERY RATES.									MORTALITY RATES.									County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Sche- dule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.				Total Number of Lunatics.			Average Number Resident during 1905.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1905, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1905.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1905.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1905.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the year 1905.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
1	39	55	94	3	-	3	35	53	88	3	5	8	467	586	1,053	1,061	464	579	1,043	22·1	37·7	31·4	3·2	6·2	4·9	8·4	9·5	9·0	7·3	7·9	7·6	Beds, &c.		
2	33	34	67	-	-	-	28	33	61	4	7	11	331	376	707	718	344	396	740	32·7	35·9	34·5	4·4	4·9	4·7	9·6	8·6	9·1	8·1	7·3	7·7	Berks, &c.		
3	24	11	35	-	1	1	12	2	14	2	5	7	176	156	332	339	171	156	327	25·5	25·9	25·6	6·3	3·8	5·2	14·0	7·1	10·7	10·7	6·0	8·6	Brecon, &c.		
4	39	29	68	1	1	2	32	29	61	13	10	23	289	336	625	648	307	350	657	41·4	56·7	49·1	6·5	8·2	7·4	12·7	8·3	10·3	10·5	7·0	8·7	Bucks.		
5	40	28	68	-	-	-	27	17	44	1	-	1	235	374	609	610	236	371	607	35·3	41·5	38·5	6·1	5·1	5·5	16·9	7·5	11·2	13·5	6·5	9·4	Cambridge, &c.		
6	31	26	57	4	5	9	24	22	46	17	27	44	328	288	616	660	341	323	664	30·4	61·2	46·3	3·5	7·9	5·6	9·1	8·0	8·6	7·8	6·8	7·3	Carmarthen, &c.		
7	59	45	104	-	-	-	46	36	82	-	-	-	503	501	1,004	1,004	501	528	1,029	24·6	43·5	33·8	4·5	7·2	5·9	11·8	8·5	10·1	9·5	6·9	8·2	Chester, C., &c. :		
8	42	33	75	1	2	3	39	30	69	18	23	41	437	510	947	988	418	464	882	22·2	36·6	29·6	5·1	7·7	6·5	10·0	7·1	8·5	7·6	5·3	6·4	Chester.		
9	34	31	65	2	1	3	8	11	19	21	23	44	375	424	799	843	394	445	839	26·6	41·2	34·1	3·6	5·4	4·6	8·6	7·0	7·7	7·2	6·0	6·6	Parkside.		
10	22	45	67	3	3	6	22	45	67	32	34	66	355	322	677	743	382	357	739	46·4	44·4	45·3	7·2	8·2	7·7	5·8	12·6	9·1	4·9	10·3	7·6	Cornwall.		
11	44	42	86	3	2	5	35	37	72	32	21	53	419	377	796	849	453	394	847	48·7	36·0	42·7	9·8	7·3	8·6	9·7	10·7	10·2	7·8	8·6	8·2	Cumberland, &c.		
12	72	45	117	-	-	-	52	40	92	2	-	2	349	384	733	735	369	377	746	34·0	40·2	37·2	6·9	8·5	7·7	19·5	11·9	15·7	15·1	9·3	12·2	Denbigh, &c.		
13	55	58	113	-	-	-	36	36	72	3	-	3	566	728	1,294	1,297	560	727	1,287	19·6	38·8	29·6	3·2	5·3	4·4	9·8	8·0	8·8	8·3	6·8	7·5	Derby C.		
14	41	35	76	7	5	12	41	34	75	57	97	154	334	329	663	817	393	425	818	44·0	45·7	45·0	4·6	7·3	6·0	10·4	8·2	9·3	8·6	6·9	7·7	Devon, &c.		
15	117	42	159	-	-	-	84	38	122	5	4	9	823	775	1,598	1,607	818	758	1,576	38·9	48·8	43·6	7·2	9·0	8·1	14·3	5·5	10·1	11·4	4·6	8·2	Dorset.		
16	112	96	208	2	2	4	76	76	152	14	39	53	712	1,127	1,839	1,892	693	1,143	1,836	33·2	32·5	32·8	10·2	7·9	8·9	16·2	8·4	11·3	11·3	6·5	8·5	Durham C., &c.		
17	92	74	166	5	4	9	56	49	105	27	23	50	903	742	1,645	1,695	919	745	1,664	28·8	20·1	25·0	4·8	3·3	4·1	10·0	9·9	10·0	8·4	8·4	8·4	Essex, &c.		
18	58	66	124	2	1	3	54	60	114	6	4	10	488	574	1,062	1,072	498	576	1,074	30·7	33·1	32·0	5·6	6·4	6·0	11·6	11·5	11·5	9·3	9·4	9·3	Glamorgan, &c.		
19	63	60	123	-	-	-	43	37	80	-	-	-	554	552	1,106	1,106	549	547	1,096	32·1	40·0	36·0	5·2	6·3	5·7	11·5	11·0	11·2	9·5	9·1	9·3	Gloucester C., &c.		
20	20	14	34	1	-	1	16	9	25	2	6	8	236	301	537	545	235	301	536	27·3	30·8	28·9	4·3	3·5	3·9	8·5	4·7	6·3	7·2	4·1	5·5	Hants.		
21	24	15	39	-	-	-	22	13	35	3	1	4	271	321	592	596	263	318	581	43·8	27·5	33·6	5·6	4·8	5·2	9·1	4·7	6·7	6·3	3·3	4·7	Hereford C., &c.		
22	107	95	202	1	-	1	69	53	122	5	1	6	677	806	1,483	1,489	661	805	1,466	32·5	39·4	35·8	7·5	7·2	7·4	16·2	11·8	13·8	12·2	9·6	10·8	Herts.		
23	54	60	114	2	3	5	38	50	88	11	24	35	476	550	1,026	1,061	476	576	1,052	26·9	46·4	36·9	4·8	7·3	6·2	11·3	10·4	10·8	9·3	8·6	9·0	Kent, &c. :		
																																	Barming Heath.	
																																	Chartham.	

(continued).

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C.=County. C.B.=County-Borough. B.=Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1905.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1905.																		DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1905.											
	P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R. Total Number of Lunatics.			Of the Total Number.																Of the Total Number.														
							Total Number. ¹			Private (including Criminal Patients.)			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).			Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.			
													On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Other Re-admissions.																		Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).
													M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. : Lancaster - Rainhill - Prestwich - Whittingham - Winwick - Leicester C. and Rutland - Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B. Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division) - London C. : Banstead - Bexley - Cane Hill - Claybury - Colney Hatch - Hanwell - Manor - Horton - Epileptic Colony - Middlesex : Wandsworth - Napsbury - Monmouth C. - Norfolk - Northampton C. - Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B. Nottingham C. - Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. - Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B. and Wenlock B. Somerset and Bath C.B. : Wells - Cotford - Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. : Stafford - Burntwood - Cheddleton - Suffolk, E. and W. - Surrey and Guildford B. - Sussex, E. - W. - Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	16 3 17 5 2 14 2 2 22 14 17 82 13 17 - 16 4 2 30 1 18 2 1 2 1 1 6 17 - 4 17 - 1 5 7 4 1 1 13 1 4 1 2 1																																				

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1905.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1906.							RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						County District, and County-Borough Asylums. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.						
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics	Average Number Resident during 1905.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1905 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1905.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1905.				Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1905.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1905.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	106	66	172	3	1	4	78	54	132	23	51	74	938	1,042	1,980	2,054	936	1,108	2,044	29.2	71.5	43.1	6.7	7.7	7.2	11.3	6.0	8.4	8.6	5.2	6.8	Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B.: Lancaster. Rainhill. Prestwich. Whittingham. Winwick.		
2	87	56	143	—	—	—	70	43	113	5	1	6	964	1,001	1,965	1,971	945	980	1,925	28.5	38.2	33.3	5.0	6.5	5.7	9.2	5.7	7.4	7.6	4.8	6.2			
3	102	134	236	1	1	2	77	108	185	13	16	29	1,201	1,452	(a)2,653	2,682	1,202	1,467	2,669	38.9	45.8	42.9	6.3	8.4	7.5	8.5	9.1	8.8	7.1	7.4	7.3			
4	91	69	160	—	—	—	62	48	110	7	2	9	1,057	1,023	2,080	2,089	1,060	1,026	2,086	30.8	41.1	35.7	4.5	5.6	5.1	8.6	6.7	7.7	7.3	5.8	6.6			
5	91	186	277	—	—	—	75	148	223	2	—	2	869	1,161	2,030	2,032	849	1,122	1,971	15.3	10.4	11.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	10.7	16.6	14.1	9.3	13.5	11.8			
6	31	29	60	—	1	1	29	21	50	13	13	26	228	222	450	476	252	236	488	35.5	38.6	37.0	6.9	7.5	7.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	9.7	9.8	9.8			
7	77	69	146	—	—	—	37	38	75	—	—	—	378	409	787	787	377	402	779	33.9	46.9	40.0	8.5	9.9	9.2	20.4	17.2	18.7	15.3	12.9	14.1			
8	9	18	27	—	—	—	7	17	24	3	6	9	202	147	349	358	212	156	368	34.8	33.3	34.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.2	11.5	7.3	3.8	10.1	6.5	Leicester C. and Rutland. Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divi- sions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B. Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division). London C.: Banstead. Bexley. Cane Hill. Claybury. Colney Hatch. Hanwell. Manor. Horton. Epileptic Colony.		
9	119	167	286	3	3	6	80	108	188	21	16	37	1,040	1,365	2,405	2,442	1,073	1,384	2,457	44.8	39.7	41.9	8.0	7.3	7.6	11.1	12.1	11.6	8.9	9.6	9.3			
10	112	89	201	—	3	3	107	87	194	20	15	35	998	1,054	2,052	2,087	1,024	1,079	2,103	27.7	37.0	32.5	4.8	6.6	5.7	10.9	8.2	9.6	8.8	6.7	7.8			
11	80	52	132	—	1	1	72	46	118	16	18	34	894	1,185	2,079	2,113	917	1,213	2,130	30.6	35.0	32.8	5.0	4.4	4.7	8.7	4.3	6.2	7.3	3.7	5.3			
12	115	95	210	12	1	13	101	84	185	87	27	114	921	1,400	2,321	2,435	1,004	1,438	2,442	40.3	44.6	42.5	7.9	7.0	7.4	11.5	6.6	8.6	8.9	5.5	7.0			
13	108	98	206	1	3	4	86	82	168	19	19	38	898	1,256	2,154	2,192	914	1,277	2,191	36.2	43.5	40.2	7.8	8.5	8.2	11.8	7.7	9.4	9.0	6.1	7.3			
14	120	125	245	2	3	5	101	109	210	22	33	55	989	1,515	2,504	2,559	1,007	1,561	2,568	36.4	38.5	37.5	6.8	5.0	5.7	11.9	8.0	9.5	9.5	6.9	8.0			
15	—	36	36	—	10	10	—	30	30	—	124	124	61	585	646	770	60	717	777	—	51.1	52.8	—	5.5	5.3	—	5.0	4.6	—	4.4	4.0			
16	101	53	154	—	2	2	99	51	150	17	12	29	889	1,097	1,986	2,015	907	1,122	2,029	24.3	37.1	30.6	3.8	4.9	4.4	11.1	4.7	7.6	9.2	4.1	6.5			
17	10	1	11	—	—	—	10	1	11	2	—	2	263	62	325	327	265	59	324	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	.9	1.4	1.0	3.8	1.7	3.4	3.1	1.4	2.8		
18	72	59	131	1	—	1	41	46	87	3	—	3	527	652	1,179	1,182	591	751	1,342	39.0	48.0	43.4	7.8	7.4	7.6	12.2	7.9	9.8	7.7	5.2	6.3	Middlesex :— Wandsworth. Napsbury. Monmouth C. Norfolk. Northampton C. Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B. Nottingham C. Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. Salop and Montgomery C., Shrews- bury B. and Wenlock B. Somerset and Bath C.B.: Wells. Cotford. Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B. and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.: Stafford. Burntwood. Cheddleton. Suffolk, E. and W. Surrey and Guildford B. Sussex, E. " W. Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.		
19	16	8	24	—	—	—	16	8	24	3	4	7	373	510	883	890	131	170	301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
20	64	53	117	2	2	4	47	40	87	30	31	61	469	455	924	985	491	470	961	31.3	34.8	32.7	6.5	5.4	5.9	13.0	11.3	12.2	10.3	9.2	9.8			
21	56	45	101	—	—	—	34	34	68	4	7	11	403	518	921	932	445	532	977	34.0	47.2	40.6	6.5	7.5	7.0	12.6	8.5	10.3	10.1	6.7	8.2			
22	47	41	88	1	1	2	26	22	48	16	25	41	429	450	879	920	444	482	926	22.0	44.8	33.1	3.8	6.9	5.4	10.6	8.5	9.5	8.9	7.2	8.0			
23	86	38	124	1	1	2	63	27	90	2	—	2	382	293	675	677	403	303	706	44.0	54.5	48.5	9.3	11.8	10.4	21.3	12.5	17.6	15.7	9.4	13.0			
24	35	30	65	—	—	—	35	30	65	—	1	1	226	217	443	444	216	219	435	41.3	49.2	45.2	8.9	10.6	9.8	16.2	13.7	14.9	12.0	10.6	11.3			
25	34	40	74	—	—	—	24	32	56	2	1	3	246	355	601	604	242	357	599	25.5	48.6	38.4	4.7	7.7	6.5	14.1	11.2	12.4	11.3	9.1	10.0			
26	51	45	96	1	3	4	28	29	57	7	11	18	382	427	(a)809	827	355	430	785	33.9	38.5	36.1	7.7	7.5	7.6	14.4	10.5	12.2	10.0	8.4	9.2			
27	47	44	91	2	4	6	41	42	83	18	23	41	294	415	709	750	339	480	819	41.5	59.6	50.9	7.1	8.6	8.0	13.9	9.2	11.1	9.9	7.1	8.3	Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B. and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.: Stafford. Burntwood. Cheddleton. Suffolk, E. and W. Surrey and Guildford B. Sussex, E. " W. Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.		
28	17	22	39	—	—	—	16	22	38	2	6	8	339	369	708	716	289	320	609	43.6	36.9	39.4	4.5	5.7	5.1	5.9	6.9	6.4	4.5	5.2	4.9			
29	67	58	125	—	—	—	50	39	89	5	2	7	490	421	911	918	485	428	913	26.5	34.4	30.1	4.9	6.2	5.5	13.8	13.6	13.7	11.0	10.8	10.9			
30	59	63	122	—	—	—	37	39	76	2	2	4	476	478	954	958	469	468	937	20.0	32.5	25.9	4.7	6.7	5.7	12.6	13.5	13.0	9.9	10.6	10.3			
31	49	32	81	—	—	—	45	30	75	1	6	7	313	329	642	649	318	335	653	51.0	37.5	44.9	11.7	7.4	9.6	15.4	9.6	12.4	11.7	7.9	9.8			
32	43	45	88	—	—	—	42	44																										

(a) Some of these patients were boarded out at a Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, section 26 (see Appendix B, Table VII.).

(continued)

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(a) In addition to these numbers, 373 patients (183 males and 190 females) were transferred, while resident during 1905, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 109 patients (45 males and 64 females) were transferred, while resident during 1905, from the Private to the Pauper Class ; and 115 Criminal (Private) Patients (94 males and 21 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

Details of these changes will be found in Table III. A.

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1905.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1906.									RECOVERY RATES.									MORTALITY RATES.									County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.
Of the Total Number.																																				
Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations. made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Average Number Resident during 1905.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1905, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1905			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1905.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1905.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1905.								
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
1	9	16	25	—	3	7	7	6	25	31	94	152	246	277	96	180	276	30·8	51·9	41·5	6·7	6·6	6·6	9·4	8·9	9·1	7·5	7·5	7·5	Wight, Isle of. Wilts, Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. York, North Riding. York, West Riding, Bradford. Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B.: Wakefield. Wadsley. Menston. Scalebor Park. Storches Hall. York, East Riding.						
2	35	31	66	—	—	26	27	53	22	15	37	430	521	951	988	451	534	985	35·4	45·5	40·9	4·6	5·0	4·8	7·8	5·8	6·7	6·7	5·2		5·9					
3	32	49	81	3	3	28	39	67	12	16	28	528	643	1,171	1,199	538	659	1,197	43·8	48·6	46·4	7·4	8·5	8·0	5·9	7·4	6·8	4·9	6·1		5·5					
4	34	42	76	2	5	22	30	52	30	28	58	326	337	663	721	345	363	708	35·6	40·5	38·2	6·2	7·2	6·7	9·9	11·6	10·7	8·1	9·4		8·8					
5	115	81	196	—	—	101	67	168	3	—	3	999	845	1,844	1,847	1,000	848	1,848	41·2	43·2	42·2	8·1	9·7	8·9	11·5	9·6	10·6	9·2	7·5	8·4	COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London). Birmingham: Winson Green. Rubery Hill. Brighton. Bristol. Canterbury. Croydon. Derby. Exeter. Hull. Ipswich. Leicester. London (City of). Middlesbrough. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham.					
6	84	60	144	3	1	81	57	138	16	20	36	760	864	1,624	1,660	764	877	1,641	41·2	43·2	42·2	8·1	9·7	8·9	11·5	9·6	10·6	9·2	7·5	8·4						
7	69	102	171	2	5	54	69	123	24	37	61	751	778	1,529	1,590	782	828	1,610	35·0	49·5	42·1	7·2	8·8	8·1	11·0	6·8	8·8	8·7	5·6	7·1						
8	9	7	16	9	7	4	1	5	55	94	149	—	—	—	149	52	81	133	45·3	48·7	47·3	6·8	9·3	8·1	12·3	10·6	10·6	7·4	10·0	8·8						
9	32	13	45	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	122	126	248	248	110	84	194	43·2	44·1	43·8	20·2	20·3	20·2	17·3	8·6	12·0	9·6	4·7	6·6						
10	16	24	40	1	—	14	23	37	4	6	10	257	279	536	546	236	281	517	22·6	24·3	23·4	11·7	14·7	13·2	29·1	15·5	23·2	17·9	8·0	13·2						
11	62	50	112	1	2	51	39	90	19	21	40	327	321	648	688	373	367	740	32·1	48·1	39·5	10·1	14·3	12·1	16·6	13·6	15·1	9·0	8·0	8·5	TOTAL.					
12	42	43	85	—	—	28	28	56	4	—	4	674	657	1,331	1,335	560	519	1,079	—	—	—	—	—	—	7·5	8·3	7·9	5·8	6·1	6·0						
13	31	38	69	1	—	24	21	45	5	9	14	370	468	838	852	377	483	860	36·5	41·2	39·2	5·2	6·1	5·7	8·2	7·9	8·0	7·0	6·6	6·8						
14	78	66	144	1	2	62	60	122	2	10	12	416	516	932	944	418	527	945	31·9	44·2	38·3	7·0	8·6	7·9	18·7	12·5	15·2	14·4	10·0	11·9						
15	3	5	8	2	2	3	5	8	14	43	57	52	49	101	158	65	88	153	77·8	46·4	54·1	8·9	10·8	10·1	4·6	5·7	5·2	3·7	4·2	4·0						
16	30	21	51	1	1	26	12	38	6	7	13	185	243	428	441	184	244	428	28·0	47·1	35·7	10·0	10·3	10·1	16·3	8·6	11·9	10·7	6·7	8·6						
17	16	17	33	—	2	16	17	33	5	15	20	136	161	297	317	152	179	331	55·0	43·6	49·4	11·3	7·4	9·2	10·5	9·5	10·0	8·2	7·4	7·8						
18	18	17	35	4	2	9	8	17	29	38	67	148	159	307	374	167	195	362	36·8	30·0	34·3	10·8	5·1	7·9	10·8	8·7	9·7	7·8	7·2	7·5						
19	49	34	83	3	1	42	30	72	10	9	19	264	279	543	562	277	288	565	26·9	22·1	24·6	6·5	5·1	5·8	17·7	11·8	14·7	12·8	9·2	11·0						
20	22	15	37	4	2	12	11	23	15	14	29	118	149	267	296	134	161	295	47·7	47·1	47·4	11·6	8·1	9·8	16·4	9·3	12·5	12·2	7·6	9·8						
21	31	39	70	1	2	30	37	67	8	17	25	342	448	790	815	339	458	797	25·7	55·2	39·7	4·7	6·5	5·7	9·1	8·5	8·8	7·7	6·8	7·2						
22	32	17	49	10	9	28	14	42	106	150	256	138	158	296	552	250	318	568	18·7	23·8	20·5	4·2	2·7	3·4	12·8	5·3	8·6	9·6	4·5	6·9						
23	32	20	52	3	—	22	14	36	1	5	6	186	209	395	401	189	209	398	26·1	36·8	31·0	5·0	5·6	5·3	16·9	9·6	13·1	13·3	8·0	10·6						
24	62	50	112	—	3	48	45	93	9	14	23	419	350	769	792	428	372	800	26·7	32·7	29·9	4·4	7·0	5·6	14·5	13·4	14·0	11·3	10·3	10·8						
25	17	27	44	—	—	16	22	38	—	1	1	209	202	411	412	208	196	404	30·2	29·8	30·0	5·2	6·6	5·9	8·2	13·8	10·9	6·9	10·5	8·7						
26	47	19	66	3	4	43	17	60	19	23	42	343	405	748	790	360	423	783	31·4	51·2	42·3	5·1	8·8	7·1	13·1	4·5	8·4	10·8	3·8	7·1						
27	6	12	18	1	—	6	10	16	4	8	12	130	160	290	302	128	158	286	28·6	33·3	31·8	4·0	7·6	6·0	4·7	7·6	6·3	4·0	6·1	5·2						
28	44	44	88	2	5	23	30	53	22	29	51	335	345	680	731	354	388	742	30·2	65·2	47·0	6·6	12·0	9·4	12·4	11·3	11·9	10·0	9·1	9·5						
29	20	10	30	—	1	20	10	30	5	5	10	189	153	342	352	187	156	343	43·9	51·6	46·6	10·2	8·6	9·5	10·7	6·4	8·7	8·2	5·3	6·9						
30	64	66	130	—	—	57	61	118	1	—	1	345	453	798	799	344	443	787	29·6	39·0	35·2	7·9	11·4	9·9	18·6	14·9	16·5	13·7	10·6	11·9						
31	4,656	4,236	8,892	126	135	3,579	3,337	6,916	1,136	1,533	2,669	40,170	46,503	86,673	89,342	40,729	47,478	88,207	33·2	40·6	37·0	6·2	6·9	6·6	11·4	8·9	10·1	9·0	7·2	8·1						

TABLE III.—continued.—REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS,

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1905.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1905.																DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1905.														
		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R. 			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.														Total Number.			Of the Total Number.										
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Private (including Criminal Patients).					Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
REGISTERED (under Lunacy Acts) HOSPITALS :																																							
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	159	199	358	-	-	-	358	59	62	121	59	62	121	-	-	-	9	13	22	2	3	5	2	3	5	37	55	92	37	55	92	19	35	54	19	35	54	1
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - - -	54	70	124	-	-	-	124	12	13	25	12	13	25	-	-	-	5	4	9	3	2	5	2	2	4	12	9	21	12	9	21	3	3	6	3	3	6	2
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	56	87	143	-	-	-	143	21	18	39	21	18	39	-	-	-	2	5	7	3	3	6	3	3	6	17	17	34	17	17	34	9	5	14	9	5	14	3
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	25	48	73	-	-	-	73	8	9	17	8	9	17	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	14	3	11	14	2	4	6	2	4	6	4
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C. - -	68	127	195	-	-	-	195	15	34	49	15	34	49	-	-	-	2	8	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	24	37	61	24	37	61	11	22	33	11	22	33	5
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - -	34	57	91	-	-	-	91	11	13	24	11	13	24	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	4	5	1	4	5	5	11	16	5	11	16	4	5	9	4	6	9	6
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - -	191	227	418	-	-	-	418	29	49	78	29	49	78	-	-	-	10	14	24	9	7	16	9	7	16	22	47	69	22	47	69	14	32	46	14	32	46	7
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	43	52	95	-	-	-	95	10	8	18	10	8	18	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	7	7	14	7	7	14	3	3	6	3	3	6	8
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	41	49	90	-	-	-	90	18	14	32	18	14	32	-	-	-	6	6	12	4	5	9	4	5	9	9	10	19	9	10	19	3	6	9	3	6	9	9
Stafford - -	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford - -	49	73	122	-	-	-	122	14	14	28	14	14	28	2	-	2	1	2	3	3	1	4	3	1	4	13	16	29	13	16	29	5	8	13	5	8	13	10
Surrey - -	Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	39	60	99	-	-	-	99	97	176	273	97	176	273	-	-	-	15	26	41	13	23	36	13	23	36	39	95	134	39	95	134	29	60	89	29	60	89	11
" - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath	162	196	353	-	-	-	358	51	49	100	51	49	100	-	1	1	7	7	14	11	4	15	11	4	15	30	51	81	30	51	81	16	23	39	16	23	39	12
" - -	Virginia Water, Surrey.																																						
York City (N.R.)	York Lunatic Hospital [Bootham Park], York	43	33	76	27	29	56	132	16	15	31	4	10	14	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	12	12	24	3	8	11	9	8	7	1	4	5	13
" " (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - - - -	62	104	166	-	-	-	166	20	23	43	20	23	43	2	-	2	5	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	17	32	15	17	32	5	8	13	5	8	13	14
TOTAL - -		1,026	1,382	2,408	27	29	56	2,464	381	497	878	369	492	861	4	1	5	66	100	166	55	54	109	52	54	106	245	395	640	236	391	627	132	222	354	124	218	342	15
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886") :																																							
Devon - -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross -	7	3	10	176	84	260	270	34	14	48	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	16	47	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Essex - -	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester	131	73	204	39	13	52	256	35	11	46	22	7	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Lancaster - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster (a)	268	128	396	128	88	216	612	46	34	80	40	21	61	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	14	49	30	13	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Middlesex - -	Normansfield, Hampton Wick (b)	83	53	136	-	-	-	136	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Somerset - -	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (c)	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
" - -	Magdalen Hospital School, Combe Down, Bath	10	8	18	3	-	3	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill (a)	323	145	468	-	-	-	468	30	13	43	30	13	43	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	10	43	33	10	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Warwick - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle near Birmingham.	42	29	71	21	14	35	106	11	8	19	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments) - -		864	443	1,307	367	199	566	1,873	160	80	240	105	44	149	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	106	47	153	70	32	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS :																																							
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton	59	-	59	-	-	-	59	203	-	203	203	-	203	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	-	203	203	-	203	132	-	132	132	-	132	25
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - -	155	-	155	-	-	-	155	15	-	15	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	4	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	4	26
TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals) -		214	-	214	-	-	-	214	218	-	218	218	-	218	-	-	-	7	-	7	2	-	2	2	-	2	207	-	207	207	-	207	136	-	136	136	-	136	27
CRIMINAL ASYLUM :																																							
Berks - -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	561	197	758	1	-	1	759	35	20	55	35	20	55	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	2	6	4	2	6	11	6	17	11	6	17	4	4	8	4	4	8	28

(a) Also registered under the Lunacy Acts. (b) Also a Metropolitan Licensed House. (c) Also a Provincial Licensed House.
(d) In addition to these numbers one patient (a female) was transferred, while resident during 1905, from the Private to the Pauper Class. (e) In addition to these numbers one patient (a male) was transferred, while resident during 1905, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(f) In addition to these numbers one patient (a male) was transferred, while resident during 1905, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
Details of these changes will be found in Table III. A.

NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUM.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1905.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1906.						Average Number Resident during 1905.	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Registered Hospitals, Idiot Establishments, Naval and Military Hospitals, and Criminal Asylum.			
	Of the total Number.									PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).							Total Number of Lunatics.	Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1905 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1905.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1905.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1905.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1905.					
	Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			P A U P E R.																						
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.															M.	F.	Total.
1	23	11	34	23	11	34	-	1	1	158	195	353	-	-	-	353	160	201	361	33·3	59·3	46·6	8·7	13·4	11·3	14·4	5·5	9·4	10·6	4·2	7·1	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital. Wonford House. Barnwood House. Lincoln Lunatic Hospital. St. Luke's Hospital. Bethel Hospital, Norwich. St. Andrew's Hospital. Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
2	4	2	6	4	2	6	-	-	-	50	72	122	-	-	-	122	53	70	123	33·3	27·3	30·0	4·5	3·6	4·0	7·5	2·9	4·9	6·1	2·4	4·0	
3	4	2	6	4	2	6	1	-	1	56	86	142	1	-	1	142	58	87	145	50·0	33·3	42·4	11·6	4·8	7·7	6·9	2·3	4·1	5·2	1·9	3·3	
4	4	5	9	4	5	9	2	1	3	26	41	67	2	-	2	67	26	45	71	25·0	44·4	35·3	6·1	7·0	6·7	15·4	11·1	12·7	12·1	8·8	10·0	
5	3	11	14	3	11	14	2	4	6	56	113	169	-	-	-	169	61	117	178	78·6	66·7	70·2	13·3	13·7	13·5	4·9	9·4	7·8	3·6	6·8	5·7	
6	3	8	11	3	8	11	1	-	1	37	51	88	-	-	-	88	34	50	84	40·0	55·6	47·3	8·9	7·1	7·8	8·8	16·0	13·1	6·7	11·4	9·6	
7	17	9	26	17	9	26	4	2	6	181	220	401	-	-	-	401	188	222	410	70·0	76·2	74·2	6·4	11·6	9·3	9·0	4·1	6·3	7·7	3·3	5·3	
8	4	1	5	4	1	5	1	-	1	42	52	94	-	-	-	94	42	52	94	37·5	37·5	37·5	5·7	5·0	5·3	9·5	1·9	5·3	7·5	1·7	4·4	
9	5	3	8	5	3	8	-	1	1	45	50	95	-	-	-	95	43	48	91	21·4	66·7	40·9	5·1	9·5	7·4	11·6	6·3	8·8	8·5	4·8	6·6	Warneford Asylum. Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital. Bethlem Royal Hospital. Holloway Sanatorium.
10	3	9	12	3	9	12	2	5	7	47	62	109	-	-	-	109	49	67	116	55·6	61·5	59·1	8·2	9·2	8·7	6·1	13·4	10·3	4·9	10·3	8·1	
11	7	7	14	7	7	14	6	4	10	90	134	224	-	-	-	224	69	111	180	34·5	39·2	37·6	21·3	25·4	23·9	10·1	6·3	7·8	5·1	3·0	3·8	
12	15	5	20	15	5	20	4	1	5	168	189	357	-	-	-	357	162	191	353	40·0	52·3	46·4	7·5	9·4	8·5	9·3	2·6	5·7	7·0	2·0	4·4	
13	8	4	12	2	3	5	1	1	2	42	31	73	24	30	54	127	70	61	131	69·2	57·1	63·0	10·5	10·4	10·4	11·4	6·6	9·2	9·3	5·2	7·4	York Lunatic Hospital. The Retreat, York.
14	6	4	10	6	4	10	4	3	7	61	106	167	-	-	-	167	64	105	169	27·8	34·8	30·2	6·3	6·3	6·3	9·4	3·8	5·9	7·5	3·1	4·8	
15	106	81	187	100	80	180	28	23	51	1,059	1,402	2,461	24	30	54	2,515	1,079	1,427	2,506	41·0	50·2	46·3	9·2	11·6	10·6	9·8	5·7	7·5	7·4	4·3	5·6	TOTAL.
16	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	11	175	83	258	269	184	87	271	-	-	-	-	-	-	·5	1·1	·7	·5	1·0	·6	Western Counties Asylum. Eastern Counties Asylum. Royal Albert Asylum. Normansfield, Hampton Wick. Downside Lodge. Magdalen Hospital Schcol. Earlswood Asylum. Midland Counties Asylum.
17	12	4	16	12	3	15	3	3	6	140	74	214	51	16	67	281	175	88	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	6·9	4·5	6·1	5·9	4·1	5·3	
18	8	8	16	8	5	13	2	-	2	270	131	401	129	97	226	627	402	221	623	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·0	3·6	2·6	1·8	3·2	2·3	
19	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	84	51	135	-	-	-	135	79	51	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	1·3	-	·8	1·1	-	·7	
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	18	3	-	3	21	13	8	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	11	6	17	11	6	17	8	6	14	309	142	451	-	-	-	451	314	142	456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	4	5	9	4	4	8	-	1	1	40	26	66	27	18	45	111	66	43	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	3·5	4·2	3·7	3·1	3·8	3·3	
24	37	24	61	36	18	54	13	10	23	863	437	1,300	385	214	599	1,899	1,233	644	1,877	-	-	-	-	-	-	3·0	3·7	3·3	2·7	3·3	2·9	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).
25	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	57	-	57	-	-	-	57	41	-	41	65·1	-	65·1	50·0	-	50·0	4·9	-	4·9	·8	-	·8	Royal Military Hospital. Royal Naval Hospital.
26	12	-	12	12	-	12	10	-	10	154	-	154	-	-	-	154	154	-	154	30·8	-	30·8	2·4	-	2·4	7·8	-	7·8	7·1	-	7·1	
27	14	-	14	14	-	14	11	-	11	211	-	211	-	-	-	211	195	-	195	63·0	-	63·0	31·5	-	31·5	7·2	-	7·2	3·2	-	3·2	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).
28	16	5	21	16	5	21	16	5	21	569	206	775	1	-	1	776	565	198	763	12·9	22·2	16·3	·7	1·8	1·0	2·8	2·5	2·8	2·7	2·3	2·6	Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

TABLE III.—continued.—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

H O U S E S		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1905.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1905.																	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1905.														
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R. 			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.									Of the Total Number.									Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).							
									Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Total Number																
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House - -	44	72	116	90	77	167	283	39	102	141	15	11	26	-	2	2	7	22	29	-	3	3	-	3	3	67	88	155	9	9	18	11	29	40	9	9	18	1	
Bow - - -	Grove Hall - - -	93	1	94	20	60	80	174	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	19	78	97	1	-	1	6	1	7	1	-	1	2	
Camberwell -	Camberwell House -	121	275	396	-	-	-	396	54	111	165	54	111	165	1	-	1	3	2	5	7	18	25	7	18	25	34	68	102	34	68	102	12	35	47	12	35	47	3	
Peckham - -	Peckham House -	95	244	339	-	-	-	339	24	37	61	24	37	61	-	-	-	6	17	23	5	9	14	5	9	14	14	31	45	14	31	45	6	14	20	6	14	20	4	
Chiswick - -	Chiswick House -	17	16	33	-	-	-	33	5	10	15	5	10	15	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	9	13	4	9	13	2	5	7	2	5	7	5	
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House - - -	23	32	55	-	-	-	55	8	17	25	8	17	25	-	1	1	3	4	7	-	1	1	-	1	1	6	12	18	6	12	18	2	3	5	2	3	5	6	
Finsbury Park -	Northumberland House	23	52	75	-	-	-	75	11	8	19	11	8	19	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	6	8	14	6	8	14	2	3	5	2	3	5	7	
Hillingdon, Ux- bridge	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge).	38	6	44	-	-	-	44	17	2	19	17	2	19	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	11	9	2	11	4	1	5	4	1	5	8	
Isleworth - -	Wyke House - - -	20	18	38	-	-	-	38	2	5	7	2	5	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	4	6	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
Roehampton -	The Priory - - -	39	42	81	-	-	-	81	18	17	35	18	17	35	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	12	17	29	12	17	29	4	7	11	4	7	11	10	
Sunbury - - -	Halliford House -	13	10	23	-	-	-	23	3	8	11	3	8	11	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	
Tooting - - -	Newlands House -	18	-	18	-	-	-	18	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	12	
Catford - - -	Flower House - - -	18	-	18	-	-	-	18	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	10	-	10	10	-	10	2	-	2	2	-	2	13	
Clapham Park -	Clarence Lodge - -	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	14	
Finchley, East -	The Grange - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	15	
Hayes, Uxbridge	Hayes Park - - -	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	16	
" "	Wood End House -	-	17	17	-	-	-	17	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	3	3	-	3	3	17	
Hendon - - -	Hendon Grove - - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	4	4	-	4	4	18	
Kensington, West	Otto House - - -	-	20	20	-	-	-	20	-	9	9	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	3	3	-	3	3	19	
Southall - - -	Vine Cottage - - -	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
" - - -	Featherstone Hall -	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	
Streatham Hill -	Fenstanton - - -	-	30	30	-	-	-	30	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	22	
TOTAL - -		562	899	1,461	110	137	247	1,708	196	381	577	172	265	437	1	4	5	26	65	91	17	65	82	17	40	57	186	359	545	110	202	312	53	114	167	46	93	139	23	
												(b)																												
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :																																								
Hampton Wick -	Normansfield (a) -	See Hospital Sheet.																																						24

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."
(b) In addition to these numbers, 1 patient (a male) was transferred, while resident during 1905, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 5 patients (3 males and 2 females) were transferred, while resident during 1905, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
Details of these changes will be found in Table III A.

TABLE III.—continued.—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1905.										NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1906.							Average Number Resident during 1905.			H O U S E S.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.					
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.														
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1	23	21	44	10	4	14	16	8	24	40	68	108	43	74	117	225	101	148	249	Bethnal House.
2	15	6	21	12	1	13	13	4	17	78	-	78	1	2	3	81	98	47	145	Grove Hall.
3	22	32	54	22	32	54	7	6	13	119	286	405	-	-	-	405	120	275	395	Camberwell House.
4	9	12	21	9	12	21	7	4	11	96	238	334	-	-	-	334	97	241	338	Peckham House.
5	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	-	1	17	15	32	-	-	-	32	17	16	33	Chiswick House.
6	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	1	1	23	34	57	-	-	-	57	23	32	55	Brooke House.
7	4	4	8	4	4	8	-	-	-	24	48	72	-	-	-	72	25	51	76	Northumberland House.
8	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	40	6	46	-	-	-	46	39	6	45	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge).
9	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	18	16	34	-	-	-	34	19	16	35	Wyke House.
10	3	-	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	42	42	84	-	-	-	84	42	41	83	The Priory.
11	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	14	14	28	-	-	-	28	12	14	26	Halliford House.
12	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	-	19	18	-	18	Newlands House.
13	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	19	-	19	-	-	-	19	20	-	20	Flower House.
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	10	10	Clarence Lodge.
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	5	5	The Grange.
16	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	19	-	18	18	Hayes Park.
17	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	17	-	16	16	Wood End House.
18	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	8	8	Hendon Grove.
19	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	22	22	-	-	-	22	-	22	22	Otto House.
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	9	9	Vine Cottage.
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	10	10	Featherstone Hall.
22	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	27	27	-	-	-	27	-	29	29	Fenstanton.
23	89	91	180	73	69	142	46	24	70	549	891	1,440	44	76	120	1,560	631	1,014	1,645	TOTAL.
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENT : Normansfield.

TABLE III.—*continued*.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1905.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1905.																DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1905.														
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER. 			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.													Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Private (including Criminal Patients).				Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.								
		On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Other Re-admissions.																																		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
Beds (Bedford Borough).	Bishopstone House, Bedford - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Beds - -	Springfield House, Bedford - -	17	28	45	-	-	-	45	3	7	10	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	2	2	3	7	10	3	7	10	1	4	5	1	4	5	
Derby - -	Wye House, Buxton - - -	14	17	31	-	-	-	31	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	2	2	
Devon - -	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
" - -	Plympton House, Plympton - -	14	22	36	-	-	-	36	3	5	8	3	5	8	-	1	1	-	2	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	6	5	11	6	5	11	3	1	4	3	1	4	5
Durham - -	Dinsdale Park, Darlington - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	23	3	7	10	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	
" - -	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George	10	15	25	-	-	-	25	7	5	12	7	5	12	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	2	3	1	2	3	
Essex - -	Witham - - - - -	5	7	12	-	-	-	12	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	
Gloucester - -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol - -	16	17	33	-	-	-	33	4	5	9	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
" - -	Fairford House, Fairford - -	14	24	38	-	-	-	38	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Hants - -	Westbrook House, Alton - - -	4	4	8	-	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" - -	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Kent - -	Redlands, near Tonbridge - -	13	8	21	-	-	-	21	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
" - -	Riverhead House, Sevenoaks - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-		
" - -	West Malling Place, Maidstone - -	5	23	28	-	-	-	28	4	9	13	4	9	13	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Lancaster - -	Marsden Hall, Nelson - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	20	2	4	6	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" - -	Overdale, Whitefield, Manchester -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	2	2	-	2	2	
" - -	Haydock Lodge, Newton-le-Willows -	62	73	135	1	-	1	136	23	32	55	23	31	54	4	6	10	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	19	28	47	12	26	38	7	16	23	7	16	23	
" (Liver- pool City).	Tue Brook Villa, Green Lane, Liver- pool.	24	24	48	-	-	-	48	9	16	25	9	16	25	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	8	14	22	8	14	22	4	7	11	4	7	11	
Lancaster - -	Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	20	20	40	-	-	-	40	10	12	22	10	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	10	10	20	10	10	20	6	2	8	6	2	8	
Norfolk (Nor- wich City).	Heigham Hall, Norwich - - -	25	43	68	-	-	-	68	4	9	13	4	9	13	-	1	1	3	6	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	7	10	3	7	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Norfolk - -	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich -	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	
Salop - -	Stretton House, Church Stretton -	24	-	24	-	-	-	24	8	-	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	-	4	4	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	
" - -	Grove House, All Stretton - -	-	38	38	-	-	-	38	-	9	9	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	6	6	-	6	6	
" - -	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" - -	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	8	9	17	-	-	-	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1905.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1906.							Average Number Resident during 1905.			H O U S E S.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.					
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.														
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	8	8	Bishopstone House.	
2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	17	26	43	-	-	-	43	17	27	44	Springfield House.
3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	14	15	29	-	-	-	29	14	16	30	Wye House.
4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	7	7	Court Hall.
5	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	10	21	31	-	-	-	31	11	21	32	Plympton House.
6	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	11	15	26	-	-	-	26	11	12	23	Dinsdale Park.
7	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	12	14	26	-	-	-	26	12	14	26	Middleton Hall.
8	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	10	5	7	12	Witham.
9	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	16	18	34	-	-	-	34	15	16	31	Northwoods.
10	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	13	23	36	-	-	-	36	14	23	37	Fairford House.
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	9	4	4	8	Westbrook House.
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	The Briars.
13	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	9	21	-	-	-	21	12	8	20	Redlands.
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	7	7	Riverhead House, Sevenoaks.
15	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	7	26	33	-	-	-	33	7	24	31	West Malling Place.
16	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	19	9	19	-	-	-	19	10	11	21	Marsden Hall.
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	8	8	Overdale.
18	7	6	13	6	6	12	-	-	-	60	71	131	-	-	-	131	60	75	135	Haydock Lodge.
19	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	24	25	49	-	-	-	49	24	25	49	Tue Brook Villa.
20	4	2	6	4	2	6	-	-	-	16	20	36	-	-	-	36	17	18	35	Shaftesbury House.
21	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	24	43	67	-	-	-	67	25	43	68	Heigham Hall.
22	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	19	-	16	16	The Grove.
23	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	27	-	27	-	-	-	27	25	-	25	Stretton House.
24	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	33	33	-	-	-	33	-	35	35	Grove House.
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	St. Mary's House.
26	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	8	8	16	-	-	-	16	8	8	16	Boreatton Park.

TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1905.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1905.																	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1905.																
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.																	Of the Total Number.																
									Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.			Transfers from other Asylums.	Of the Number of Transfers.			Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.																					
											On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Other Re-admissions.		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).																										
											M.	F.					Total.				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
Somerset - -	Brislington House, Bristol - -	30	48	78	-	-	-		78	4	12	16	4	12	16	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	14	15	1	14	15	1	10	11	1	10	11	1		
„ - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton - -	7	33	40	-	-	-	40	4	5	9	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	5	1	4	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	2		
Stafford - -	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	23	2	7	9	2	7	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6	2	4	6	-	3	3	-	3	3	3		
„ - -	Moat House, Tamworth - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	4			
Surrey - -	Church Street, Epsom - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	5			
„ - -	Chalk Pit House, Sutton - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	6			
Sussex - -	Ticehurst House, Ticehurst - -	45	31	76	-	-	-	76	6	7	13	6	7	13	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	2	8	6	2	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	7	
„ - -	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill - -	-	66	66	-	-	-	66	-	17	17	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	9	9	-	6	6	-	6	6	8			
„ - -	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9			
„ (Hastings Borough).	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10			
Warwick - -	Glendossill and Hurst House, Henley- in-Arden, Birmingham.	16	18	34	-	-	-	34	5	4	9	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	4	5	9	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	11		
Wilts - -	Laverstock House, Salisbury - -	20	19	39	-	-	-	39	5	8	13	5	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	5	9	4	5	9	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	12	
„ (New Sarum Borough).	Fisherton House, Salisbury - -	52	71	123	187	300	487	610	69	98	167	9	11	20	-	-	-	5	18	23	19	17	36	-	4	4	51	120	171	6	14	20	33	77	110	1	4	5	13			
Wilts - -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	10	13	23	-	-	-	23	3	4	7	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	3	4	1	3	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	14	
„ - -	Kingsdown House, Box - -	8	29	37	-	-	-	37	5	9	14	5	9	14	-	1	1	-	2	2	1	3	4	1	3	4	4	13	17	4	13	17	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	15
York, W.R. - -	Greta Bank, Burton-in- Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16		
„ (Rother- ham Borough).	Thundercliffe Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	6	6	17
York (York City)	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York - -	-	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	18
TOTAL - -		494	851	1,345	188	300	488	1,833	190	351	541	130	263	393	4	14	18	14	63	77	32	44	76	13	31	44	142	324	466	90	216	306	69	166	235	37	96	133	19			
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :																																										
Somerset - -	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (a).	See Hospital Sheet,							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20		

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."
(b) In addition to these numbers, 4 patients (1 male and 3 females) were transferred while resident during 1905, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 10 patients (8 males and 2 females) were transferred while resident during 1905, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
Details of these changes will be found in Table III. A.

TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1905.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1906.						Average Number Resident during 1905.			H O U S E S.	
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.							
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	33	44	77	-	-	-	77	31	46	77	Brislington House.
2	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	9	33	42	-	-	-	42	8	32	40	Bailbrook House.
3	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	9	15	24	-	-	-	24	9	14	23	Ashwood House.
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	7	7	Moat House.
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	Church Street, Epsom.
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Chalk Pit House.
7	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	43	35	78	-	-	-	78	44	36	80	Ticehurst House.
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	74	-	-	-	74	-	70	70	St. George's Retreat.
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	Periteau House.
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	Ashbrook Hall.
11	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	17	12	29	-	-	-	29	16	14	30	Glendossill and Hurst House.
12	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	20	20	40	-	-	-	40	19	18	37	Laverstock House.
13	27	15	42	7	3	10	16	8	24	48	67	115	182	267	449	564	233	354	587	Fisherton House.
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	26	-	-	-	26	10	13	23	Fiddington House.
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	25	34	-	-	-	34	7	24	31	Kingsdown House.
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	1	7	8	Greta Bank.
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	18	18	Thundercliffe Grange.
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	17	17	The Pleasaunce.
19	59	61	120	38	49	87	16	10	26	489	850	1,339	182	267	449	1,788	669	1,124	1,793	TOTAL.
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENT : Downside Lodge.

S U M M A R Y.

(a) In addition to these numbers, 379 patients (186 males and 193 females) were transferred while resident during 1905, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 126 patients (57 males and 69 females) were transferred while resident during 1905, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 115 Criminal (Private) Patients (94 males and 21 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

Details of these changes will be found in Table III, A.

Details of these changes will be found in Table III, A.

TABLE III.—continued.

SUMMARY.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1905.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1906.						Average Number Resident during 1905.				
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.							Total Number of Lunatics.
				Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	4,656	4,236	8,892	126	135	261	3,579	3,337	6,916	1,136	1,533	2,669	40,170	46,503	86,673	89,342	40,729	47,478	88,207	COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
2	106	81	187	100	80	180	28	23	51	1,059	1,402	2,461	24	30	54	2,515	1,079	1,427	2,506	Registered Hospitals.
3	89	91	180	73	69	142	46	24	70	549	891	1,440	44	76	120	1,560	631	1,014	1,645	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
4	59	61	120	38	49	87	16	10	26	489	850	1,339	182	267	449	1,788	669	1,124	1,793	Provincial Licensed Houses.
5	14	—	14	14	—	14	11	—	11	211	—	211	—	—	—	211	195	—	195	Naval and Military Hospitals.
6	16	5	21	16	5	21	16	5	21	569	206	775	1	—	1	776	565	198	763	Criminal Asylum.
7	12	24	36	12	24	36	—	—	—	172	356	528	—	—	—	528	174	350	524	Private Single Patients.
8	4,952	4,498	9,450	379	362	741	3,696	3,399	7,095	4,185	5,238	9,423	40,421	46,876	87,297	96,720	44,042	51,591	95,633	TOTAL.
9	37	24	61	36	18	54	13	10	23	863	437	1,300	385	214	599	1,899	1,233	644	1,877	Idiot Establishments.
10	4,989	4,522	9,511	415	380	795	3,709	3,409	7,118	5,048	5,675	10,723	40,806	47,090	87,896	98,619	45,275	52,235	97,510	GRAND TOTAL.

TABLE IIIA.

TABLE showing the Number of,—

(a) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PRIVATE to the PAUPER Class (53 Vict. c. 5, s. 37);

(b) CRIMINALS (Private) who, ceasing to be such by EXPIRATION of SENTENCE, or by ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE by Secretary of State, were *thereupon* ordered by a Justice to remain in the Asylum as Pauper Lunatics (47. & 48 Vict. c. 64, s. 7);

(c) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PAUPER to the PRIVATE Class (53 Vict. c. 5, s. 37);

while resident during the Year 1905.

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS :									
Beds, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Berks	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Bucks	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Carmarthen	2	2	4	2	-	2	1	2	3
Chester : Parkside	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	3	4
Cornwall	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Carlisle	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Denbigh	1	2	3	1	-	1	2	1	3
Derby	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Devon	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Dorset	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	3	4
Essex	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2
Glamorgan	2	2	4	-	-	-	5	2	7
Gloucester	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	3
Hants	-	1	1	3	-	3	-	3	3
Hereford	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Herts	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kent : Barming Heath	-	-	-	10	1	11	1	-	1
„ Chartham	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	4	7
Lancaster : Lancaster	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	5	11
„ Rainhill	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1
„ Prestwich	-	1	1	8	3	11	2	3	5
„ Whittingham	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1
„ Winwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Leicester and Rutland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Lincoln : Bracebridge	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
„ Kesteven	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Banstead	-	-	-	3	1	4	6	5	11
„ Bexley	1	2	3	-	-	-	8	10	18
„ Cane Hill	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	6	9
„ Claybury	2	4	6	3	2	5	21	6	27
„ Colney Hatch	3	1	4	-	-	-	15	9	24

TABLE IIIA.—*continued*—TABLE showing the Number of Patients Transferred, &c.—*continued*.

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued</i> .									
London : Hanwell - - -	1	1	2	1	-	1	10	10	20
„ Manor - - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	22	22
„ Horton - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	10	9	19
„ Epileptic Colony - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Middlesex : Wandsworth - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
„ Napsbury - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Monmouth - - -	2	1	3	-	1	1	4	3	7
Norfolk - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8
Northampton - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Northumberland - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Oxford - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Salop - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Somerset : Wells - - -	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	7	9
„ Cotford - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	3
Stafford : Stafford - - -	-	1	1	3	-	3	-	-	-
„ Burntwood - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
„ Cheddleton - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Suffolk - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Surrey - - -	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
E. Sussex - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	3	4	7
W. Sussex - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	3	5
Warwick - - -	-	1	1	5	1	6	-	5	5
I. of Wight - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	2
Wilts - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	4	12
Worcester - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3
York : North Riding - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8
„ West „ Wakefield - - -	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
„ „ „ Wadsley - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
„ „ „ Menston - - -	-	1	1	6	-	6	-	2	2
„ East „ - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS :									
Birmingham : Winson Green - - -	1	-	1	4	1	5	2	3	5
Brighton - - -	-	3	3	1	-	1	3	4	7
Bristol - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
Canterbury - - -	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croydon - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4
Derby - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Exeter - - -	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ipswich - - -	4	2	6	-	-	-	4	1	5
Leicester - - -	2	-	2	1	-	1	8	10	18
City of London - - -	3	8	11	-	-	-	2	5	7
Middlesbrough - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Newcastle - - -	4	-	4	-	2	2	2	-	2
Nottingham - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
Plymouth - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Portsmouth - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	4	2	6

TABLE IIIA.—continued—TABLE showing the Number of Patients Transferred, &c.—
continued.

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED HOSPITAL :									
York Hospital - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :									
Royal Albert Asylum - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnal House - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Grove Hall - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	7	2	9	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fisherton House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3
TOTAL - - - -	57	69	126	94	21	115	186	193	379

TABLE IV.

TABLE showing the Number of DEATHS FROM SUICIDE in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and amongst PRIVATE PATIENTS in SINGLE CHARGE, during the year 1905.

	Number of Suicides during the year 1905.								
	Act Committed in Asylum.			Act Committed before Admission.			Act Committed while Patient was absent "on leave."		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS :									
Cornwall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Durham - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hants - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hereford - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Lancaster : Lancaster - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
„ Whittingham - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Colney Hatch - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
„ Hanwell - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Oxford - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stafford : Stafford - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
York, W.R. : Wakefield - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOROUGH ASYLUMS :									
City of London - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
Manchester Hospital - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonford House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Luke's Hospital - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
St. Andrew's Hospital - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL ASYLUM :									
Broadmoor - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Chiswick House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Priory - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY.									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	6	2	8	2	-	2	3	4	7
REGISTERED HOSPITALS -	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	11	4	15	2	-	2	3	5	8

TABLE V. - - - - -

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in

	Number, 1st January 1905.			Number Admitted during 1905.					
				Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS:									
Beds - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berks - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	5
Bucks - - - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	1	1	2
Cambridge - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Carmarthen - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chester: Parkside - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cornwall - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	3
Cumberland and Westmorland - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denbigh - - - - -	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Devon - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	2
Dorset - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Essex - - - - -	3	-	3	1	-	1	2	1	3
Glamorgan - - - - -	4	1	5	-	-	-	3	-	3
Gloucester - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hants - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Herts - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent: Barming Heath - - - - -	8	3	11	-	-	-	9	-	9
" Chartham - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3
Lancs: Lancaster - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
" Rainhill - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	2	5
" Prestwich - - - - -	10	4	14	-	-	-	5	3	8
" Whittingham - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	2	7
Lincoln: Bracebridge - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
London: Banstead - - - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	3	2	5
" Bexley - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
" Cane Hill - - - - -	4	1	5	-	-	-	4	1	5
" Claybury - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	2	5
" Colney Hatch - - - - -	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	2	3
" Hanwell - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4
Middlesex: Wandsworth - - - - -	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	2
Monmouth - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Norfolk - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Northampton - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Oxford - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	4
Salop - - - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	-	3
Somerset: Wells - - - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	2	5
" Cotford - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Staffs: Stafford - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	4
Suffolk - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Surrey - - - - -	5	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	3
Sussex, E. - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
" W. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Warwick - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	1	7
Wilts - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Worcester - - - - -	4	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	1

TABLE V.

ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1905.

Number Discharged during 1905.						Number			Number			COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS.
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (a)			who Died during 1905.			remaining, 1st January 1906.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Beds.
1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	3	Berks.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	5	Bucks.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Cambridge.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Carmarthen.
-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chester: Parkside.
-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	Cornwall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Cumberland and West- morland.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	Denbigh.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	Derby.
-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	Devon.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Dorset.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	Durham.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	5	Essex.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7	Glamorgan.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	Gloucester.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hants.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	Herts.
-	-	-	11	2	13	1	-	1	5	1	6	Kent: Barming Heath.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	„ Chartham.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lancs: Lancaster.
-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	„ Rainhill.
-	1	1	8	3	11	-	-	-	7	3	10	„ Prestwich.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	4	2	6	„ Whittingham.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lincoln: Bracebridge.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	2	2	3	1	4	London: Banstead.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	„ Bexley.
-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	4	1	5	„ Cane Hill.
-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	2	-	2	„ Claybury.
2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	„ Colney Hatch.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4	„ Hanwell.
-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	Middlesex: Wandsworth
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Monmouth.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Norfolk.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northampton.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	3	Oxford.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	Salop.
-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	3	1	4	Somerset Wells.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ Cotford.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	4	Staffs: Stafford.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suffolk.
-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	Surrey.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sussex, E.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	„ W.
-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	Warwick.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	Wilts.
1	-	1	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	Worcester.

(a) Of this number, 94 males and 21 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients on their discharge as criminal patients. See Table IIIA.

TABLE V.—continued.—STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in Asylums,

	Number,			Number Admitted during 1905.					
	1st January 1905.			Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS—cont.									
N. York	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1
W. York : Wakefield	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	1	6
„ Wadsley	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
„ Menston	4	1	5	—	—	—	8	1	9
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS :									
Birmingham : Winson Green	6	—	6	—	—	—	4	1	5
Brighton	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Exeter	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Hull	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leicester	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
City of London	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	3
Nottingham	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Ham	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM	561	197	758	4	2	6	31	18	49
SUMMARY :									
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	133	21	154	3	—	3	115	37	152
CRIMINAL ASYLUM	561	197	758	4	2	6	31	18	49
TOTAL	694	218	912	7	2	9	146	55	201

Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, during the Year 1905—*continued*.

Number Discharged during 1905.						Number			Number			
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (a)			who Died during 1905.			remaining, 1st January 1906.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>
—	1	1	7	—	7	—	—	—	3	—	3	N. York.
1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	W. York: Wakefield.
2	1	3	6	—	6	1	—	1	3	1	4	„ Wadsley.
												„ Menston.
—	—	—	5	1	6	—	—	—	5	—	5	COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS :
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Birmingham : Winson Green.
—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	Brighton.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	Bristol.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	Exeter.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hull.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Leicester.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	City of London.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nottingham.
—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	Portsmouth.
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	West Ham.
4	4	8	7	2	9	16	5	21	569	206	775	BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
12	8	20	108	25	133	7	3	10	124	22	146	SUMMARY:
4	4	8	7	2	9	16	5	21	569	206	775	COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
16	12	28	115	27	142	23	8	31	693	228	921	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
			(a)									TOTAL.

(a) Of this number, 94 males and 21 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients on their discharge as criminal patients. See Table IIIA.

TABLE VI.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 &

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1905.			Number Admitted during 1905.			Number who		
							Number certified and		
				Detained in the Institution.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
Manchester Royal Hospital - - -	14	18	32	15	19	34	5	6	11
Wonford House - - - - -	2	1	3	2	3	5	-	1	1
Barnwood House - - - - -	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
The Lawn, Lincoln - - - - -	4	-	4	1	4	5	1	-	1
St. Luke's - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bethel Hospital - - - - -	2	-	2	-	3	3	-	-	-
Warneford Hospital - - - - -	1	2	3	8	1	9	4	1	5
Coton Hill Hospital - - - - -	2	1	3	1	4	5	-	-	-
Bethlem Royal Hospital - - - - -	1	7	8	27	26	53	7	11	18
Holloway Sanatorium - - - - -	6	16	22	7	12	19	3	3	6
Bootham Park (York) Hospital - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
York Retreat - - - - -	3	5	8	5	12	17	2	2	4
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnall House - - - - -	2	-	2	3	2	5	1	1	2
Peckham House - - - - -	1	1	2	2	3	5	-	1	1
Camberwell House - - - - -	-	1	1	7	10	17	1	3	4
Brooke House - - - - -	-	3	3	3	-	3	1	-	1
Northumberland House - - - - -	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-
Moorcroft House - - - - -	2	-	2	5	-	5	1	-	1
Wyke House - - - - -	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
The Priory - - - - -	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	-	1
Halliford House - - - - -	-	2	2	2	1	3	-	-	-
Flower House - - - - -	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Woodend House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Hendon Grove - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI.

55 Vict. c. 65, s. 20) in REGISTERED HOSPITALS and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1905.

Used to be Boarders during 1905.												
as Patients thereupon --			Number			Number who			Number of			
Sent to other Institutions.			(not certified as Patients) who left.			Died in the Institution.			Boarders remaining, 1st January 1906.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	8	20	28	1	1	2	15	10	25	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	2	4	Manchester Royal Hospital.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	Wonford House.
-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	3	4	Barnwood House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Lawn, Lincoln.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Luke's.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	Bethel Hospital.
-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	Warneford Hospital.
-	-	-	3	2	5	-	1	1	-	2	2	Coton Hill Hospital.
-	-	-	13	14	27	-	-	-	8	8	16	Bethlem Royal Hospital.
-	-	-	6	7	13	-	1	1	4	17	21	Holloway Sanatorium.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bootham Park (York) Hosp.
-	-	-	6	9	15	-	1	1	-	5	5	York Retreat.
												METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	Bethnall House.
-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	Peckham House.
-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	2	1	3	Camberwell House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	Brooke House.
-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northumberland House.
-	-	-	3	-	3	(a)2	-	(a)2	1	-	1	Moorcroft House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	Wyke House.
-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Priory.
1	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	Halliford House.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Flower House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Woodend House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Hendon Grove.

(a) One of these was a suicide.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 & 55 Vict.

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1905.			Number admitted during 1905.			Number who		
							Number certified and		
							Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bishopstone House - - - -	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2
Court Hall - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dinsdale Park - - - - -	2	-	2	-	2	2	1	1	2
Middleton Hall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Northwoods House - - - - -	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1
The Retreat, Fairford - - - -	2	1	3	3	1	4	-	1	1
Westbrooke House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
West Malling Place - - - - -	1	1	2	-	4	4	-	-	-
Marsden Hall - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Overdale - - - - -	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	1	1
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	2	7	9	5	8	13	2	4	6
Tue Brook Villa - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Shaftesbury House - - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-
Heigham Hall - - - - -	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
The Grove, Old Catton - - - -	-	2	2	-	9	9	-	3	3
Stretton House - - - - -	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1
Grove House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boreatton Park - - - - -	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
Brislington House - - - - -	1	3	4	3	8	11	1	4	5
Bailbrook House - - - - -	1	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
The Moat House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chalk Pit House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Ticehurst House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	1	1
Ashbrooke Hall - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glendossill and Hurst House -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laverstock House - - - - -	-	2	2	2	2	4	-	-	-
Fiddington House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Kingsdown House - - - - -	-	2	2	2	4	6	-	1	1
Thundercliffe Grange - - - -	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2
The Pleasaunce - - - - -	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	1	1
S U M M A R Y :									
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - - -	36	51	87	68	85	153	22	24	46
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES - -	8	10	18	28	22	50	5	5	10
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - -	14	34	48	25	67	92	6	22	28
TOTAL - - - - -	58	95	153	121	174	295	33	51	84

c. 65, s. 20) in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses during the Year 1905—*continued.*

ceased to be Boarders during 1905.									Number of Boarders remaining 1st January 1906.			
as Patients thereupon—			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.						
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Bishopstone House.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Court Hall.
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dinsdale Park.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Middleton Hall.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	Northwoods House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	The Retreat, Fairford.
-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	Westbrooke House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	West Malling Place.
-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	Marsden Hall.
-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	5	5	Overdale.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Haydock Lodge.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	Tue Brook Villa.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	Shaftesbury House.
-	-	-	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	2	2	Heigham Hall.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	The Grove, Old Catton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Stretton House.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	Grove House.
-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	Boreatton Park.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	Brislington House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bailbrook House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Moat House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chalk Pit House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Ticehurst House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Ashbrooke Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	Glendossill and Hurst House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	4	Laverstock House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fiddington House.
-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	3	4	Kingsdown House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Thundercliffe Grange.
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	The Pleasaunce.
-	-	-	47	56	103	2	4	6	33	52	85	SUMMARY:
1	-	1	18	19	37	2	-	2	10	8	18	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
-	1	1	16	50	66	1	1	2	16	27	43	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
1	1	2	81	125	206	5	5	10	59	87	146	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. TOTAL.

TABLE VII. - - - - -

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26. - - - - -

TABLE showing the Number of Instances in which VISITORS of COUNTY AND BOROUGH COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY, and subject to the Regulations of those Boards, made such UNIONS, Chronic and Harmless Lunatics from such Asylums.

[The Lunatics remain on the books of the Asylum, and are, in the

Name of Asylum Boarding-out the Patients.	Name of Union with which Arrangement is made.	Date of Consent		Number permitted by the Regulations of Local Government Board and Commissioners in Lunacy.	Number in the Workhouse, 1st January 1905.	
		Of Local Government Board.	Of Commissioners in Lunacy.		M.	F.
Lancaster, at Prestwich	Rochdale .	20 May 1893	29 April 1893.	80 of both sexes.*	44	36

* Amended Regulation made 3 July 1895.

TABLE VII.

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26.

ASYLUMS have, with the Consent of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD and of the arrangements with GUARDIANS of UNIONS for BOARDING-OUT, in the WORKHOUSES OF
Tables of this Report, enumerated with those resident in the Asylum.]

Number during 1905.										Remaining in the Workhouse, 1st January 1906.												
Removed from Asylum to Workhouse.		Discharged from Workhouse.						Died in the Workhouse.		Name of County, Borough, or Union to which Chargeable.	Number of Patients.											
		Absolutely Discharged.				Returned to the Asylum.																
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.							M.	F.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.										
8	7	-	-	-	-	2	1	11	9	Unions.												
										Ashton - - -	3	-										
										Blackburn - - -	2	-										
										Bolton - - -	7	8										
										Burnley - - -	1	-										
										Bury - - -	3	3										
										Chorlton - - -	3	9										
										Fylde - - -	2	-										
										Haslingden - - -	-	1										
										Leigh - - -	1	1										
										Liverpool - - -	2	-										
										Manchester - - -	5	3										
										Oldham - - -	-	1										
										Salford - - -	3	2										
										Stockport - - -	1	1										
										Warrington - - -	-	1										
										West Derby - - -	2	2										
											35	32										

TABLE VII.—*continued.*

Instances of Boarding-out in the Workhouses—*continued.*

Name of Asylum Boarding-out the Patients.	Name of Union with which Arrangement is made.	Date of Consent		Number permitted by the Regulations of Local Government Board and Commissioners in Lunacy.	Number in the Workhouse, 1st January 1905.	
		Of Local Government Board.	Of Commissioners in Lunacy.		M.	F.
Suffolk, E. and W. -	Mildenhall -	6 Aug. 1897	18 Aug. 1897	12 females	-	-
Salop and Montgomery C. and Shrewsbury and Wenlock B.	Forden -	27 July 1899	15 March 1899	25 males	25	-
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.	Mildenhall -	21 Mar. 1900	25 May 1900	8, or such smaller num- ber as shall with the Suf- folk patients, make total number 18.	-	-
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	-	69	36

TABLE VII.—*continued.*

Instances of Boarding-out in the Workhouses—*continued.*

Number during 1905.										Remaining in the Workhouse, 1st January 1906.		
Removed from Asylum to Workhouse.		Discharged from Workhouse.						Died in the Workhouse.		Name of County, Borough, or Union to which Chargeable.	Number of Patients.	
		Absolutely Discharged.				Returned to the Asylum.						
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.							M.	F.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Unions.</i> Atcham - - - 3 - Bridgnorth - - - 1 - Church Stretton - - - 1 - Clun - - - 1 - Drayton - - - 2 - Ellesmere - - - 2 - Forden - - - 1 - Llanfyllin - - - 3 - Ludlow - - - 2 - Madeley - - - 4 - Oswestry - - - 1 - Shifnal - - - 2 - Wellington - - - 2 - TOTAL - - - 25 -	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	7	-	-	-	-	2	1	11	9	GRAND TOTAL -	64	33

TABLE VIII.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TABLE showing AMOUNT and COST of LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.									COST OF LAND.		
		AMOUNT OF LAND.											
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.			Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1906.			Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings), Owned, Leased, or Rented on January 1st, 1906.			TOTAL COST of LAND in Original Estate (in even pounds).	Cost of Land subsequently Purchased up to January 1st, 1906 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST of Land Purchased up to January 1st, 1906.
		Freehold.			Freehold.								
		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.										£	£	£	
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	April 1860	253	3	3	-	-	-	395	3	3	15,775	-	15,775
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	30 Sept. 1870	79	2	35	-	-	-	187	3	21	8,317	-	8,317
Brecon and Radnor - - -	24 Feb. 1903	153	2	20	129	-	21	282	3	1	7,998	3,634	11,632
Bucks - - -	17 Jan. 1853	20	-	-	53	1	24	73	1	24	3,000	6,494	9,494
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., & Isle of Ely	2 Nov. 1858	43	2	17	57	1	35	139	2	16	3,352	2,757	6,109
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.	26 Sept. 1865	42	2	18	-	-	8	42	2	26	3,835	32	3,867
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stock- port (part) C.B. :													
Chester - - -	27 Aug. 1829	10	-	-	151	1	17	161	1	17	1,667	24,660	26,327
Parkside - - -	8 May 1871	65	2	18	55	2	10½	121	-	28½	11,823	13,786	25,609
Cornwall - - -	1820	10	-	-	132	2	37	157	2	31	(a)	9,672	9,672
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	2 Jan. 1862	101	-	29	103	-	20	204	1	9	8,097	7,802	15,899
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	14 Nov. 1848	18	3	20	(b) 355	2	35	(b) 379	2	15	(c)	10,790	10,790
Derby C. - - -	Aug. 1851	79	-	-	56	-	-	135	-	-	7,928	5,581	13,509
Devon - - -	1846	17	2	-	180	2	-	198	-	-	2,925	14,361	17,286
Dorset { (Forston) - - -	1 Aug. 1832	55	3	20	339	3	9	395	2	29	5,710	6,354	12,064
(Charminster) - - -	15 Aug. 1863												
(Herrison) - - -	1 July 1904												
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., South Shields C.B., and W. Hartlepool C.B.	13 April 1858	52	-	-	280	-	17	346	-	17	4,483	28,092	32,575
Essex and Colchester B. - - -	23 Sept. 1853	86	-	-	109	3	8	195	3	8	8,000	8,600	16,600
Glamorgan { (Angelton) - - -	4 Nov. 1864	83	-	-	201	2	-	284	2	-	6,771	20,669	27,440
(Parc Gwyllt) - - -	10 Jan. 1887												
Gloucester C., and (Wotton) -	17 July 1823	155	3	33	144	2	32	304	-	9	17,241	22,311	39,552
Gloucester C.B. { (Barnwood) -	14 June 1883												

(a) Given by Bodmin Town Council.

(b) Mineral rights only for 222 acres.

(c) Site given.

TABLE VIII.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Cost of BUILDING, and ACCOMMODATION.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.									COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.
TOTAL COST of BUILDING up to completion of Original Design (in even pounds).	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1906 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST of BUILDINGS, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1906.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.			Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1906.			Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided on January 1st, 1906 (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).			
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
£	£	£										COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.
62,833	88,161	150,994	250	255	505	245	350	595	495	605	1,100	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
49,799	116,763	166,562	134	151	285	236	281	517	370	432	802	Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.
122,724	7,458	130,182	176	176	352	-	-	-	182	182	364	Brecon and Radnor.
36,026	132,002	168,028	100	100	200	220	265	485	320	365	685	Bucks.
41,520	76,732	118,252	112	112	224	147	268	415	259	380	639	Cambridge C., Cambridge B., & Isle of Ely.
29,195	14,199	43,394	125	125	250	189	188	377	314	313	627	Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.
												Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. ;
25,484	174,555	200,039	45	45	90	471	477	948	516	522	1,038	Chester.
133,835	124,277	258,112	320	320	640	159	236	395	479	556	1,035	Parkside.
16,019	180,600	196,619	50	50	100	300	355	655	350	405	755	Cornwall.
38,847	114,426	153,273	110	110	220	254	249	503	364	359	723	Cumberland and Westmorland.
25,708	150,892	176,600	100	100	200	296	269	565	396	369	765	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.
76,179	112,719	188,898	150	150	300	238	238	476	372	370	742	Derby C.
55,894	148,481	204,375	200	200	400	341	513	854	541	713	1,254	Devon.
44,290	124,468	168,758	150	150	300	123	440	563	423	440	863	Dorset { (Forston). (Charminster). (Herrison).
29,963	190,599	220,562	150	150	300	732	660	1,392	882	810	1,692	Durham C., Gateshead C.B., South Shields C.B., and W. Hartlepool C.B.
79,000	189,585	268,585	200	250	450	541	882	1,423	741	1,132	1,873	Essex and Colchester B.
78,000	271,744	349,744	197	168	365	761	667	1,428	958	835	1,793	Glamorgan { (Angelton). (Parc Gwyllt).
131,131	61,807	192,938	260	260	520	247	339	586	507	599	1,106	Gloucester C., and { (Wetton). Gloucester C.B. { (Barnwood).

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

TABLE showing AMOUNT and COST of LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.									COST OF LAND.		
		AMOUNT OF LAND.											
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.			Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1906.			Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings), Owned, Leased, or rented on January 1st, 1906.			TOTAL COST of LAND in Original Estate (in even pounds).	Cost of Land subsequently Purchased up to January 1st, 1906 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST of Land Purchased up to January 1st, 1906.
		Freehold.			Freehold.								
		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>										£	£	£	
Hants - - - - -	13 Dec. 1852	108	2	11	67	1	26	175	3	37	5,903	4,674	10,577
Hereford C., and Hereford B. - -	21 Feb. 1871	110	-	-	25	-	28	135	-	28	11,744	1,027	12,771
Herts - - - - -	7 April 1899	179	1	27	5	1	25	188	1	12	9,149	1,555	10,704
Kent and Gravesend B. :													
Barming Heath - - - - -	1 Jan. 1833	37	-	-	148	-	7	185	-	7	3,000	13,900	16,900
Chartham - - - - -	5 April 1875	121	2	-	-	-	-	121	2	-	6,236	-	6,236
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :													
Lancaster - - - - -	28 July 1816	5	-	-	111	3	33	116	3	33	(a)	9,201	9,201
Rainhill - - - - -	1 Jan. 1851	48	2	34	202	-	25	250	3	19	5,250	35,068	40,318
Prestwich - - - - -	1 Jan. 1851	37	1	23	131	3	9	204	1	32	11,412	34,937	46,349
Whittingham - - - - -	1 April 1873	157	-	23	255	1	16	516	1	32	9,305	19,079	28,384
Winwick - - - - -	2 Jan. 1902	203	2	15	3	1	2	206	3	17	21,500	750	22,250
Leicester C. and Rutland - - -	10 May 1837	5	1	-	(b)35	-	15	36	-	30	1,310	20,124	(c)21,434
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divi- sions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	9 Aug. 1852	43	1	20	80	2	7	123	3	27	4,378	8,560	12,938
Lincoln (Kesteven Division) - -	20 June 1902	111	-	6½	-	-	-	111	-	6½	6,262	-	6,262
London C. :													
Banstead - - - - -	26 Mar. 1877	100	-	-	17	2	30	117	2	30	11,088	4,300	15,388
Bexley - - - - -	19 Sept. 1898	138	3	30	-	-	-	138	3	30	24,485	-	24,485
Cane Hill - - - - -	4 Dec. 1883	149	1	-	2	-	-	151	1	-	24,034	150	24,184
Claybury - - - - -	16 May 1893	269	2	20	-	-	-	269	2	20	39,415	-	39,415
Colney Hatch - - - - -	17 July 1851	128	1	23	36	2	28	165	-	11	19,786	11,000	30,786
Hanwell - - - - -	16 May 1831	58	3	30	25	2	19	183	-	23	10,995	10,652	21,647
Manor - - - - -	7 June 1899	96	1	11	-	2	31	97	-	2	3,683	27	3,710
Horton - - - - -	3 Mar. 1902	101	1	11	105	3	3	207	-	14	3,875	4,045	7,920
Epileptic Colony - - - - -	19 Aug. 1903	27	1	31	86	-	31	113	2	22	1,049	3,335	4,334

(a) Given by Corporation of Lancaster. (b) 4A. OR 25P. was sold, leaving present contents 36A. OR. 30P. (c) Newtown Estate cost 10,697*l.* since sold, making cost of present estate 10,737*l.*

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*.

COST OF BUILDING, and ACCOMMODATION.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.									COUNTY, DISTRICT. AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.
TOTAL COST of BUILDING up to completion of Original Design (in even pounds).	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs up to January 1st, 1906 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1906.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.			Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1906.			Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided on January 1st, 1906 (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).			
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
£	£	£										COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>
38,291	154,760	193,051	200	200	400	370	396	766	570	596	1,166	Hants.
67,049	63,929	130,978	183	188	371	50	125	175	233	313	546	Hereford C., and Hereford B.
(d) 175,953	1,050	(d) 177,003	268	308	576	—	—	—	268	308	576	Herts.
(e) 44,000	269,112	(e) 313,112	87	87	174	523	728	1,251	610	815	1,425	Kent and Gravesend B. : Barming Heath.
211,852	52,180	264,032	440	465	905	100	200	300	516	604	1,120	Chartham.
30,000	318,680	348,680	90	60	150	858	1,067	1,925	1,077	1,327	2,404	Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. : Lancaster.
75,509	356,469	431,978	180	220	400	806	794	1,600	975	1,000	1,975	Rainhill.
67,662	300,430	368,092	250	250	500	921	1,199	2,120	1,171	1,449	2,620	Prestwich.
132,000	301,674	433,674	500	500	1,000	567	529	1,096	1,080	1,030	2,110	Whittingham.
(d) 393,439	(d) 39,191	(d) 432,630	1,050	1,000	2,050	—	—	—	862	1,188	2,050	Winwick.
16,638	54,206	70,844	52	52	104	158	215	373	226	249	475	Leicester C. and Rutland.
44,394	140,457	184,851	125	125	250	328	328	656	453	453	906	Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lin- coln C.B.
138,682	—	138,682	210	210	420	—	—	—	210	210	420	Lincoln (Kesteven Division).
288,094	115,160	403,254	620	1,080	1,700	452	315	767	1,047	1,395	2,442	London C. : Banstead.
426,760	4,856	431,616	970	1,030	2,000	60	54	114	1,030	1,034	2,114	Bexley.
236,510	135,683	372,193	480	644	1,124	380	496	876	886	1,192	2,078	Cane Hill.
483,960	9,275	493,235	850	1,200	2,050	160	233	393	938	1,288	2,226	Claybury.
226,290	195,090	421,380	520	735	1,255	364	520	884	884	1,255	2,139	Colney Hatch.
103,410	306,728	410,138	150	150	300	860	1,411	2,271	912	1,425	2,337	Hanwell.
104,836	17,006	121,842	—	700	700	62	—	62	62	700	762	Manor.
(f) 466,756	1,808	468,564	900	1,100	2,000	—	—	—	912	1,126	2,038	Horton.
(f) 92,765	2,234	94,999	266	60	326	—	—	—	266	60	326	Epileptic Colony.

(d) Payments not quite complete.

(e) Includes furnishing.

(f) Accounts not yet closed.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

TABLE showing AMOUNT and COST of LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.									COST OF LAND.		
		AMOUNT OF LAND.											
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.			Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1906.			Total area of Land (including Site of Buildings), Owned, Leased, or Rented on January 1st, 1906.			TOTAL COST of LAND in Original Estate (in even pounds).	Cost of Land subsequently Purchased up to January 1st, 1906 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST of LAND Purchased up to January 1st, 1906.
		Freehold.			Freehold.								
		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>													
Middlesex :											£	£	£
Wandsworth - - - - -	14 June 1841	97	-	12	44	-	15	141	-	27	8,985	12,239	21,224
Napsbury - - - - -	14 June 1905	411	2	34	12	-	27	423	3	21	53,500	3,650	57,150
Monmouth C. - - - - -	Dec. 1851	36	2	24	179	2	2	251	-	34	4,633	16,908	21,541
Norfolk - - - - -	18 May 1814	5	-	-	88	1	38	145	3	14	600	12,008	12,608
Northampton C. - - - - -	30 June 1876	193	1	38	52	3	-	274	-	-	19,106	3,020	22,126
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.-	16 Mar. 1859	99	-	39	-	-	-	167	-	39	7,886	-	7,886
Nottingham C. - - - - -	29 July 1902	130	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	6,880	-	6,880
Oxford C. and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	1 Aug. 1846	15	-	-	80	3	26	95	3	26	1,164	9,243	10,407
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B. and Wenlock B.	28 Mar. 1845	15	-	20	40	1	13	55	1	33	2,029	7,448	9,477
Somerset and Bath C.B. :													
Wells - - - - -	1 Mar. 1848	50	-	-	126	3	5	254	1	1	6,776	9,357	16,133
Cotford - - - - -	15 May 1897	116	-	18	54	1	35	170	2	13	11,220	2,300	13,520
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. :													
Stafford - - - - -	11 Nov. 1818	39	-	25	50	1	20	103	2	5	7,840	13,444	21,284
Burntwood - - - - -	Dec. 1864	100	-	31	53	-	19	155	3	10	7,879	3,669	11,548
Cheddleton - - - - -	18 Aug. 1899	174	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-	12,750	-	12,750
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	1829	30	-	34	63	1	37	144	-	12	(a)8,007	15,815	(a)23,822
Surrey and Guildford B. - - - - -	1 June 1867	150	-	-	99	-	29	249	-	29	13,413	9,463	22,876
Sussex, E. - - - - -	20 July 1903	398	1	26	-	2	17	(b)391	1	28	16,227	250	16,179
„ W. - - - - -	26 July 1897	246	-	-	-	-	-	(c)245	-	-	24,746	-	24,746
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and War- wick B.	30 June 1852	42	2	20	41	3	25	426	-	38	4,887	3,710	8,597
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	7 July 1896	50	2	32	-	1	18	51	-	10	4,776	140	4,916
Wilts - - - - -	19 Sept. 1851	56	3	13	77	-	13	133	3	26	8,466	7,913	16,379
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.	11 Aug. 1852	45	3	3	39	2	21	567	-	39	5,837	5,046	10,883
York, North Riding - - - - -	7 April 1847	45	1	29	258	2	7	304	3	16	5,170	28,938	34,108

(a) Including original house on the estate.

(b) Part of the land has been disposed of.

(c) One acre has been sold.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

COST OF BUILDING, and ACCOMMODATION.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.									COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.
TOTAL COST of BUILDING up to completion of Original Design (in even pounds).	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1906 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST of BUILDINGS, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1906.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.			Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1906.			Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds or not) was provided on January 1st, 1906 (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).			
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
£	£	£										COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>
68,866	369,483	438,349	150	200	350	381	483	864	531	683	1,214	Middlesex : Wandsworth.
(d)	—	(d)	494	664	1,158	—	—	—	518	687	1,205	Napsbury.
29,518	93,883	123,401	104	110	214	389	374	763	493	484	977	Monmouth C.
34,621	(e)379,694	(e)414,315	50	50	100	400	500	900	450	550	1,000	Norfolk.
118,926	34,239	153,165	270	270	540	154	254	408	424	524	948	Northampton C.
42,429	131,501	173,930	100	100	200	360	243	603	460	343	803	Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.
147,086	210	147,296	226	226	452	—	—	—	226	226	452	Nottingham C.
25,140	140,208	165,348	130	140	270	176	259	435	306	399	705	Oxford C. and Oxford C.B.
16,443	132,766	149,209	50	50	100	310	401	711	330	421	751	Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B. and Wenlock B.
												Somerset and Bath C.B. : Wells.
42,156	73,389	115,545	175	175	350	189	329	518	397	538	935	Cotford.
169,287	33,391	202,678	310	390	700	58	30	88	368	420	788	Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. : Stafford.
												Burntwood.
29,623	216,428	246,051	60	60	120	420	332	752	480	437	917	Cheddleton.
64,200	106,168	170,368	260	270	530	157	195	352	417	465	882	Suffolk, E. and W.
253,614	—	253,614	309	309	618	—	—	—	309	309	618	Surrey and Guildford B.
(f)18,304	160,455	(f)178,759	—	—	130	—	—	770	427	473	900	Sussex, E.
75,077	212,277	287,354	321	329	650	275	511	786	583	822	1,405	„ W.
366,372	816	367,188	500	636	1,136	—	—	—	500	636	1,136	Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and War- wick B.
144,945	75,530	220,475	223	242	465	100	200	300	332	451	783	Wight, Isle of.
63,888	125,493	189,381	150	150	300	318	452	770	468	602	1,070	Wilts.
54,906	4,305	59,211	111	207	318	—	—	—	131	187	318	Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.
(g)42,451(h)	(h)105,679	(h)148,130	143	143	286	297	421	718	440	564	1,004	York, North Riding.
44,743	112,320	157,063	101	101	202	429	537	966	530	638	1,168	
30,950	96,796	127,746	72	72	144	306	343	649	378	415	793	

(d) Not completed.

(e) Including ordinary repairs.

(f) Not including house bought with estate.

(g) Includes furniture and other equipment at opening.

(h) Since last year's Return the accounts have been analysed, and payments for accessories eliminated.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

TABLE showing AMOUNT and COST of LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.									COST OF LAND.			
		AMOUNT OF LAND.												
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.			Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1906.			Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings), Owned, Leased, or Rented on January 1st, 1906.			TOTAL COST of LAND in Original Estate (in even pounds).	Cost of Land subsequently purchased up to January 1st, 1906 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST of LAND Purchased up to January 1st, 1906.	
		Freehold.			Freehold.									
		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.				
C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.														
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>														
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asy- lum) Doncaster B. :											£	£	£	
Wakefield - - - - -	18 Sept. 1818	49	2	22	182	-	6½	314	-	28½	17,813	32,143	49,956	
Wadsley - - - - -	27 Aug. 1872	164	-	8	31	-	16	195	-	24	23,770	7,356	31,126	
Menston - - - - -	8 Oct. 1888	327	1	27	-	-	-	327	1	27	22,254	-	22,254	
Scalebor Park - - - - -	9 Oct. 1902	97	3	25	-	-	-	97	3	25	13,249	-	13,249	
Storthes Hall - - - - -	2 June 1904	630	2	20	1	2	-	632	-	20	43,948	150	44,098	
York, East Riding - - - - -	25 Oct. 1871	62	2	3	51	3	19	114	1	22	1,585	4,213	5,798	
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).														
Birmingham :														
Winson Green - - - - -	3 June 1850	20	-	-	32	2	34	(a)49	2	34	7,637	14,494	22,131	
Rubery Hill - - - - -	4 Jan. 1882	72	-	-	201	-	21	273	-	21	5,821	18,105	23,926	
Brighton - - - - -	25 July 1859	127	3	5	114	-	35	242	-	-	7,405	7,257	14,662	
Bristol - - - - -	27 Feb. 1861	22	3	27	58	3	18½	81	3	5½	2,906	14,776	17,682	
Canterbury - - - - -	Feb. 1903	52	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	10,124	-	10,124	
Croydon - - - - -	30 June 1903	68	1	35	2	-	-	70	1	35	4,009	289	4,298	
Derby - - - - -	13 Nov. 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)57	2	34	-	-	-	
Exeter - - - - -	29 Sept. 1886	89	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	9,389	-	9,389	
Hull - - - - -	16 Jan. 1884	74	2	-	39	3	39	237	-	29	12,770	4,194	16,964	
Ipswich - - - - -	June 1870	52	1	33	18	2	10	71	-	3	2,150	1,234	3,384	
Leicester - - - - -	2 Sept. 1869	41	2	-	49	1	-	90	3	-	17,000	15,550	32,550	
London (City of) - - - - -	16 April 1866	33	1	21	123	3	6	207	3	20	4,024	9,970	13,994	
Middlesbrough - - - - -	1 Mar. 1898	98	2	18	-	-	-	98	2	18	9,385	-	9,385	
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	11 May 1869	57	2	36	36	-	7	93	3	3	11,239	11,007	22,246	
Norwich - - - - -	9 June 1880	51	-	8	-	-	-	51	-	8	1,875	-	1,875	
Nottingham - - - - -	3 Aug. 1880	30	-	-	20	-	-	106	-	-	(c)	(c)	(c)	
Plymouth - - - - -	17 Nov. 1891	75	-	-	9	2	-	84	2	-	3,790	900	4,690	
Portsmouth - - - - -	30 Sept. 1879	75	-	-	14	-	-	89	-	-	14,000	3,649	17,649	
Sunderland - - - - -	21 May 1895	75	-	-	65	2	25	140	2	25	9,000	8,400	17,400	
West Ham - - - - -	6 Aug. 1901	101	3	27	50	-	9	151	3	36	8,835	12,554	21,389	
Total - - - - -		8,665	3	1½	6,157	2	31½	16,896	3	6	857,536	698,781	1,556,019	

(a) Part of the land has been disposed of,

(b) Annual rent 726*l*.

(c) Property of Corporation.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COST OF BUILDING, and ACCOMMODATION.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.									COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	
TOTAL COST of BUILDING up to completion of Original Design (in even pounds).	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1906 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST of BUILDINGS, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1906.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.			Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1906.			Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds or not) was provided on January 1st, 1906 (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).				
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
	£	£										COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS — <i>continued.</i> York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asy- lum) Doncaster B. : Wakefield. Wadsley. Menston. Scalebor Park. Storthes Hall. York, East Riding.	
69,250	209,544	278,794	175	175	350	837	676	1,513	1,097	852	1,949		
232,886	51,611	284,497	333	419	752	387	471	858	720	890	1,610		
300,263	84,219	384,482	380	530	910	388	312	700	768	842	1,610		
89,037	136	89,173	105	105	210	—	—	—	123	123	246		
(d)237,530	—	(d)237,530	1,076	986	2,062	—	—	—	195	145	340		
35,029	78,264	113,293	140	140	280	180	164	344	321	305	626		
												COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).	
												Birmingham :	
61,960	86,056	148,016	150	150	300	199	205	404	349	355	704	Winson Green.	
124,246	280,533	404,779	311	314	625	400	396	796	711	710	1,421	Rubery Hill.	
54,046	62,251	116,297	225	225	450	157	263	420	361	463	824	Brighton.	
42,291	180,701	222,992	100	100	200	305	450	755	405	550	955	Bristol.	
(e)67,876	7	(e)67,883	120	130	250	—	—	—	74	92	166	Canterbury.	
211,022	1,932	212,954	197	238	435	—	—	—	194	243	437	Croydon.	
46,704	10,550	57,254	156	164	320	—	30	30	156	194	350	Derby.	
71,359	—	71,359	150	178	328	28	22	50	178	200	378	Exeter.	
69,103	23,971	93,074	180	180	360	101	101	202	281	281	562	Hull.	
25,062	14,205	39,267	100	100	200	50	72	122	145	176	321	Ipswich.	
31,858	114,852	146,710	150	150	300	198	370	568	348	520	868	Leicester.	
63,880	116,330	180,210	125	125	250	131	191	322	256	316	572	London (City of).	
107,000	24,572	131,572	131	137	268	81	81	162	212	218	430	Middlesbrough.	
47,559	186,775	234,334	125	125	250	320	270	590	445	395	840	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	
62,786	8,107	70,893	150	170	320	64	10	74	214	180	394	Norwich.	
54,212	65,748	119,960	140	140	280	216	235	451	356	375	731	Nottingham.	
52,439	38,434	90,873	90	110	200	90	110	200	200	239	439	Plymouth.	
112,265	(f)49,883	(f)162,148	210	210	420	122	166	288	332	376	708	Portsmouth.	
96,902	18,759	115,661	175	175	350	43	10	53	218	185	403	Sunderland.	
322,149	—	322,149	350	450	800	—	—	—	350	450	800	West Ham.	
9,513,556	9,431,917	18,945,473											

(d) Payments not complete.

(e) Not complete.

(f) Estimated.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1905.				AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the Year									
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	Rent of Land Rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Neces- saries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispen- sary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance Account.			
											Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Mis- cellaneous.	
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	£ 27,614 s. - d. -	£ 12,162 s. - d. -	£ - s. - d. -	£ 407 s. - d. -	s. 1 d. 8¼	s. - d. 6	s. 3 d. -¼	s. 1 d. -½	s. - d. 1¾	s. - d. -½	s. - d. -¼	s. - d. 4	s. 2 d. 11	s. - d. 8½
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	9,732 - - -	927 - - -	- - -	- - -	4 3¾	- 10½	3 5¼	2 8¼	- 1	- -¼	- 6¾	- 10¾	- 10½	- 10½
Wilts - - - - -	26,442 - - -	10,252 - - -	- - -	- - -	3 6	- 8	3 3¼	1 1	- -½	- -½	- 6	- 4¾	- 4¾	- 8½
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.	26,915 - - -	1,247 - - -	- - -	723 - - -	1 10	- 7½	2 5	1 1½	- 1	- -¼	- 2	1 3½	1 3½	- 6½
York, North Riding - - - - -	19,023 - - -	5,763 - - -	- - -	2 - - -	3 -⅝	- 10⅞	2 7⅞	1 4	- -½	- -⅞	- 5	1 1½	1 1½	- 6¾
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B.:														
Wakefield - - - - -	48,156 - - -	3,924 - - -	- - -	321 - - -	2 11⅞	- 6¾	3 3⅞	- 10½	- 1⅝	- -⅞	- 4½	- 10⅞	1 -⅝	1 -⅝
Wadsley - - - - -	40,073 - - -	5,748 - - -	- - -	- - -	2 11⅞	- 7⅞	2 10⅞	1 1⅝	- -⅞	- -⅞	- 2¾	- 8⅞	- 8	- 8
Menston - - - - -	41,511 - - -	3,245 - - -	- - -	- - -	2 10½	- 6½	3 -⅝	1 2⅞	- 1	- -⅞	- 3⅞	1 1½	- 7⅝	- 7⅝
Scalebor Park (for private patients only)	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Storthes Hall (new Asylum opened 2nd June 1904).	5,461 - - -	46,458 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
York, East Riding - - - - -	11,496 - - -	10,874 - - -	- - -	- - -	2 3½	- 7½	2 8⅞	1 3½	- 1¼	- -⅞	- 4½	1 4½	1 4½	- 5½
TOTALS - - - £	2,053,964 - - -	640,162 - - -	11,487 - - -	3,426 - - -										
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).														
Birmingham:														
Winson Green - - - - -	23,475 - - -	3,365 - - -	- - -	- - -	3 8¾	- 9¾	2 10½	1 2⅞	- -½	- -½	- 8½	- 7¼	- 7¾	- 7¾
Rubery Hill - - - - -	17,941 - - -	2,092 - - -	- - -	- - -	2 2¾	- 8⅞	2 1	1 1½	- -⅞	- -⅞	- 4½	1 2⅞	- 7¾	- 7¾
Brighton - - - - -	26,155 - - -	2,059 - - -	- - -	- - -	3 -⅞	- 8⅝	2 10⅞	1 6½	- -⅞	- -⅞	- 3⅞	1 -¼	- 8½	- 8½
Bristol - - - - -	23,134 - - -	1,449 - - -	- - -	- - -	3 4	- 5¼	2 10¾	1 5	- -¼	- -¼	- 3¼	- 1⅞	- 9½	- 9½
Canterbury - - - - -	7,274 - - -	592 - - -	- - -	- - -	5 10¾	- 8⅝	5 3¾	3 7	- 2⅞	- -	- 2⅞	- 10½	1 10½	1 10½
Croydon - - - - -	16,797 - - -	17,720 - - -	- - -	- - -	3 9⅞	- 10¼	4 4⅝	3 -¼	- 1⅝	- -	- 4¾	1 9⅞	1 8	1 8
Derby - - - - -	9,959 - - -	1,054 - - -	- - -	727 - - -	2 11⅞	- 9½	3 -⅝	1 3½	- 2	- -	- 5¾	1 1⅞	- 3¾	- 3¾
Exeter - - - - -	10,974 - - -	1,907 - - -	- - -	- - -	2 9¼	- 6½	3 6½	1 6	- 2⅞	- -	- 4⅞	1 8⅞	- 3¾	- 3¾
Hull - - - - -	16,683 - - -	479 - - -	1,260 - - -	212 - - -	1 10¾	1 -⅝	3 3⅞	1 7¾	- 1½	- -	- 5½	1 11	- 11½	- 11½
Ipswich - - - - -	7,889 - - -	782 - - -	- - -	- - -	2 11⅞	- 8⅝	3 3⅞	1 7¼	- -¼	- -¼	- 2⅞	1 1½	- 3¾	- 3¾
Leicester - - - - -	22,903 - - -	821 - - -	- - -	- - -	3 5	- 6¾	2 9⅞	1 4⅝	- -⅞	- -⅞	- 10⅞	- 9⅞	1 -	1 -
London (City of) - - - - -	18,921 - - -	3,416 - - -	- - -	70 - - -	3 7½	- 3¼	4 -¼	2 2¼	- 1⅞	- -⅞	- 4½	1 1¾	- 10¼	- 10¼
Middlesbrough - - - - -	9,968 - - -	1,583 - - -	- - -	- - -	3 1⅞	- 5⅝	3 4⅝	1 3⅝	- 1⅞	- -	- 1⅞	1 3½	- 4⅞	- 4⅞
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	23,345 - - -	3,241 - - -	- - -	- - -	3 6⅞	- 7⅞	3 3⅞	1 5½	- -⅞	- -⅞	- 6⅞	- 4	- 9	- 9
Norwich - - - - -	10,867 - - -	3,153 - - -	- - -	- - -	4 1½	- 10½	2 9½	1 5½	- -¼	- -¼	- 6¼	- 4	- 4	- 4
Nottingham - - - - -	18,778 - - -	989 - - -	- - -	166 - - -	3 -⅝	- 8¾	2 9⅞	1 2⅞	- -⅞	- -⅞	- 4	- 11⅞	- 3½	- 3½
Plymouth - - - - -	8,158 - - -	14,186 - - -	- - -	- - -	2 5	- 8⅞	3 10¼	1 3	- -⅞	- -⅞	- 4¼	2 7⅞	- 10	- 10
Portsmouth - - - - -	20,090 - - -	2,685 - - -	- - -	- - -	3 2¼	- 7½	2 9½	1 4¼	- -½	- -½	- 5	1 3¼	1 1¼	1 1¼
Sunderland - - - - -	11,204 - - -	4,327 - - -	- - -	- - -	3 5⅞	- 9¾	3 8⅞	1 5⅞	- 1⅞	- -	- 2⅞	1 1½	1 6¼	1 6¼
West Ham - - - - -	31,147 - - -	3,074 - - -	12,035 - - -	- - -	3 10⅞	- 7¾	3 4⅞	2 -⅞	- -⅞	- -⅞	- 5⅞	1 1½	1 9⅞	1 9⅞
TOTALS - - - £	335,662 - - -	68,954 - - -	13,295 - - -	1,175 - - -										

TABLE IX.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1905.

ended 31st March 1905.			WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1905.						COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	
Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Number of Patients on 1st January 1905.		Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients (not including criminals).	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, in excess of the ordinary Weekly Charge are carried.		
		Private.	Pauper.							
s. d. 1 1 - 9 3/4 - 4 - 3 3/4 - 6 1/2	s. d. 9 4 1/4 12 10 3/4 9 10 1/2 7 10 7/8 9 6 3/8	33 32 25 37 53	986 244 952 1,156 655	s. d. 9 7 1/2 10 6 9 11 8 5 1/2 9 7 1/2	s. d. 14 - 14 - 13 11 14 - 14/ and 15/9	s. d. 21 - 21/ and 25/ 15/ and 20/ 15 - 12/3 to 31/6	Maintenance and Building - County - Building and Repairs - Repairs - Building and Repairs -	Maintenance and Building - County - Building and Repairs - Repairs - Building and Repairs -	Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. Wight, Isle of. Wilts. Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. York, North Riding. York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B. :	
- 1 - 1 1/2 - 2 1/4 - - - 5 7/8	9 11 3/4 9 2 9 6 5/8 - - 8 8	5 39 62 - - 9	1,819 1,581 1,543 132 491	10 7 1/2 (a) 10 7 1/2 (a) 10 7 1/2 (a) - - 8 2	14 - 14 - 14 - - - 14 -	- " 14/ to 20/ 11/ to 20/ - - 13/ to 21/	- ditto - ditto - - ditto - ditto - - ditto - ditto - - - Building and Repairs -	- Building and Repairs - - ditto - ditto - - - Building and Repairs -	Wakefield. Wadsley. Menston. Scalebor Park (for private patients only). Storthes Hall (new Asylum opened 2nd June 1904). York, East Riding.	
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).										
- 2 1/8 - 3 - 4 3/8 - 1 1/4 - 3 3/8 - 2 3/8 - 6 1/2 - 5 1/2 - 9 3/4 - 2 1/8 - 6 1/4 - 2 3/4 - 5 1/8 - 1 1/4 - 1 1/8 - 1 1/2 - 9 1/8 - 4 - 4 1/4	10 4 3/8 (b) 8 2 1/8 (b) 9 11 1/4 9 3 7/8 18 4 7/8 15 10 9 7 1/4 10 5 5/8 10 6 1/2 10 2 3/8 10 4 3/4 12 5 3/8 10 1 1/4 10 5 7/8 10 3 7/8 9 3 1/2 11 3 7/8 10 9 12 - 13 - 3/4	27 4 14 10 51 10 17 66 21 27 18 259 9 19 1 39 5 7 1	853 798 838 941 81 410 303 250 542 270 777 306 390 787 402 731 270 674 334 769	10 4 1/2 (a) 10 6 10 8 1/2 (a) 11 - 19 3 16 11 11 1 11 6 12 - 11 9 11 8 12 3 13 5 11 1 10 6 10 - 10 11 11 6 1/4 11 8 13 -	14/ and 15/ 14 - 14/ to 17/6 13/5 to 15/ 19 3 14/ to 16/11 14 - 14 - 14/ and 17/6 15/ and 16/ 14/ to 15/9 14 - 13/5 to 15/ 14 - 15/ and 16/ 14/ and 15/ 14 - 14/ to 18/ 14 - 14 -	10/6 to 42/ 10/6 to 21/ 16/ and 42/ 20 - 21/ to 53/6 18/ to 42/ 17/6 to 21/ 21/ and 25/ 12/6 to 21/ 14/ to 25/ 15 2 21/ to 42/ 14/ and 21/ 16/ and 20/ 12 - 15/ and 17/6 15/ to 25/ 14/ to 42/ 20 - -	Building - - ditto - Building and Repairs - - ditto - ditto - - ditto - ditto - No excess - Building and Repairs - Borough - Building and Repairs - Borough - Building and Repairs - Borough - Building and Repairs - - ditto - ditto - - ditto - ditto - Maintenance - Building and Repairs - General - Building and Repairs - - ditto - ditto - - ditto - ditto - Maintenance -	Building - - ditto - Borough - Building and Repairs - - ditto - Maintenance - Building and Repairs - Borough - Building and Repairs - Borough - Building and Repairs - - ditto - ditto - - ditto - ditto - Maintenance - Building and Repairs - General - Building and Repairs - - ditto - ditto - - ditto - ditto - - ditto - ditto - -	Birmingham : Winson Green. Rubery Hill. Brighton. Bristol. Canterbury Croydon. Derby. Exeter. Hull. Ipswich. Leicester. London (City of). Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham.	

(b) The Rubery Hill Asylum is one for chronic patients, and is filled by drafts from the Winson Green Asylum, in which all recent cases are received. Hence the difference in the cost of maintenance in the two Asylums.

TABLE IX.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act 1890.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1905.				AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the Year ended									
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	Rent of Land Rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing	Salaries and Wages.	Neces- saries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispen- sary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance Account.			
											Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Mis- cellaneous.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B.:														
Lancaster - - - - -	50,136 - -	7,907 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 8 ³ / ₄	- 6	2 9 ¹ / ₈	1 4 ¹ / ₈	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 5 ⁵ / ₈	- 4 ³ / ₈	- 3 ³ / ₈	- 4 ¹ / ₂	
Rainhill - - - - -	46,357 - -	17,163 - -	- - - -	- - - -	2 9 ⁵ / ₈	- 6 ¹ / ₂	3 1 ¹ / ₄	1 - ¹ / ₄	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₈	- 3	1 - ¹ / ₂	- 6	
Prestwich - - - - -	64,518 - -	16,325 - -	- - - -	104 - -	3 4	- 4 ⁷ / ₈	2 10	- 11 ⁷ / ₈	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 7 ¹ / ₈	- 4 ⁵ / ₈	- 7 ⁵ / ₈	- 5 ⁷ / ₈	
Whittingham - - - - -	51,964 - -	10,152 - -	50 - -	235 - -	2 8 ¹ / ₈	- 6 ³ / ₈	3 1 ⁷ / ₈	- 11 ⁵ / ₈	- 5 ⁵ / ₈	- 4	- 4	1 4 ¹ / ₄	- 5	
Winwick - - - - -	44,676 - -	16,077 - -	- - - -	- - - -	2 4 ³ / ₈	- 11 ³ / ₄	2 10 ⁷ / ₈	- 11 ⁷ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ³ / ₈	- 11 ⁷ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₄	
Leicester C., and Rutland - - - - -	14,331 - -	714 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 7 ¹ / ₄	- 6 ³ / ₈	3 - ³ / ₈	1 - ¹ / ₄	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₄	- 4 ³ / ₄	- 7 ³ / ₈	- 7 ³ / ₈	
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B.	23,827 - -	26,259 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 8 ¹ / ₂	- 10 ¹ / ₂	2 9 ⁷ / ₈	1 9 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ³ / ₈	- 6 ³ / ₈	- 8	- 6 ³ / ₄	- 6 ³ / ₄	
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division) - - -	9,707 - -	2,131 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 10 ¹ / ₂	- 4 ⁵ / ₈	2 9 ¹ / ₈	1 7 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ³ / ₈	- 5 ⁵ / ₈	1 1 ⁵ / ₈	1 1 ⁵ / ₈	
London C.:														
Banstead - - - - -	64,103 - -	8,115 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 5 ¹ / ₈	- 5 ⁷ / ₈	3 4 ⁷ / ₈	1 - ³ / ₄	- 7 ⁵ / ₈	- 4 ³ / ₈	- 6 ¹ / ₄	- 10 ¹ / ₂	- 10 ¹ / ₂	
Bexley - - - - -	61,765 - -	9,570 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 6	- 5	3 4 ³ / ₄	1 4	- 2 ¹ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₄	1 4 ³ / ₄	1 4 ³ / ₄	
Cane Hill - - - - -	63,734 - -	6,531 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 6	- 7 ¹ / ₂	3 5 ¹ / ₂	1 6 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 4	- 10 ¹ / ₂	1 - ¹ / ₂	1 - ¹ / ₂	
Claybury - - - - -	76,003 - -	9,587 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 6 ⁵ / ₈	- 5	3 6 ³ / ₄	1 6 ⁷ / ₈	- 1 ³ / ₈	- 4 ³ / ₈	- 8 ⁷ / ₈	1 6 ³ / ₄	1 6 ³ / ₄	
Colney Hatch - - - - -	66,752 - -	21,659 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 4	- 5 ³ / ₈	4 - ³ / ₄	1 4 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 6 ¹ / ₄	- 9 ¹ / ₂	1 4 ¹ / ₂	1 4 ¹ / ₂	
Hanwell - - - - -	70,636 - -	11,666 - -	- - - -	178 - -	3 4 ¹ / ₄	- 5	3 6 ¹ / ₂	1 2 ¹ / ₄	- 1	- 4 ¹ / ₂	- 7 ³ / ₄	1 1	1 1	
Manor - - - - -	22,203 - -	4,818 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 2	- 4	3 5 ¹ / ₈	1 7	- 7 ⁵ / ₈	- 5 ³ / ₄	- 11 ¹ / ₄	1 2 ¹ / ₂	1 2 ¹ / ₂	
Horton - - - - -	62,907 - -	6,420 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 11 ³ / ₈	- 4 ³ / ₄	3 7	1 6 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ⁵ / ₈	1 11 ¹ / ₄	1 11 ¹ / ₄	
Epileptic Colony - - - - -	13,252 - -	8,033 - -	165 - -	- - - -	4 9 ⁵ / ₈	- 3 ⁵ / ₈	5 7 ¹ / ₂	2 3 ⁵ / ₈	- 4 ¹ / ₈	- 2 ³ / ₈	- 10 ³ / ₄	2 2	2 2	
Middlesex, Wandsworth - - - - -	44,877 - -	6,803 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 11 ³ / ₈	- 9 ³ / ₈	3 4 ¹ / ₈	1 3 ³ / ₈	- 1	- 5 ¹ / ₄	1 1 ¹ / ₄	1 1 ⁷ / ₈	1 1 ⁷ / ₈	
Monmouth C. - - - - -	20,928 - -	2,949 - -	- - - -	144 - -	2 8 ¹ / ₄	- 7 ¹ / ₄	2 9 ³ / ₄	- 10 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 2 ¹ / ₂	- 10 ¹ / ₄	- 7 ¹ / ₄	- 7 ¹ / ₄	
Norfolk - - - - -	27,214 - -	10,667 - -	- - - -	66 - -	3 10 ³ / ₈	- 7 ¹ / ₄	2 7 ³ / ₄	1 6 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 5 ³ / ₄	- 7 ³ / ₄	- 9 ⁵ / ₈	- 9 ⁵ / ₈	
Northampton C. - - - - -	22,063 - -	3,067 - -	- - - -	30 - -	2 10 ⁷ / ₈	- 7 ¹ / ₂	2 6 ¹ / ₂	- 10 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 4 ⁵ / ₈	1 -	- 5 ⁷ / ₈	- 5 ⁷ / ₈	
Northumberland, and Tynemouth, C.B. -	21,358 - -	4,065 - -	- - - -	272 - -	1 10 ³ / ₈	- 9 ³ / ₈	3 2 ⁵ / ₈	1 5 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 5 ¹ / ₄	2 3 ¹ / ₄	- 9 ¹ / ₂	- 9 ¹ / ₂	
Nottingham C. - - - - -	12,785 - -	1,222 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 7 ¹ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₂	3 8 ⁵ / ₈	1 11 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ³ / ₈	- 2 ¹ / ₂	- 7 ³ / ₄	- 8 ¹ / ₄	- 8 ¹ / ₄	
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	14,281 - -	52,153 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 3 ¹ / ₂	- 7 ³ / ₄	2 7 ³ / ₄	1 2 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 4 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 5	- 5	
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	20,672 - -	3,963 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 6 ¹ / ₄	- 8 ¹ / ₄	2 6 ³ / ₈	1 3 ³ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 6 ⁵ / ₈	- 3 ¹ / ₂	- 5 ⁵ / ₈	- 5 ⁵ / ₈	
Somerset and Bath C.B.:														
Wells - - - - -	22,374 - -	2,738 - -	- - - -	170 - -	3 2 ³ / ₄	- 6 ³ / ₄	2 4 ¹ / ₈	1 - ³ / ₄	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 5 ³ / ₄	- 6 ³ / ₄	- 4 ¹ / ₂	- 4 ¹ / ₂	
Cotford - - - - -	12,357 - -	17,572 - -	1,900 - -	- - - -	3 2 ¹ / ₄	- 11 ³ / ₄	2 4 ³ / ₄	1 4 ³ / ₄	- 2	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 11 ¹ / ₄	- 6 ¹ / ₂	- 6 ¹ / ₂	
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.:														
Stafford - - - - -	24,349 - -	5,047 - -	- - - -	40 - -	3 4 ¹ / ₄	- 9	3 1	1 7 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 4 ³ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₂	- 9 ³ / ₄	- 9 ³ / ₄	
Burntwood - - - - -	24,418 - -	11,107 - -	- - - -	12 - -	3 3 ⁵ / ₈	- 9 ¹ / ₈	2 6 ⁵ / ₈	1 6 ⁵ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 7	- 10	- 5 ⁷ / ₈	- 5 ⁷ / ₈	
Cheddleton - - - - -	18,655 - -	5,055 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 7 ¹ / ₈	- 6 ¹ / ₈	3 4 ⁵ / ₈	1 6	- 1	- 8 ¹ / ₄	- 7 ⁵ / ₈	- 8 ⁵ / ₈	- 8 ⁵ / ₈	
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	21,796 - -	2,157 - -	- - - -	88 - -	3 5 ¹ / ₂	- 6 ³ / ₄	2 11	1 4 ³ / ₈	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 5	- 9 ¹ / ₈	- 9 ¹ / ₈	
Surrey and Guildford B. - - - - -	39,253 - -	11,551 - -	- - - -	- - - -	2 11	- 8 ¹ / ₄	3 6 ¹ / ₂	1 9 ³ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 6 ¹ / ₄	1 2	1 - ³ / ₈	1 - ³ / ₈	
Sussex, E. - - - - -	29,837 - -	27,628 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 4 ³ / ₄	- 2 ³ / ₄	3 6 ³ / ₄	1 9 ³ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 2 ³ / ₄	1 - ³ / ₄	1 - ³ / ₄	1 - ³ / ₄	
„ W. - - - - -	25,565 - -	4,772 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 -	- 7 ¹ / ₂	3 6 ¹ / ₂	1 10 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ³ / ₄	2 - ¹ / ₄	- 11	- 11	

TABLE IX.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1905.

ended 31st March 1905.			Number of Patients on 1st January 1905.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1905.							COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	
Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Private.			Pauper.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients (not including Criminals).	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, in excess of the ordinary Weekly Charge, are carried.	C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.		
s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.							
- 3/8	9 5 1/4	61	2,007	9 4	14 -	14/ and 21/	Building and Repairs -	- - -	Building and Repairs -	Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. : Lancaster. Rainhill. Prestwich. Whittingham. Winwick. Leicester C., and Rutland. Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions) Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B. Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division). London C. : Banstead. Bexley. Cane Hill. Claybury.			
- 2 3/8	9 2 3/8	4	1,890	9 4	14 -	9 4	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	- - -				
- 1 3/4	9 - 3/4	35	2,630	9 4	14 -	15/ and 21/	Building -	- - -	Building -				
- 7 5/8	8 10 7/8	5	2,077	9 4	14 -	14/ and 21/	Building and Repairs -	- - -	Building and Repairs -				
- 3 1/4	8 8 1/2	2	1,906	9 4	14 -	14/ and 15/6	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	- ditto - ditto -				
- 3 1/4	9 5 1/4	24	463	9 11	14 -	9 8 1/2	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	- - -				
- 6 3/8	10 7 1/4	2	750	9 11	14 -	-	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	- - -				
- 1 5/8	10 3 1/8	5	362	11 11 1/2(a)	14/ and 15/	15/ and 21/	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	Building and Repairs -				
- 1	10 1 7/8	38	2,423	11 4 1/2	14 -	11/4 1/2 and 14/	County -	- - -	County -				
- 3/4	11 - 1/2	28	2,068	11 4 1/2	14 -	11 4 1/2	Building and Repairs -	- - -	- - -				
- 1 1/2	11 4 1/2	32	2,098	11 4 1/2	14 -	11 4 1/2	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	Building and Repairs -				
- 1 3/8	11 9 3/8	119	2,309	11 4 1/2	14 -	11/4 1/2 to 40/	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	Building and Repairs and Main- tenance.				
- 1 1/2	11 10 5/8	28	2,157	11 4 1/2	14 -	11 4 1/2	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	Building and Repairs -				
- 1 5/8	10 6 7/8	47	2,524	11 4 1/2	14 -	11/4 1/2 and 14/	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	- ditto - ditto -				
- 2 3/8	11 - 1/4	130	647	11 4 1/2	14 -	11/4 1/2 and 16/11	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	Building and Repairs and Main- tenance.				
- 1 1/2	11 10 1/2	27	1,990	11 4 1/2	14 -	11 4 1/2	County -	- - -	County -				
- 3 1/8	16 4	4	318	11 4 1/2(a)	-	18/1 to 21/	Building and Repairs -	- - -	Building and Repairs -				
- 1 5/8	12 - 5/8	2	1,403	12 6	14 -	12 6	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	- - -				
- 3 3/4	8 7 3/4	64	900	8 5 1/2	14 -	14/(a)	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	Building and Repairs -				
- 4 1/2	10 4 1/2	4	970	10 11 1/4(a)	14/ and 15/	14/ to 31/6	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	- ditto - ditto -				
- 6 3/4	8 4 3/8	42	872	8 6	13/ and 14/	10/ to 17/6	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	County -				
- 5 1/2	10 6 7/8	5	736	10 6	14 -	15/ and 21/	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	Building and Repairs and County				
- 1 7/8	11 2	1	421	13 5	14 -	21 -	County -	- - -	County -				
- 1 1/2	8 11 1/2	1	604	9 5 3/4(a)	14 -	-	Repairs -	- - -	- - -				
- 1 5/8	9 4	18	793	9 6	14 -	15 -	Building and Repairs -	- - -	Building and Repairs and Main- tenance.				
- 1 1/4	8 7 1/4	42	865	9 - 1/2	14 -	10/6 to 15/2	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	Building and Repairs -				
- 5 3/4	9 4 1/4	1	491	9 - 1/2	14 -	15 2	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	- ditto - ditto -				
- 2 1/4	10 2 3/4	7	910	10 6	14 -	14 -	County and Boroughs	- - -	County and Boroughs				
- 7/8	10 - 5/8	4	906	10 6	14 -	15 -	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	- ditto - ditto -				
- 7	10 6 1/2	7	641	10 6	14 -	21/ to 30/	General Lunacy Rate	- - -	Maintenance -				
- 1	9 8 7/8	4	824	10 8 1/2(a)	14 -	20 -	Building and Repairs -	- - -	Building and Repairs -				
- 3 5/8	11 5 1/2	5	1,316	12 -	14 -	-	- ditto - ditto -	- - -	- - -				
- 2	11 2 3/4	15	1,002	12 11 3/4(a)	14/ to 20/11	24 6	County -	- - -	Building and Repairs -				
- 9	11 8	10	725	12 10	14/ and 15/9	21 -	Building and Repairs -	- - -	- ditto - ditto -				

(a) Average.

TABLE IX.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS

TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1905.				AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the Year																
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	Rent of Land Rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Neces- saries ; <i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light and Washing.	Surgery and Dispen- sary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance Account.										
											Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Mis- cellaneous.								
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.				
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	28,516	-	-	7,553	-	-	71	-	-	2	2 ³ / ₄	-	8 ³ / ₄	2	5 ¹ / ₈	1	7 ¹ / ₈	-	1	-	9 ¹ / ₂
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	17,391	-	-	1,117	-	-	202	-	-	3	5 ¹ / ₄	-	6 ¹ / ₈	2	5 ¹ / ₄	1	1 ¹ / ₄	-	1	-	7 ¹ / ₂
Brecon and Radnor - - - - -	11,986	-	-	13,264	-	-	-	-	-	4	4 ¹ / ₈	-	4 ³ / ₄	3	3 ¹ / ₂	2	1 ¹ / ₈	-	1	-	8 ¹ / ₄
Bucks - - - - -	16,876	-	-	10,537	-	-	-	-	-	3	4 ¹ / ₈	-	8 ¹ / ₄	2	3 ⁷ / ₈	1	1 ¹ / ₈	-	1	-	6 ¹ / ₂
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely	15,237	-	-	3,576	-	-	64	-	-	3	4 ¹ / ₂	-	7	2	7 ¹ / ₂	1	5 ¹ / ₄	-	1	-	8 ¹ / ₄
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C. -	15,633	-	-	1,039	-	-	-	-	-	3	6 ¹ / ₂	-	7	2	6 ¹ / ₄	-	10 ¹ / ₂	-	1	-	8 ¹ / ₄
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :																					
Chester - - - - -	21,162	-	-	4,220	-	-	-	-	-	2	10 ³ / ₄	-	7 ³ / ₈	2	5 ³ / ₈	-	10 ⁵ / ₈	-	1	-	5 ¹ / ₈
Parkside - - - - -	21,454	-	-	3,575	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	11 ³ / ₈	2	10 ⁷ / ₈	1	1 ¹ / ₈	-	1	-	8 ¹ / ₂
Cornwall - - - - -	26,173	-	-	26,539	-	-	113	-	-	4	6 ¹ / ₈	1	4 ¹ / ₂	2	8 ¹ / ₈	1	2 ¹ / ₄	-	1	-	5 ³ / ₄
Cumberland and Westmorland - - -	17,740	-	-	12,902	-	-	1,698	-	-	2	9	-	8	2	5	-	11 ³ / ₄	-	1	-	5 ³ / ₈
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	19,038	-	-	22,348	-	-	118	-	-	2	10 ¹ / ₄	-	8 ¹ / ₈	2	3 ⁷ / ₈	1	7 ¹ / ₈	-	1	-	8 ⁵ / ₈
Derby C. - - - - -	20,324	-	-	3,646	-	-	-	-	-	3	3 ³ / ₈	-	9 ¹ / ₈	2	9 ⁵ / ₈	1	7 ¹ / ₈	-	1	-	7 ¹ / ₂
Devon - - - - -	33,116	-	-	20,017	-	-	-	-	-	3	3 ⁵ / ₈	-	6 ¹ / ₂	2	6 ³ / ₄	1	5 ³ / ₈	-	1	-	7
Dorset - - - - -	20,183	-	-	1,797	-	-	-	-	-	3	5 ³ / ₈	-	5 ⁵ / ₈	2	7	1	5 ³ / ₈	-	1	-	6 ¹ / ₄
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., South Shields C.B., and West Hartlepool, C.B.	45,510	-	-	11,215	-	-	38	-	-	2	4	-	9 ¹ / ₈	3	8 ⁷ / ₈	1	6	-	1	-	6 ³ / ₈
Essex and Colchester B. - - - - -	56,254	-	-	4,263	-	-	2	-	-	3	8 ³ / ₄	-	5 ¹ / ₄	3	4 ¹ / ₄	1	4 ³ / ₄	-	1	-	8
Glamorgan - - - - -	41,506	-	-	5,659	-	-	7,674	-	-	3	1 ³ / ₄	-	6 ¹ / ₄	2	11 ¹ / ₂	1	3 ¹ / ₂	-	1	-	8 ¹ / ₄
Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B. - -	26,715	-	-	2,617	-	-	19	-	-	3	2 ³ / ₈	-	7	2	2 ¹ / ₂	1	2 ³ / ₄	-	1	-	6 ¹ / ₈
Hants - - - - -	28,757	-	-	8,487	-	-	-	-	-	3	6 ⁵ / ₈	-	7 ⁵ / ₈	2	9 ⁵ / ₈	1	3 ¹ / ₄	-	1	-	8 ³ / ₄
Hereford C., and Hereford B. - - -	13,573	-	-	6,597	-	-	-	-	-	2	2 ⁵ / ₈	-	5 ¹ / ₈	2	8 ⁷ / ₈	1	5 ¹ / ₄	-	1	-	5 ¹ / ₈
Herts - - - - -	17,462	-	-	3,803	-	-	7	-	-	2	11 ³ / ₈	-	6 ³ / ₄	3	10 ¹ / ₄	1	10	-	1	-	8 ¹ / ₂
Kent and Gravesend B. :																					
Barming Heath - - - - -	39,623	-	-	3,201	-	-	-	-	-	2	8 ⁵ / ₈	-	8 ⁷ / ₈	3	6	1	8 ¹ / ₂	-	1	-	2 ¹ / ₈
Chartham - - - - -	33,659	-	-	5,947	-	-	-	-	-	4	2 ³ / ₈	-	9 ¹ / ₈	3	5 ³ / ₈	1	10	-	1	-	10 ³ / ₈

TABLE IX.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS;
during the Year ended 31st March 1905.

ended 31st March 1905.		Number of Patients on 1st January 1905.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1905.					COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.			Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients (not including criminals).	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, in excess of the ordinary Weekly Charge, are carried.	
s. d.	s. d.	Private.	Pauper.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.
- 8½	9 6½	10	1,017	9 7½(a)	14 -	15/ to 20/ 17 6	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
- 4½	9 1½	8	738	8 6¾(a)	14/ and 15/	-	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.
- 9½	12 6	7	314	12 -	14 -	15/ and 21/ 15/ to 21/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Brecon and Radnor.
- 7½	8 6½	20	640	9 4	14 -	-	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Bucks.
- 2¼	9 3¾	-	615	9 4	14 -	-	- ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - -	Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.
- -¼	8 10¾	51	623	9 -½	13/ to 14/	10/ to 40/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Cardigan, and Pembroke C.
- -½	8 1½	-	1,041	8 7¼(a)	14 -	-	County and Boroughs - - -	- - - - -	Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :
- 3¾	9 3½	38	806	9 4	14/ and 25/	12/ to 25/	County - - - - -	County and Private Patients' Special Furnishing and Dietary.	Chester Parkside.
27/8	11 15/8	46	803	10 6	14 -	12/6 to 105/	Building and Repairs - - -	Maintenance, Subscribers, and Building and Repairs.	Cornwall.
- 5¾	8 8¾	71	659	9 1½(a)	14 -	14/ to 31/6	Maintenance - - - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Cumberland and Westmorland.
- 3¼	8 7¾	53	779	8 9	14 -	10/6 to 63/	Building and Repairs - - -	Establishment - - - - -	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.
- 3¾	10 -¾	-	750	9 11	14/ and 17/6	-	- ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - -	Derby C.
- 1¼	9 8½	3	1,260	9 9	14 -	14 -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Devon.
- 3¾	9 4¾	140	670	9 4	14 -	10/ to 105/	Building and County - - -	Building and County - - -	Dorset.
- 3¾	10 11½	9	1,547	11 4½	14 -	12/ to 17/	Maintenance - - - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Durham C., Gateshead C.B., South Shields C.B., and West Hartlepool C.B.
- -¾	10 2	56	1,707	10 6	14 -	-	Building and Repairs - - -	- - - - -	Essex and Colchester B.
- 1½	9 3½	58	1,578	8 10¾(a)	12/9 to 21/ 14/ and 15/	10/6 to 30/ 15/ and 20/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Maintenance - - - - -	Glamorgan.
- 7½	8 8¾	12	1,053	9 -	14/ and 15/	-	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B.
- 17/8	9 11¼	2	1,094	9 11	14 -	-	Alterations, Improvements, &c. -	- - - - -	Hants.
- 3¾	9 -¾	7	520	9 2¼(a)	16 -	13/6 to 21/ 21 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Hereford C., and Hereford B.
- 3¾	11 3½	5	595	11 10(a)	14/ and 15/	-	- ditto - ditto - - -	ditto - ditto - - -	Herts.
- 1¾	10 87/8	11	1,451	12 3	14 -	21 -	Profit Account, Kent County Council.	Profit Account, Kent County Council.	Kent and Gravesend B. :
- 25/8	12 -	37	1,008	12 3	13/3 and 14/	21 -	County and Gravesend Borough -	County and Gravesend Borough -	Barming Heath.
									Chartham.

(a) Average.

TABLE X.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

ABSTRACT of CASH ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 31st December 1905

HOSPITALS.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1905.								Total Receipts during the Year.	PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1905.											
	Payments for Maintenance and Incidents of Patients and Boarders.	Rents, Dividends, and Interest.	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, &c.	Annual Subscriptions.	Donations.	Legacies.	Other Receipts.	Salaries of Officers.		Wages of Attendants and Servants (not including Labour of Laundry, Farm, and Garden, or Wages of Artizans).	Food.	Housekeeping Incidents (Soap, Soda, Brooms, &c.).	Clothing and Purchases for Patients.	Clothing of Attendants and Servants.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines and Surgical Appliances.	Furniture and Bedding (including Wages of Artizans).	Fuel and Light.	Water.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle - -	57,475	10	1,142	-	-	-	-	58,627	6,154	5,991	13,467	894	3,476	198	1,136	227	624	2,377	281		
Wonford House, Exeter - - - - -	15,525	236	78	-	1	-	6	15,846	1,702	1,839	4,137	224	2,483	217	421	105	549	872	63		
Barnwood House, Gloucester - - - - -	23,058	794	1,073	-	-	-	3,100	28,025	2,180	2,286	4,857	78	1,875	-	317	59	878	517	119		
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn - - -	8,568	10	42	41	-	-	6	8,667	763	1,093	2,970	123	593	9	193	63	407	427	51		
St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C. - -	8,230	4,731	21	150	150	1,207	157	14,646	1,286	1,776	4,224	168	8	154	188	104	742	1,046	116		
Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - - -	5,089	1,267	21	-	-	-	-	6,377	850	759	1,731	28	307	32	73	33	321	355	50		
St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton	59,155	3,789	910	-	-	-	-	63,854	4,161	6,580	11,335	256	3,120	507	1,761	179	2,522	2,115	228		
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice - -	10,708	1,330	71	134	-	58	-	12,301	1,232	1,445	3,039	89	965		105	93	502	529	108		
Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford -	8,507	2,256	43	9	-	-	-	10,815	808	883	2,066	89	20	78	221	50	313	622	108		
Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	12,289	69	259	18	-	-	48	12,683	1,255	1,714	3,242	32	1,028	125	715	66	597	924	45		
Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E. - -	4,621	32,183	-	-	309	-	1,593	38,706	3,591	4,436	5,216	55	289	236	511	269	1,724	1,812	112		
Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Egham -	65,399	1,563	580	-	-	-	-	67,542	3,907	8,972	13,379	824	3,342	624	1,412	196	1,678	5,141	898		
York (Bootham Park) Lunatic Hospital, Bootham -	9,174	726	186	-	62	-	285	10,433	1,459	1,264	2,302	51	692	-	155	19	431	505	102		
The Retreat, York - - - - -	26,484	145	228	-	150	1,006	200	28,213	2,332	4,025	5,311	415	2,996	84	-	116	1,181	1,470	156		

TABLE X.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

(53 Viet. c. 5, s. 234; and Rule 38 of the Commissioners in Lunacy).

PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Laundry (including Cost of Labour).	Farm (including Cost of Labour).	Garden (including Cost of Labour).	Stables (including Carriage Exercise).	Amusements (including Newspapers, Books, Excursions, &c.).	Stationery, Postage, Printing, and Advertising.	Carriage, Portage, and Travelling Expenses.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Law Expenses.	Repairs of Building, Painting, Glazing, &c. (including Wages of Artizans).	Pensions.	Total Expenses of Seaside and other Branch Establishments.	Interest on Mortgages, Loans, &c.	Other Payments.	Total Ordinary Payments.	New Buildings, and Additions to or Alterations in Buildings (not ordinary Repairs).	Legacies and other Moneys invested during the Year.	Total Payments during the Year 1905.	Average Number of Patients and Boarders during the Year.	Average Weekly Cost per Head calculated on Total Ordinary Payments.	HOSPITALS.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	
785	2,457	1,245	370	479	149	569	1,400	22	5,662	310	1,387	1,045	819	51,464	2,817	-	54,281	388	2 9 3	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.
296	450 (a)	-	199	183	248	25	494	18	620	152	1,196	208	21	16,722	58	1,300	18,080	125	2 11 5	Wonford House, Exeter.
662	1,634	651	512	337	114	9	1,104	56	1,496	77	1,456	-	-	21,274	2,574	4,469	28,317	146	2 13 2½	Barnwood House, Gloucester.
277	-	118	-	121	81	-	178	-	925	-	129	260	222	9,003	492	-	9,495	74	2 5 4	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn.
302	-	124	108	131	251	27	763	-	1,063	80	1,120	-	32	13,813	821	1,207	15,841	178	1 9 9	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C.
279	-	78	13	40	83	9	196	4	670	137	-	-	25	6,073	769	-	6,842	88	1 6 5½	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
576	3,276	856	485	628	519	-	3,346	113	3,277	944	4,605	-	452	51,841	11,667	2,217	65,725	410	2 7 4	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.
133	-	374	277	96	125	-	476	-	313	20	-	-	63	10,050	-	1,612	11,662	94	2 0 6¾	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice.
156	266	398	129	100	129	6	203	7	849	165	5	-	109	7,780	59	2,807	10,646	91	1 12 8¼	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.
211	543	349	91	93	108	-	424	5	566	-	144	283	338	12,898	-	-	12,898	118	2 1 1	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.
1,150	-	621	-	571	195	271	1,784	3	1,002	1,059	2,074	-	105	27,086	2,712	6,277	36,075	197	2 12 10½	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.
986	1,391	1,947	845	827	360	133	1,719	47	4,568	1,058	3,163	-	423	57,840	3,096	1,700	62,636	378	2 18 3	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Egham.
123	326	239	108	97	99	-	667	24	1,012	41	-	42	-	9,758	1,132	1,000	11,890	131	1 8 1¼	York (Bootham Park) Lunatic Hospital, Bootham.
339	-	850	477	226	374	152	856	45	1,861	77	1,063	564	1,124	26,094	-	802	26,896	166	2 19 10	The Retreat, York.

(a) "Farm" includes cost of "garden."

TABLE XI.

Showing ACCOMMODATION and VACANT ACCOMMODATION in

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on 1st January 1906.									Total Number of Patients in the Asylum (i.e., on the Register of Patients, Form 1 of the Commissioners' Rules), 1st January 1906.					
	A. In Beds actually in position, whether occupied by Patients or not.			B. In <i>unoccupied Bed space</i> (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormi- tories, and 800 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 66 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for One Bed only).			C. In whole possible <i>Bed space</i> , whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).			PRIVATE (including Criminal).		PAUPER.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.															
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - -	480	598	1,078	15	7	22	495	605	1,100	3	5	467	586	470	591
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	356	411	767	14	21	35	370	432	802	4	7	331	376	335	383
Brecon and Radnor - - - - -	179	176	355	3	6	9	182	182	364	2	5	176	156	178	161
Bucks - - - - -	320	365	685	-	-	-	320	365	685	13	10	289	336	302	346
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely	259	380	639	-	-	-	259	380	639	1	-	235	374	236	374
Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke C. -	314	313	627	-	-	-	314	313	627	17	27	328	288	345	315
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :															
Chester - - - - -	516	558	1,074	-	-	-	516	522	1,038	-	-	503	501	503	501
Parkside - - - - -	488	570	1,058	-	-	-	479	556	1,035	18	23	437	510	455	533
Cornwall - - - - -	403	457	860	-	-	-	350	405	755	21	23	375	424	396	447
Cumberland and Westmorland - - -	388	364	752	-	-	-	364	359	(b)723	32	34	355	322	387	356
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	465	400	865	-	-	-	396	369	765	32	21	419	377	451	398
Derby C. - - - - -	388	388	776	-	-	-	372	370	742	2	-	349	384	351	384
Devon - - - - -	583	755	1,338	-	-	-	541	713	1,254	3	-	566	728	569	728
Dorset - - - - -	408	430	838	15	10	25	423	440	863	57	97	334	329	391	426
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., South Shields C.B., and West Hartlepool C.B.	882	810	1,692	-	-	-	882	810	1,692	5	4	823	775	828	779
Essex, and Colchester B. - - - -	777	1,132	1,909	-	-	-	741	1,132	1,873	14	39	712	1,127	726	1,166
Glamorgan - - - - -	958	835	1,793	-	-	-	958	835	1,793	27	23	903	742	930	765
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B. - -	507	599	1,106	-	-	-	507	599	1,106	6	4	488	574	494	578
Hants - - - - -	570	596	1,166	-	-	-	570	596	1,166	-	-	554	552	554	552
Hereford C. and Hereford B. - - -	233	313	546	-	-	-	233	313	546	2	6	236	301	238	307
Herts - - - - -	283	327	610	-	-	-	268	308	576	3	1	271	321	274	322
Kent and Gravesend B. :															
Barming Heath - - - - -	682	815	1,497	-	-	-	610	815	1,425	5	1	677	806	682	807
Chartham - - - - -	516	593	1,109	-	11	11	516	604	1,120	11	24	476	550	487	574
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :															
Lancaster - - - - -	948	1,127	2,075	-	-	-	1,077	1,327	(c)2,404	23	51	938	1,042	961	1,093
Rainhill - - - - -	986	1,014	2,000	-	-	-	975	1,000	1,975	5	1	964	1,001	969	1,002
Prestwich - - - - -	1,171	1,449	2,620	-	-	-	1,171	1,449	2,620	13	16	(d)1,162	(d)1,419	(d)1,175	(d)1,435
Whittingham - - - - -	1,067	1,029	2,096	13	1	14	1,080	1,030	2,110	7	2	1,057	1,023	1,064	1,025
Winwick - - - - -	862	1,188	2,050	-	-	-	862	1,188	2,050	2	-	869	1,161	871	1,161

(a) One boy sleeps on the female side.

(b) Twenty-four temporary beds in workshop block not included.

(c) Allowing 50 feet superficial per bed ; these additional beds could be placed in dormitories, but for sanitary reasons it is not done.

TABLE XI.

COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS on January 1st, 1906.

Vacant Accommodation on 1st January 1906.						Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on 1st January 1906.						COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY. BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV of Lunacy Act, 1890.
D. In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A).			E. In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C).			Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.				
								Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to unite) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
10	7	17	25	14	39	407	512	57	69	3	5	COUNTY, &c.
21	28	49	35	49	84	329	372	-	-	2	4	Beds, Herts, and Hunts Berks, &c.
(a)2	(a)14	16	(a)5	(a)20	25	113	138	63	18	-	-	Brecon and Radnor.
18	19	37	18	19	37	258	303	29	30	2	3	Bucks.
23	6	29	23	6	29	235	354	-	20	-	-	Cambs, &c.
(-31)	(-2)	(-33)	(-31)	(-2)	(-33)	295	287	33	1	-	-	Carmarthen, &c.
13	57	70	13	21	34	451	496	52	5	-	-	Chester C., Birkenhead C.B. and Stockport(part)C.B. : Chester.
33	37	70	24	23	47	408	479	-	-	29	31	Parkside.
7	10	17	(-46)	(-42)	(-88)	371	423	-	-	4	1	Cornwall.
1	8	9	(-23)	3	(-20)	355	321	-	-	-	1	Cumberland, &c.
14	2	16	(-55)	(-29)	(-84)	419	376	-	-	-	1	Denbigh, &c.
37	4	41	21	(-14)	7	349	384	-	-	-	-	Derby C.
14	27	41	(-28)	(-15)	(-43)	496	647	-	-	70	81	Devon.
17	4	21	32	14	46	294	329	39	-	1	-	Dorset.
54	31	85	54	31	85	823	775	-	-	-	-	Durham C., &c.
51	(-34)	17	15	(-34)	(-19)	710	1,121	-	-	2	6	Essex, &c.
28	70	98	28	70	98	762	593	4	5	137	144	Glamorgan,
13	21	34	13	21	34	444	544	40	30	4	-	Gloucester C., &c.
16	44	60	16	44	60	525	509	-	1	29	42	Hants.
(-5)	6	1	(-5)	6	1	236	252	-	49	-	-	Hereford C. and Hereford B.
9	5	14	(-6)	(-14)	(-20)	214	268	55	50	2	3	Herts.
-	8	8	(-72)	8	(-64)	672	798	-	-	5	8	Kent and Gravesend B. : Barming Heath.
29	19	48	29	30	59	473	542	-	-	3	8	Chartham.
(-13)	34	21	116	234	350	936	1,042	-	-	2	-	Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, &c. : Lancaster.
17	12	29	6	(-2)	4	964	998	-	-	-	3	Rainhill.
(-4)	14	10	(-4)	14	10	(d)1,161	(d)1,417	-	-	1	2	Prestwich.
3	4	7	16	5	21	1,053	1,021	-	-	4	2	Whittingham.
(-9)	27	18	(-9)	27	18	868	1,161	-	-	1	-	Winwick.

(d) Not including 39 males and 33 females boarded out at the Rochdale Union Workhouse under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(e) Three boys sleep on the female side.

TABLE XI.—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on 1st January 1906.									Total Number of Patients in the Asylum (i.e. on the Register of Patients, Form 1 of the Commissioners' Rules), 1st January 1906.					
	A. In Beds actually in Position, whether occupied by Patients or not.			B. In unoccupied Bed space (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormi- tories, and 800 feet of Cubic Space, and at least 66 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for One Bed only).			C. In whole possible Bed space, whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).			PRIVATE (including Criminal)	PAUPER.	TOTAL.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Leicester C. and Rutland - - - - -	262	261	523	-	-	-	226	249	475	13	13	228	222	241	235
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	453	456	909	-	-	-	453	453	906	-	-	378	409	378	409
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division) - - -	210	210	420	-	-	-	210	210	420	3	6	202	147	205	153
London C. :															
Banstead - - - - -	1,072	1,395	2,467	-	-	-	1,047	1,395	2,442	21	16	1,040	1,365	1,061	1,381
Bexley - - - - -	1,030	1,084	2,114	-	-	-	1,030	1,084	2,114	20	15	998	1,054	1,018	1,069
Cane Hill - - - - -	922	1,216	2,138	-	-	-	886	1,192	2,078	16	18	894	1,185	910	1,203
Claybury - - - - -	1,010	1,433	2,443	-	-	-	938	1,288	2,226	87	27	921	1,400	1,008	1,427
Colney Hatch - - - - -	919	1,280	2,199	-	-	-	884	1,255	2,139	19	19	898	1,256	917	1,275
Hanwell - - - - -	1,010	1,561	2,571	-	-	-	912	1,425	2,337	22	33	989	1,515	1,011	1,548
Manor - - - - -	62	720	782	-	-	-	62	700	762	-	124	61	585	61	709
Horton - - - - -	912	1,126	2,038	-	-	-	912	1,126	2,038	17	12	889	1,097	906	1,109
The Epileptic Colony - - - - -	266	60	326	-	-	-	266	60	326	2	-	263	62	265	62
Middlesex :															
Wandsworth - - - - -	531	683	1,214	-	-	-	531	683	1,214	3	-	527	652	530	652
Napsbury - - - - -	494	664	1,158	24	23	47	518	687	1,205	3	4	373	510	376	514
Monmouth C. - - - - -	493	484	977	-	-	-	493	484	977	30	31	469	455	499	486
Norfolk - - - - -	450	550	1,000	-	-	-	450	550	1,000	4	7	403	518	407	525
Northampton C. - - - - -	422	521	943	2	3	5	424	524	948	16	25	429	450	445	475
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B. - -	445	322	767	15	21	36	460	343	803	2	-	382	293	384	293
Nottingham C. - - - - -	226	226	452	-	-	-	226	226	452	-	1	226	217	226	218
Oxford C. and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	302	399	701	4	-	4	306	399	705	2	1	246	355	248	356
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	369	453	822	-	-	-	330	421	751	7	11	(b)357	427	364	438
Somerset and Bath C.B. :															
Wells - - - - -	364	504	868	-	-	-	(c)397	(c)538	(c)935	18	23	294	415	312	438
Cotford - - - - -	350	400	750	18	20	38	368	420	788	2	6	339	369	341	375
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., and New- castle-under-Lyme B. :															
Stafford - - - - -	495	423	918	-	-	-	480	437	917	5	2	490	421	495	423
Burntwood - - - - -	470	488	958	-	-	-	417	465	882	2	2	476	478	478	480
Cheddleton - - - - -	314	335	649	-	-	-	309	309	618	1	6	313	329	314	335
Suffolk, East and West - - - - -	427	473	900	(f)-	(f)-	(f)-	427	473	900	3	3	398	456	401	459
Surrey and Guildford B. - - - - -	600	844	1,444	-	-	-	583	822	1,405	4	-	538	799	542	799
Sussex, East - - - - -	500	621	1,121	-	15	15	500	636	1,136	10	10	435	547	445	557
Sussex, West - - - - -	325	444	769	7	7	14	332	451	783	4	10	312	424	316	434
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	450	590	1,040	18	12	30	468	602	1,070	16	25	451	543	467	568

(a) Twenty-three idiot boys sleep on the female side.

(b) Not including 25 males boarded out at Forden Union Workhouse under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(c) These figures accord with the specified floor space, but as few dormitories in the asylum are 12 feet high, the actual accommodation is much less.

(f) There is no unoccupied space. The space allowed for beds is in excess of 50 feet super. in consequence of the formation of the roof in some parts of the building not allowing sufficient cubic space were not more than 50 feet super. allowed.

TABLE XI.—continued.

Vacant Accommodation on 1st January 1906.						Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on 1st January 1906.						COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.
D. In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A).			E. In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C).			Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.				
								Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to unite) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
21	26	47	(—15)	14	(—1)	228	222	—	—	—	—	Leicester C. and Rutland.
75	47	122	75	44	119	377	409	—	—	1	—	Lincoln C. &c.
(e)8	(e)54	62	(e)8	(e)54	62	101	117	100	30	1	—	„ (Kesteven Division).
11	14	25	(—14)	14	—	1,039	1,358	—	—	1	7	London C. : Banstead.
12	15	27	12	15	27	998	1,053	—	—	—	1	Bexley.
12	13	25	(—24)	(—11)	(—35)	894	1,182	—	—	—	3	Cane Hill.
2	6	8	(—70)	(—139)	(—209)	920	1,397	—	—	1	3	Claybury.
2	5	7	(—33)	(—20)	(—53)	897	1,254	—	—	1	2	Colney Hatch.
(—1)	13	12	(—99)	(—123)	(—222)	987	1,509	—	—	2	6	Hanwell.
1	11	12	1	(—9)	(—8)	61	584	—	—	—	1	Manor.
6	17	23	6	17	23	888	1,096	—	—	1	1	Horton.
1	(—2)	(—1)	1	(—2)	(—1)	261	62	—	—	2	—	The Epileptic Colony.
1	31	32	1	31	32	509	645	9	2	9	5	Middlesex : Wandsworth.
118	150	268	142	173	315	371	504	—	—	2	6	Napsbury.
(—6)	(—2)	(—8)	(—6)	(—2)	(—8)	357	310	—	30	112	115	Monmouth C.
43	25	68	43	25	68	362	457	41	60	—	1	Norfolk.
(a)—	(a)23	23	(a)2	(a)26	28	240	293	188	154	1	3	Northampton C.
61	29	90	76	50	126	382	291	—	—	—	2	Northumberland and Tyne-
—	8	8	—	8	8	226	207	—	10	—	—	Nottingham C. [mouth C.B.
54	43	97	58	43	101	246	355	—	—	—	—	Oxford C., &c.
5	15	20	(—34)	(—17)	(—51)	(b)356	426	—	—	1	1	Salop and Montgomery C. Shrewsbury and Wenlock B.
52	66	118	85	100	185	289	413	—	—	5	2	Somerset and Bath C.B. : Wells.
9	25	34	27	45	72	294	368	45	—	—	1	Cotford. Stafford C., &c.
—	—	—	(—15)	14	(—1)	490	421	—	—	—	—	Stafford.
(d)—	(d)—	—	(d)(—53)	(d)(—23)	(—76)	276	305	200	169	—	4	Burntwood.
—	—	—	(—5)	(—26)	(—31)	245	257	68	72	—	—	Cheddleton.
26	14	40	26	14	40	332	387	65	67	1	2	Suffolk, East and West.
58	45	103	41	23	64	533	795	—	—	5	4	Surrey and Guildford B.
55	64	119	55	79	134	297	373	135	173	3	1	Sussex, East.
9	10	19	16	17	33	229	302	72	116	11	6	Sussex West.
(—17)	22	5	1	34	35	448	542	—	—	3	1	Warwick C., &c.

(d) Eight boys sleep on the female side.

(e) Three boys sleep on the female side.

TABLE XI.—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on 1st January 1906.									Total Number of Patients in the Asylum (i.e., on the Register of Patients, Form 1 of the Commissioners' Rules), 1st January 1906.					
	A.			B.			C.			PRIVATE		PAUPER.		TOTAL.	
	In Beds actually in Position, whether occupied by Patients or not.			In unoccupied Bed space (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormi- tories, and 800 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 66 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for One Bed only).			In whole possible Bed space, whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).			(including Criminal).					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	120	185	305	11	2	13	131	187	318	6	25	94	152	100	177
Wilts - - - - -	440	564	1,004	-	-	-	440	564	1,004	22	15	430	521	452	536
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.	546	688	1,234	-	-	-	530	638	1,168	12	16	528	643	540	659
York, North Riding - - - - -	368	386	754	10	29	39	378	415	793	30	28	326	337	356	365
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Hudders- field, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B.:															
Wakefield - - - - -	1,012	851	1,863	85	1	86	1,097	852	1,949	3	-	999	845	1,002	845
Wadsley - - - - -	720	890	1,610	-	-	-	720	890	1,610	16	20	760	864	776	884
Menston - - - - -	768	842	1,610	-	-	-	768	842	1,610	24	37	751	778	775	815
Scalebor Park - - - - -	107	107	214	16	16	32	123	123	246	55	94	-	-	55	94
Storthes Hall - - - - -	169	123	292	26	22	48	195	145	340	-	-	122	126	122	126
York, East Riding - - - - -	311	301	612	10	4	14	321	305	626	4	6	257	279	261	285
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).															
Birmingham: Winson Green - - - - -	362	382	744	-	-	-	349	355	704	19	21	327	321	346	342
„ Rubery Hill - - - - -	719	711	1,430	-	-	-	711	710	1,421	4	-	674	657	678	657
Brighton - - - - -	382	488	870	-	-	-	361	463	824	5	9	370	468	375	477
Bristol - - - - -	424	550	974	-	-	-	405	550	955	2	10	416	516	418	526
Canterbury - - - - -	73	92	165	1	-	1	74	92	166	14	43	52	49	66	92
Croydon - - - - -	210	263	473	-	-	-	194	243	437	6	7	185	243	191	250
Derby - - - - -	156	194	350	-	-	-	156	194	350	5	15	136	161	141	176
Exeter - - - - -	178	200	378	-	-	-	178	200	378	29	38	148	159	177	197
Hull - - - - -	281	281	562	-	-	-	281	281	562	10	9	264	279	274	288
Ipswich - - - - -	145	181	326	-	-	-	145	176	321	15	14	118	149	133	163
Leicester - - - - -	350	520	870	-	-	-	348	520	868	8	17	342	448	350	465
London (City of) - - - - -	255	322	577	1	-	1	256	316	572	106	150	138	158	244	308
Middlesbrough - - - - -	212	218	430	-	-	-	212	218	430	1	5	186	209	187	214
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	445	395	840	-	-	-	445	395	840	9	14	419	350	428	364
Norwich - - - - -	214	180	394	-	-	-	214	180	394	-	1	209	202	209	203
Nottingham - - - - -	365	428	793	-	-	-	356	375	731	19	23	343	405	362	428
Plymouth - - - - -	146	183	329	54	56	110	200	239	439	4	8	130	160	134	168
Portsmouth - - - - -	332	376	708	-	-	-	332	376	708	22	29	335	345	357	374
Sunderland - - - - -	217	183	400	1	2	3	218	185	403	5	5	189	153	194	158
West Ham - - - - -	370	463	833	-	-	-	350	450	800	1	-	345	453	346	453
TOTAL - - - - -	42,541	49,765	92,306	363	289	652	42,164	49,403	91,567	1,136	1,533	40,106 (c)	46,470 (c)	41,242 (c)	48,003 (c)

(b) One boy sleeps on the female side.

(c) See notes to Prestwich and Salop Asylums.

TABLE XI.—*continued.*

Vacant Accommodation on 1st January 1906.						Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on 1st January 1906.						COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV of Lunacy Act, 1890.
D. In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A.).			E. In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C.).			Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.				
								Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to unite) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
20	8	28	31	10	41	94	152	—	—	—	—	Wight, Isle of.
(—12)	28	16	(—12)	28	16	429	519	—	—	1	2	Wilts.
6	29	35	(—10)	(—21)	(—31)	528	643	—	—	—	—	Worcester C., &c.
12	21	33	22	50	72	325	324	—	—	1	13	York, North Riding.
												York, West Riding, Brad- ford, Halifax, Hudders- field, Leeds, &c. :
10	6	16	95	7	102	999	841	—	—	—	4	Wakefield.
(—56)	6	(—50)	(—56)	6	(—50)	760	863	—	—	—	1	Wadsley.
(—7)	27	20	(—7)	27	20	750	777	—	—	1	1	Menston.
52	13	65	68	29	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	Scalebor Park.
47	(—3)	44	73	19	92	122	126	—	—	—	—	Storthes Hall.
50	16	66	60	20	80	200	211	53	47	4	21	York, East Riding.
												COUNTY BOROUGH, &c.
16	40	56	3	13	16	287	282	40	39	—	—	Birmingham: Winson Green.
41	54	95	33	53	86	545	490	129	167	—	—	„ Rubery Hill.
7	11	18	(—14)	(—14)	(—28)	241	332	126	132	3	4	Brighton.
6	24	30	(—13)	24	11	413	456	—	60	3	—	Bristol.
7	—	7	8	—	8	46	36	5	11	1	2	Canterbury.
19	13	32	3	(—7)	(—4)	134	238	48	—	3	5	Croydon.
15	18	33	15	18	33	136	161	—	—	—	—	Derby.
1	3	4	1	3	4	75	111	73	47	—	1	Exeter.
7	(—7)	—	7	(—7)	—	263	276	—	—	1	3	Hull.
12	18	30	12	13	25	83	101	34	46	1	2	Ipswich.
—	55	55	(—2)	55	53	305	307	30	141	7	—	Leicester.
11	14	25	12	8	20	137	153	—	—	1	5	London (City of).
25	4	29	25	4	29	122	115	63	87	1	7	Middlesbrough.
17	31	48	17	31	48	416	347	—	—	3	3	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5	(—23)	(—18)	5	(—23)	(—18)	154	186	55	16	—	—	Norwich.
3	—	3	(—6)	(—53)	(—59)	322	403	20	—	1	2	Nottingham.
12	15	27	66	71	137	129	160	—	—	1	—	Plymouth.
(—25)	2	(—23)	(—25)	2	(—23)	232	250	101	94	2	1	Portsmouth.
23	25	48	24	27	51	188	153	—	—	1	—	Sunderland.
(b)25	(b)9	34	(b)5	(b)(—4)	1	345	450	—	—	—	3	West Ham.
1,335	1,726	3,061	958	1,364	2,322	37,534	43,819	2,072	2,048	500	603	- - - TOTAL.
(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)		(e)	(e)					

(d) See notes to Brecon and Radnor, Kesteven, Northampton, Burntwood, and West Ham Asylums.

TABLE XII.

NUMBER of WORKHOUSES Visited by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY during the year ending 31st December 1905.

Workhouses visited.	Number.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates at time of Visit.		
		M.	F.	Total.
(A.) Visited annually -	62	2,896	3,222	6,118
(B.) Visited triennially -	171	638	910	1,548
(C.) Metropolitan District Asylums (a) - (Visited annually.)	5	3,012	3,391	6,403
TOTALS -	238	6,546	7,523	14,069

(a) Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

TABLE XIII.

TABLE XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT
and WALES for

COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Percentages							
	Of the Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.			Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.				
	Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Actively Suicidal Patients.	Wetted Beds.	Patients attend- ing each Week the Religious Services of what- ever Denomi- nation.	Patients attend- ing the Weekly Enter- tain- ments.	Patients walking out Weekly beyond the Asylum Estate.	Patients walking out Daily be- yond the Airing Courts on the Asylum Estate (not in- cluding those working on the Land).
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS.								
Beds, Herts and Hunts - -	11·0	·8	1·7	2	42	38	21	13
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	12·0	1·4	6·4	1	57	51	47	46
Brecon and Radnor - -	10·0	6·5	5·9	2	67	70	60	12
Bucks - - - -	11·1	1·1	·9	4	44	22	35	19
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.	10·3	1·0	1·6	3	46	36	16	27
Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke C.	8·0	1·1	4·2	1	48	38	25	55
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B. and Stockport (part) C.B. :								
Chester - - - -	9·7	2·3	1·8	1	24	41	27	17
Parkside - - - -	13·6	1·7	3·2	4	49	42	45	48
Cornwall - - - -	11·7	1·2	·9	6	55	53	49	*
Cumberland and Westmorland	10·0	·7	3·9	1	43	26	30	13
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint and Merioneth C.	12·4	·7	1·5	3	34	34	33	18
Derby C. - - - -	12·8	·5	5·7	2	49	48	24	54
Devon - - - -	9·5	3·1	3·9	3	42	24	31	48
Dorset - - - -	9·9	1·0	·5	1	25	27	*	*
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., South Shields C.B., and West Hartlepool C.B.	11·4	2·9	·7	3	46	27	52	43
Essex and Colchester B. -	13·6	2·2	·2	3	39	27	21	34
Glamorgan - - - -	10·7	4·2	2·4	3	41	39	37	25
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B.	12·5	1·8	·7	2	51	39	41	7
Hants - - - -	12·5	1·7	3·7	1	80	38	45	5
Hereford C. and Hereford B. -	9·5	1·5	2·4	1	55	49	17	44
Herts - - - -	8·8	1·0	0·0	3	66	64	28	*
Kent and Gravesend B. :								
Barming Heath - - -	10·1	2·4	·7	*	16	24	16	3
Chartham - - - -	13·0	1·1	3·6	2	31	30	14	0

* Insufficient information.

of PATIENTS in COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS in ENGLAND
the Year 1905.

Percentages			Number of Attendants for Night Duty on December 31st, 1905 (ex- clusive of Head Atten- dants and Inspectors).		Proportion of Day Attendants to Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.		Of the Total Number of Attendants.			
Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resi- dent during the Year.		Percentage of								
Patients alto- gether confined or Exer- cise to the Airing Courts.	Patients employed.						Those having under One Year's Service.		Those having over Five Years' Service.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
15	72	65	5	7	1 to 10·7	1 to 10·0	20	17	53	47
15	66	57	4	4	1 „ 10·8	1 „ 11·3	14	50	29	13
17	76	71	3	3	1 „ 10·5	1 „ 8·1	45	30	—(a)	—(a)
20	54	72	5	5	1 „ 11·2	1 „ 11·2	28	19	34	31
50	52	53	4	5	1 „ 10·7	1 „ 10·1	15	36	50	19
3	58	58	3	3	1 „ 11·1	1 „ 10·2	6	29	59	29
36	45	56	4	5	1 „ 10·3	1 „ 9·8	25	29	40	27
9	52	61	6	8	1 „ 9·1	1 „ 10·4	27	42	41	20
52	79	52	6	10	1 „ 9·7	1 „ 8·6	9	8	51	34
12	65	51	4	4	1 „ 12·9	1 „ 13·2	29	23	47	16
31	56	45	5	5	1 „ 12·9	1 „ 12·9	10	33	75	19
12	70	70	5	5	1 „ 9·2	1 „ 9·8	9	11	49	30
25	44	69	7	9	1 „ 9·8	1 „ 9·8	20	23	48	27
1	74	67	5	6	1 „ 8·9	1 „ 8·9	18	22	61	28
8	57	55	19	20	1 „ 10·2	1 „ 10·0	19	24	58	30
34	52	54	9	18	1 „ 10·7	1 „ 11·9	6	17	70	28
6	52	61	12	11	1 „ 9·5	1 „ 10·1	12	24	41	21
13	67	49	5	5	1 „ 12·3	1 „ 13·5	20	19	33	29
35	45	54	8	10	1 „ 10·1	1 „ 10·4	14	30	33	10
44	54	56	4	5	1 „ 13·0	1 „ 13·0	4	46	30	18
*	62	68	3	3	1 „ 9·4	1 „ 9·2	19	26	13	21
25	52	50	11	13	1 „ 9·7	1 „ 10·6	4	17	64	33
41	55	55	10	11	1 „ 8·5	1 „ 9·4	36	40	27	11

(a) Asylum opened within the last 5 years.

TABLE XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Percentages							
	Of the Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.			Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.				
	Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Actively Suicidal Patients.	Wetted Beds.	Patients attend- ing each Week the Religious Services, of what- ever Denomi- nation.	Patients attend- ing the Weekly Enter- tain- ments.	Patients walking out Weekly beyond the Asylum Estate.	Patients walking out Daily be- yond the Airing Courts on the Asylum Estate (not in- cluding those working on the Land).
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.								
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued</i> .								
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :								
Lancaster - - -	11.2	3.3	5.0	5	37	27	37	56
Rainhill - - -	6.9	5.0	9.3	3	38	36	23	48
Prestwich - - -	7.2	4.7	3.1	1	26	31	1	28
Whittingham - - -	8.6	3.4	6.1	4	56	19	25	18
Winwick - - -	23.4	1.5	4.5	4	40	27	21	7
Leicester C. and Rutland -	12.6	.6	.2	2	41	24	1	47
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Hol- land Divisions), Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln C.B.	11.2	3.3	5.3	3	42	51	36	*
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division)	7.5	1.7	2.5	1	44	46	33	33
London C. :								
Banstead - - -	9.8	3.2	1.4	1	21	21	8	37
Bexley - - -	9.0	2.5	5.0	1	*	46	*	19
Cane Hill - - -	7.0	2.5	1.1	3	44	39	37	48
Claybury - - -	9.7	4.1	3.4	1	18	22	5	23
Colney Hatch - - -	7.6	2.4	3.2	5	24	18	5	12
Hanwell - - -	6.6	2.2	1.3	6	25	20	4	32
Manor - - -	3.0	.5	.5	2	44	40	7	11
Horton - - -	8.7	4.6	.8	3	30	27	*	29
The Epileptic Colony -	97.5	0.0	0.0	1	85	86	69	*
Middlesex :								
Wandsworth - - -	16.0	3.5	1.0	3	30	37	12	22
Napsbury - - -	12.5	3.1	.3	1	33	23	8	23
Monmouth C. - - -	12.9	1.9	2.5	2	42	50	20	*
Norfolk - - -	10.9	1.0	.4	2	57	36	45	5
Northampton C. - - -	12.8	1.5	6.0	2	37	34	21	20
Northumberland - - -	8.9	3.1	2.7	3	52	45	0	79
Nottingham C. - - -	13.5	1.4	.7	2	44	46	35	*
Oxford C. and Oxford C.B. -	12.9	2.3	6.0	5	43	33	17	89
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B. and Wen- lock B.	11.0	1.6	2.7	*	49	36	27	36
Somerset and Bath C.B. :								
Wells - - -	11.3	2.5	1.3	1	34	38	35	28
Cotford - - -	10.5	1.1	2.8	3	47	49	27	46

* Insufficient information.

of PATIENTS in COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS, &c.—*continued.*

Percentages			Number of Attendants for Night Duty on December 31st, 1905 (exclusive of Head Attendants and Inspectors).		Proportion of Day Attendants to Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.		Of the Total Number of Attendants.			
Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.		Percentage of								
Patients altogether confined for Exercise to the Airing Courts.	Patients employed.						Those having under One Year's Service.		Those having over Five Years' Service.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
30	42	52	17	25	1 to 15.5	1 to 8.3	10	15	56	29
27	68	52	14	16	1 „ 9.8	1 „ 10.3	18	37	40	19
10	50	61	24	26	1 „ 7.1	1 „ 11.7	21	32	47	26
23	64	59	15	16	1 „ 8.4	1 „ 9.1	8	28	60	32
51	47	31	19	29	1 „ 8.7	1 „ 10.5	46	34	—(a)	—(a)
25	52	66	3	3	1 „ 11.5	1 „ 8.7	37	36	21	20
68	65	57	6	7	1 „ 7.1	1 „ 9.3	29	45	44	6
35	46	50	2	2	1 „ 8.2	1 „ 8.1	22	43	—(a)	—(a)
51	49	58	23	25	1 „ 9.9	1 „ 12.0	1	12	76	51
13	59	50	18	23	1 „ 8.8	1 „ 9.8	30	37	12	4
13	71	52	14	14	1 „ 7.9	1 „ 9.7	12	26	52	30
18	72	56	15	18	1 „ 8.5	1 „ 9.3	16	22	49	23
75	43	60	10	20	1 „ 9.6	1 „ 10.0	8	19	69	35
33	54	42	14	23	1 „ 10.3	1 „ 10.2	12	20	60	46
19	98	48	1	10	1 „ 15.3	1 „ 11.4	100	29	—(a)	8
34	42	39	15	17	1 „ 7.9	1 „ 9.4	14	42	—(a)	—(a)
8	94	90	8	2	1 „ 9.0	1 „ 12.0	19	28	—(a)	—(a)
32	40	50	10	10	1 „ 9.0	1 „ 7.8	6	31	65	26
40	56	44	5	7	1 „ 9.2	1 „ 12.0	100	100	—(a)	—(a)
19	57	57	6	7	1 „ 11.1	1 „ 10.8	25	35	49	17
27	66	70	6	8	1 „ 8.1	1 „ 8.7	13	19	43	15
28	55	53	5	7	1 „ 10.6	1 „ 9.7	21	36	36	14
4	65	69	7	6	1 „ 8.7	1 „ 9.5	4	14	71	32
11	68	53	4	4	1 „ 9.8	1 „ 9.5	15	22	22	7
11	69	53	5	6	1 „ 9.9	1 „ 12.3	3	23	47	11
22	65	61	6	7	1 „ 10.8	1 „ 10.2	26	30	38	10
24	62	71	5	6	1 „ 7.6	1 „ 10.2	26	35	50	27
14	83	58	4	4	1 „ 11.8	1 „ 11.4	45	35	21	5

(a) Asylum opened within the last 5 years.

TABLE XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Percentages							
	Of the Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.			Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.				
	Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Actively Suicidal Patients.	Wetted beds.	Patients attend- ing each Week the Religious Services, of what- ever Denomi- nation.	Patients attend- ing the Weekly Enter- tain- ments.	Patients walking out Weekly beyond the Asylum Estate.	Patients walking out Daily be- yond the Airing Courts on the Asylum Estate (not in- cluding those working on the Land).
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.								
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued</i> .								
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., and Newcastle-under- Lyme B.:								
Stafford - - -	22.1	.9	2.1	1	34	28	25	27
Burntwood - - -	18.2	3.1	2.0	2	56	44	56	30
Cheddleton - - -	15.4	4.8	5.2	4	51	45	39	55
Suffolk, E. and W. - -	9.0	.3	2.2	*	34	46	26	37
Surrey and Guildford B. -	10.7	2.1	0.0	2	43	28	6	4
Sussex, E. - - -	12.6	3.1	1.1	2	34	24	20	1
" W. - - -	7.5	1.9	1.3	2	46	37	29	39
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	15.8	1.0	2.6	1	30	33	25	45
Wight, Isle of - - -	7.6	.4	7.2	4	46	52	33	5
Wilts - - -	12.9	1.4	3.6	1	22	24	7	23
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.	16.2	1.4	2.3	2	53	35	29	8
York, North Riding - -	11.2	1.9	1.1	2	44	45	*	24
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum), Don- caster B.:								
Wakefield - - -	17.3	3.7	3.7	2	41	35	18	27
Wadsley - - -	20.1	2.0	.5	6	35	33	31	43
Menston - - -	15.1	4.6	3.0	5	34	38	30	26
Scalebor Park - - -	8.7	7.4	11.4	2	61	60	15	78
Storthes Hall - - -	14.5	.8	.4	2	33	—(a)	22	28
York, East Riding - -	12.4	1.6	.4	2	23	27	25	20
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).								
Birmingham:								
Winson Green - - -	7.3	5.1	3.1	1	47	36	*	48
Rubery Hill - - -	17.5	.7	.1	2	46	44	31	65
Brighton - - -	9.6	2.9	2.1	2	*	41	19	26
Bristol - - -	13.8	2.0	2.1	3	30	39	20	31
Canterbury - - -	6.3	2.5	8.9	3	56	54	29	59

* Insufficient information.

of PATIENTS in COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS, &c.—continued.

Percentages.			Number of Attendants for Night Duty on December 31st, 1905 (exclusive of Head Attendants and Inspectors).		Proportion of Day Attendants to Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.		Of the Total Number of Attendants.			
Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.		Percentage of								
Patients altogether confined for Exercise to the Airing Courts.	Patients employed.						Those having under One Year's Service.		Those having over Five Years' Service.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
18	61	60	9	9	1 to 9.5	1 to 10.1	11	33	69	24
10	77	70	4	5	1 „ 10.6	1 „ 11.2	14	33	45	23
23	77	75	5	5	1 „ 8.7	1 „ 9.3	15	29	46	7
19	78	74	6	6	1 „ 9.5	1 „ 9.6	15	33	44	19
24	66	66	9	12	1 „ 6.9	1 „ 10.3	20	43	35	8
59	43	39	8	12	1 „ 9.3	1 „ 9.1	36	40	—(a)	—(a)
13	74	69	4	6	1 „ 9.0	1 „ 9.4	28	33	23	4
38	52	51	6	7	1 „ 9.3	1 „ 7.5	20	28	41	24
19	58	66	3	4	1 „ 9.1	1 „ 11.1	43	55	29	0
11	41	71	11	14	1 „ 9.2	1 „ 9.4	10	35	58	15
42	58	58	7	9	1 „ 12.0	1 „ 12.7	15	18	62	34
21	62	73	4	4	1 „ 8.9	1 „ 10.4	16	28	50	28
30	67	60	15	15	1 „ 9.7	1 „ 9.5	7	34	48	23
37	61	57	13	10	1 „ 9.0	1 „ 10.3	10	10	59	27
43	68	57	13	13	1 „ 9.7	1 „ 10.2	14	24	57	20
7	40	74	4	7	1 „ 3.4	1 „ 4.1	60	60	—(a)	—(a)
68	76	70	5	5	1 „ 6.4	1 „ 7.4	63	64	—(a)	—(a)
51	48	41	3	4	1 „ 11.9	1 „ 11.9	32	29	36	21
* 4	60 66	53 78	4 8	6 9	1 „ 10.5 1 „ 11.5	1 „ 9.8 1 „ 11.7	22 51	17 57	30 22	12 13
23	46	60	5	6	1 „ 10.4	1 „ 12.5	12	30	61	11
52	63	72	4	6	1 „ 11.0	1 „ 11.7	38	25	21	16
20	57	66	3	4	1 „ 8.3	1 „ 8.4	18	67	—(a)	—(a)

(a) Asylum opened within the last 5 years.

TABLE XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Percentages									
	Of the Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.			Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.						
	Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Actively Suicidal Patients.	Wetted beds.	Patients attend- ing each Week the Religious Services, of what- ever Denomi- nation.	Patients attend- ing the Weekly Enter- tain- ments.	Patients walking out Weekly beyond the Asylum Estate.	Patients walking out Daily be- yond the Asylum Estate (not in- cluding those workin- g on the Land)		
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS --continued.										
Croydon - - - -	9.3	3.4	4.5	1	46	52	0	35		
Derby - - - -	11.7	5.4	4.4	2	65	69	15	53		
Exeter - - - -	11.5	2.4	.8	2	43	45	46	45		
Hall - - - -	13.5	4.1	2.0	5	42	35	51	4		
Ipswich - - - -	11.5	2.4	1.4	1	78	61	62	57		
Leicester - - - -	11.7	2.1	.9	3	34	22	2	54		
London (City of) - - - -	5.4	1.4	3.3	1	41	27	23	0		
Middlesbrough - - - -	8.5	7.5	1.5	*	39	37	38	0		
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - -	10.9	6.2	.9	2	71	65	0	54		
Norwich - - - -	9.0	2.9	0.0	*	88	86	51	*		
Nottingham - - - -	12.1	3.0	1.8	3	34	32	12	20		
Plymouth - - - -	11.3	5.3	.7	3	38	35	42	21		
Portsmouth - - - -	9.2	3.0	.4	3	35	38	22	48		
Sunderland - - - -	12.8	5.1	2.0	*	81	60	7	66		
West Ham - - - -	16.3	3.5	.4	1	40	37	5	31		
Averages - - - -	12.4	2.5	2.6	2	44	39	26	32		

* Insufficient information.

of PATIENTS in COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS, &c.—continued.

Percentages			Number of Attendants for Night Duty on December 31st, 1905 (exclusive of Head Attendants and Inspectors).		Proportion of Day Attendants to Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.		Of the Total Number of Attendants.			
Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.							Percentage of			
Patients altogether confined for Exercise to the Airing Courts.	Patients employed.						Those having under One Year's Service.		Those having over Five Years' Service.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
24	63	48	5	6	1 to 7·3	1 to 9·6	52	56	—(a)	—(a)
18	79	68	3	4	1 „ 9·4	1 „ 9·8	50	45	28	18
9	53	73	3	3	1 „ 10·4	1 „ 9·9	30	13	60	22
19	66	68	3	3	1 „ 9·1	1 „ 9·6	24	42	52	15
11	75	82	2	2	1 „ 9·5	1 „ 10·2	13	17	31	28
17	43	45	4	5	1 „ 10·0	1 „ 9·1	26	29	44	18
40	42	53	3	4	1 „ 9·4	1 „ 9·9	24	40	38	11
5	63	57	3	3	1 „ 9·8	1 „ 10·2	27	25	36	13
16	81	75	6	5	1 „ 9·7	1 „ 10·7	26	26	28	13
0	51	54	4	3	1 „ 12·3	1 „ 11·3	19	38	19	24
12	58	50	4	5	1 „ 9·3	1 „ 11·0	16	27	42	39
49	55	70	3	3	1 „ 9·6	1 „ 9·9	12	15	59	40
6	42	35	7	7	1 „ 8·8	1 „ 9·2	21	35	43	27
6	78	83	5	5	1 „ 8·1	1 „ 6·9	24	21	21	7
15	70	59	6	6	1 „ 10·2	1 „ 9·6	23	49	—(a)	—(a)
25	60	59	7	9	1 „ 9·8	1 „ 10·1	23	32	44	21

(a) Asylum opened within the last five years.

TABLE XIV.—STATISTICS of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in 1905.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS, 1905.	Cases of Dysentery.										Cases of Diarrhœa. (Limited to Cases of Infective Enteritis, or of uncertain origin.)								
	Under Treatment during Year.			Recovered.		Died.		Remained, Jan. 1, 1906.		Staff.		Recovered.		Died.		Remained, Jan. 1, 1906.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Group A.—Asylums with more than 1,000 Inmates.</i>																			
Lancashire: Prestwich -	9	5	14	6	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
London: Hanwell -	19	19	38	15	17	3	2	1	-	-	-	22	48	4	1	-	-	-	-
„ Banstead -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	21	1	9	-	2	-	-
„ Claybury -	13	69	82	10	44	3	22	-	3	-	-	19	28	-	-	-	2	-	1
„ Colney Hatch -	18	6	24	16	4	2	1	-	1	-	-	32	15	3	2	-	-	5	-
„ Cane Hill -	5	3	8	4	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
„ Bexley -	53	79	132	37	60	15	14	1	5	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	3	-	-
Lancashire: Whittingham -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
„ Lancaster -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London: Horton -	3	3	6	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lancashire: Winwick -	12	3	15	9	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Rainhill -	14	5	19	11	4	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R.: Wakefield -	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex -	1	7	8	-	3	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	14	-	3	-	5	-	-
Glamorgan -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R.: Wadsley -	37	7	44	25	7	7	-	5	-	-	-	8	10	-	1	-	-	-	-
„ Menston -	11	3	14	9	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kent: Barming Heath -	9	12	21	5	7	4	4	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey -	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex: Wandsworth -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
Devon -	17	4	21	16	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	1
Worcester -	27	39	66	21	30	5	8	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hants -	-	11	11	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birmingham: Rubery Hill -	8	9	17	5	7	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-
Gloucester -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Kent: Chartham -	29	-	29	18	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex, E. -	20	1	21	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beds, Herts, Hunts -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire: Upton -	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick -	3	2	5	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL 31 ASYLUMS -	313	292	605	233	206	64	71	16	15	1	1	130	184	10	19	1	12	5	4
<i>Group B.—Asylums having from 500 to 1,000 Inmates.</i>																			
Wilts -	2	3	5	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	1	-	-
Norfolk -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monmouth -	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	5	-	-	-	-
Staffs: Burntwood -	2	29	31	2	21	-	6	-	2	-	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northants -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staffs: Stafford -	-	21	21	-	12	-	9	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire: Parkside -	14	11	25	14	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Brighton -	2	31	33	1	28	-	3	1	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	1	1	-	-
Suffolk -	10	32	42	9	31	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denbigh -	25	5	30	17	3	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cornwall -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset: Wells -	1	7	8	-	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorset -	1	3	4	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	1	3	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Leicester Borough -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Ham -	22	5	27	19	-	3	4	-	1	-	-	2	13	-	4	-	-	-	-

TABLE XIV.—Statistics of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in County and Borough Asylums in 1905—*continued*.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS, 1905.	Cases of Dysentery.											Cases of Diarrhœa. (Limited to Cases of Infective Enteritis, or of uncertain origin.)							
	Under Treatment during Year.			Recovered.		Died.		Remained, Jan. 1, 1906.		Staff.		Recovered.		Died.		Remained, Jan. 1, 1906.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Group B.—Asylums having from 500 to 1,000 Inmates—continued.																		
Salop and Montgomery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottingham City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincs : Bracebridge	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Manor	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex, W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	2
Derby Co.	10	4	14	1	2	-	2	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth	18	24	42	13	19	5	5	-	-	-	1	5	14	-	4	-	-	-	-
Berks	3	14	17	3	13	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birmingham : Winson Green	-	5	5	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland and Westmor- land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks : N.R.	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	28	41	69	15	32	13	9	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Carmarthen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	5	-	-	-	1	-
Bucks	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staffs : Cheddleton	15	10	25	13	10	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	26	1	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset : Cotford	1	27	28	1	26	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	4
Cambs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxford Co.	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herts	4	-	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of London	5	2	7	3	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hull	15	-	15	8	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hereford	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
Yorks : E.R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	37	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL, 40 ASYLUMS	182	284	466	126	221	42	59	14	4	4	3	83	167	8	22	2	2	1	7
	Group C.—Asylums having less than 500 Inmates.																		
Leicester and Rutland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notts	1	3	4	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croydon	9	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesbrough	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincs : Kesteven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Sunderland	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Derby Borough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brecon and Radnor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Epileptic Colony	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	1	-	-	-	2
Middlesex : Napsbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ipswich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth	6	4	10	5	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isle of Wight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Storthes Hall	6	3	9	2	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canterbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Scalebor Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, 18 ASYLUMS	24	11	35	17	5	6	5	1	1	-	-	11	13	1	4	-	-	2	2
GRAND TOTAL, 89 ASYLUMS.	519	587	1,106	376	432	112	135	31	20	5	4	224	364	19	45	3	14	8	13

TABLE XV.—MORTALITY from TUBERCULOSIS in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in 1905.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Tuberculosis.			Mortality of Tuber- culosis per 1,000 Inmates.	Proportion of Tuber- cular Deaths per cent. of Deaths from all Causes.
			Phthisis.	Other Forms.	Total.		
Group A.—Asylums with more than 1,000 Inmates.							
Lanes : Prestwich -	2,669	236	52	4	56	20·9	23·7
London : Hanwell -	2,568	245	28	—	28	10·9	11·4
„ Banstead -	2,457	286	31	4	35	14·2	12·2
„ Claybury -	2,442	210	22	1	23	9·4	10·9
„ Colney Hatch -	2,191	206	25	—	25	11·4	12·1
„ Cane Hill -	2,130	132	11	2	13	6·1	9·8
„ Bexley -	2,103	201	10	4	14	6·6	7·0
Lanes : Whittingham -	2,086	160	35	3	38	18·2	23·7
„ Lancaster -	2,044	172	26	1	27	13·2	15·7
London : Horton -	2,029	154	22	3	25	12·3	16·2
Lanes : Winwick -	1,971	277	68	6	74	37·5	26·7
„ Rainhill -	1,925	143	29	—	29	15·0	20·0
Yorks : Wakefield -	1,848	196	33	2	35	19·0	18·0
Essex - - -	1,836	208	20	1	21	11·4	10·0
Glamorgan - - -	1,664	166	36	—	36	21·6	21·7
Yorks : Wadsley -	1,641	144	24	3	27	16·4	18·7
„ Menston -	1,610	171	19	2	21	13·0	12·2
Durham - - -	1,576	159	30	—	30	19·1	18·8
Kent : Barming Heath -	1,466	202	42	7	49	33·4	24·2
Surrey - - -	1,345	133	12	—	12	8·8	9·0
Middlesex : Wandsworth	1,342	131	19	2	21	15·6	16·0
Devon - - -	1,287	113	17	3	20	15·6	17·7
Worcester - - -	1,197	81	14	—	14	11·7	17·2
Hants - - -	1,096	123	20	—	20	18·2	16·2
Birmingham: Rubery Hill	1,079	85	17	4	21	19·4	24·7
Gloucester - - -	1,074	124	12	2	14	13·0	11·2
Kent : Chartham -	1,052	114	21	2	23	21·8	20·1
Sussex, E. - - -	1,046	77	16	—	16	15·2	20·7
Beds, Herts, Hunts -	1,043	94	15	3	18	17·2	19·1
Cheshire : Upton -	1,029	104	10	2	12	11·6	11·5
Warwick - - -	1,020	101	22	—	22	21·5	21·8
TOTAL - - -	51,866	4,948	758	61	819	15·7	16·5
Group B.—Asylums having 500 to 1,000 Inmates.							
Wilts - - -	985	66	5	1	6	6·0	9·0
Norfolk - - -	977	101	27	—	27	27·6	26·7
Monmouth - - -	961	117	15	1	16	16·6	13·6
Bristol - - -	945	144	25	2	27	28·5	18·7
Staffs : Burntwood -	937	122	21	2	23	24·5	18·8
Northampton Co. -	926	88	7	2	9	9·3	10·2
Staffs : Stafford -	913	125	26	2	28	30·6	22·4
Cheshire : Parkside -	882	75	7	1	8	9·0	10·6
Brighton - - -	860	69	6	1	7	8·1	10·1
Suffolk - - -	850	88	15	3	18	21·1	20·4
Denbigh - - -	847	86	10	1	11	12·9	12·8
Cornwall - - -	839	65	7	1	8	9·5	12·3
Somerset : Wells -	819	91	9	1	10	12·2	11·0
Dorset - - -	818	76	5	—	5	6·1	6·5
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	800	112	18	1	19	23·7	16·9
Leicester Borough -	797	70	9	—	9	11·2	12·8
West Ham - - -	787	130	14	—	14	17·7	10·7

TABLE XV.—Mortality from Tuberculosis in County and Borough Asylums in 1905—*continued*.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Tuberculosis.			Mortality of Tuber- culosis per 1,000 Inmates.	Proportion of Tuber- cular Deaths per cent. of Deaths from all Causes.
			Phthisis.	Other Forms.	Total.		
Group B.—Asylums having 500 to 1,000 Inmates—continued.							
Salop - - - -	785	96	20	1	21	26·7	21·8
Nottingham City - -	783	66	11	1	12	15·3	18·1
Lincoln : Bracebridge -	779	146	30	-	30	38·5	20·5
London : Manor - -	777	36	4	-	4	5·1	11·1
Sussex, W. - - -	751	76	23	1	24	31·9	31·5
Derby Co. - - -	746	117	22	3	25	33·5	21·3
Portsmouth - - -	742	88	7	-	7	9·4	7·9
Berks - - -	740	67	7	-	7	9·4	10·4
Birmingham : Winson Green.	740	112	15	-	15	20·2	13·3
Cumberland and West- morland.	739	67	10	4	14	18·9	20·9
Yorks : N.R. - - -	708	76	14	2	16	22·6	21·0
Northumberland - -	706	124	17	1	18	25·4	14·5
Cardiff - - -	664	57	10	1	11	16·5	19·3
Bucks - - -	657	68	7	4	11	16·7	16·1
Staffs : Cheddleton -	653	81	16	5	21	32·1	25·9
Somerset : Cotford -	609	39	8	-	8	13·1	20·5
Cambridge Co. - -	607	68	9	-	9	14·8	13·2
Oxford - - -	599	74	4	-	4	6·6	5·4
Herts - - -	581	39	6	-	6	10·3	15·4
City of London - -	568	49	3	1	4	7·0	8·1
Hull - - -	565	83	7	1	8	14·1	9·6
Hereford - - -	536	34	4	2	6	11·1	17·6
Yorks : E.R. - - -	517	40	6	1	7	13·5	17·5
TOTAL - - -	30,495	3,328	486	47	533	17·4	16·0
Group C.—Asylums having less than 500 Inmates.							
Leicester and Rutland -	488	60	15	2	17	34·8	28·3
Nottingham Co. - -	435	65	10	1	11	25·2	16·9
Croydon - - -	428	51	11	-	11	25·7	21·5
Norwich - - -	404	44	10	-	10	24·7	22·7
Middlesbrough - -	398	52	9	1	10	25·1	19·2
Lincoln : Kesteven -	368	27	1	-	1	2·7	3·7
Exeter - - -	362	35	2	1	3	8·2	8·5
Sunderland - - -	343	30	4	2	6	17·4	20·0
Derby Borough - -	331	33	4	-	4	12·8	12·1
Brecon and Radnor -	327	35	5	-	5	15·2	14·2
London : Epileptic Colony.	324	11	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex : Napsbury -	301	24	2	-	2	6·6	8·3
Ipswich - - -	295	37	6	-	6	20·3	16·2
Plymouth - - -	286	18	3	-	3	10·4	16·6
Isle of Wight - -	276	25	5	-	5	18·1	20·0
Yorks : Storthes Hall -	194	45	2	2	4	20·6	8·8
Canterbury - - -	153	8	1	-	1	6·5	12·5
Yorks : Scalebor Park -	133	16	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	5,846	616	90	9	99	16·9	16·0
GRAND TOTAL - - -	88,207	8,892	1,334	117	1,451	16·4	16·3

TABLE XVI., showing CONTRACTS approved by the SECRETARY
ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED

C. = County. C.B = County Borough.

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution?
	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		
1	Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	Bedford B. - - - -	No
2	Do. do. -	London C. - - - -	"
3	Brecon and Radnor - -	Cardiff C.B. - - - -	No
4	Bucks - - - -	London C. - - - -	No
5	Cambridge - - -	Essex C. and Colchester B. -	See last column
6	Carmarthen - - -	Denbigh C. - . -	See last column
7	Do. - - -	Cardiff C.B. - - . -	No
8	Cheshire (Upton) - -	Do. . - - -	No
9	Do. , -	Chester C.B. - - -	See last column

OF STATE, for the RECEPTION of PAUPER LUNATICS in various HOUSES on 1st January 1906.

B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
—	—	All	Ordinary weekly charge, plus 5s.	28th Feb. 1860	At 6 months' notice.	
30	20	50	15s.	9th Mar. 1904	1st May 1908	
65	25	90	14s. 6d. & 17s. 6d.	12th Feb. 1904	25th Mar. 1907	
30	30	60	14s.	23rd Mar. 1904	18th Apr. 1909	
—	20	20	14s.	25th Apr. 1904	24th Apr. 1906	Chronic or imbecile patients in Essex Asylum.
—	1	1	14s.	8th Dec. 1904	31st Dec. 1906	A patient specifically named.
35	—	35	14s.	13th May 1903	14th May 1906	
50	—	50	16s.	19th Feb. 1904	24th Mar. 1906	
—	—	14	14s.	16th July 1904	30th Dec. 1908	Certain patients specifically mentioned.

TABLE XVI., showing Contracts approved by the Secretary of State
and Licensed Houses on

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution ?
	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS-- <i>cont.</i>		
10	Devon - - - -	Devonport C.B. - - -	See last column
11	Dorset - - - -	Surrey - - - -	Yes
12	Glamorgan - - -	Swansea C.B. - - -	See last column
13	Do. - - - -	Cardiff C.B. - - -	" "
14	Gloucester - - -	Gloucester C.B. - - -	See last column
15	Do. - - - -	Cardiff C.B. - - -	No
16	Hants - - - -	Bournemouth C.B. - -	See last column
17	Hereford - - - -	Cardiff C.B. - - -	No
18	Herts - - - -	Cornwall - - - -	No
19	Do. - - - -	London C. - - - -	"
20	Do. - - - -	Essex - - - -	"

for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums, Hospitals,
1st January 1906—*continued*.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
—	—	All	13s.	18th Mar. 1902	31st Mar. 1907	Sir Hugh Owen's Award —not a contract.
40	—	40	14s.	30th Nov. 1904	22nd Nov. 1907	
—	—	All	12s. 9d.	3rd Aug. 1904	1st Apr. 1909	Sir Hugh Owen's Award —not a contract.
—	—	40	14s. & 21s.	13th Apr. 1904	12th Apr. 1909	Patients unfit for removal remaining after 31st March 1904.
—	—	—	13s.	1st Oct. 1901	30th Sept. 1906	All above the number which the County Borough is entitled to send to Wotton Asy- lum.
20	—	20	14s. & 15s.	9th Jan. 1905	8th Jan. 1906	
—	—	—	15s. 9d.	29th May 1902	—	Patients remaining and not fit for removal.
—	50	50	16s.	29th Aug. 1904	29th Sept. 1906	
20	15	35	15s.	31st Dec. 1904	26th Jan. 1907	
25	35	60	„	18th May 1905	28th May 1907	
10	—	10	15s. 9d.	16th Sept 1905	30th Sept. 1908	

TABLE XVI., showing Contracts approved by the Secretary of State
Licensed Houses on

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution?
	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS-- <i>cont.</i>		
21	Lincoln (Kesteven) - -	London C. - - -	No
22	Do. do. - -	Nottingham C. - - -	Yes
23	Do. do. - -	West Ham C.B. - - -	No
24	Middlesex - - -	Surrey and Guildford B. -	See last column
25	Do. - - -	Herts - - - -	" "
26	Monmouth - - -	Salop and Montgomery C. and Wenlock B.	No
27	Do. - - -	Newport C.B. - - -	No
28	Do. - - -	Worcester C. and Worcester C.B.	See last column
29	Do. - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	Yes
30	Norfolk - - -	Great Yarmouth C.B. - -	No
31	Do. - - -	Middlesex - - - -	No
32	Do. - - -	Do. - - - -	" "
33	Do. - - -	Do. - - - -	No
34	Do. - - -	Do. - - - -	See last column
35	Do. - - -	London C. - - - -	No.

for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums, Hospitals, and
1st January 1906—*continued*.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
100	—	100	15s.	9th Feb. 1905	30th Apr. 1907	
10	—	10	"	16th Feb. 1904	15th Feb. 1907	
—	30	30	"	13th July 1904	24th July 1909	
—	—	10	16s.	30th May 1904	23rd Feb. 1907	Surrey Asylum pauper idiot children.
—	—	10	15s.	3rd May 1905	4th May 1910	Pauper idiot or imbecile children.
—	20	20	14s.	9th June 1904	30th June 1907	
—	—	All	Ordinary weekly rate, plus 3s. or 6s.	—	31st Dec. 1906	Arrangement between Monmouth, Brecon, Radnor, and Newport—not a contract.
—	30	30	14s.	25th Sept. 1905	1st Oct. 1907	Worcester County and City Asylum patients.
50	50	100	"	16th Nov. 1905	31st Dec. 1909	
—	—	100	15s.	14th May 1903	23rd June 1908	
30	—	30	"	31st Mar. 1903	31st Mar. 1906	Middlesex Asylum pauper patients
10	—	10	"	1st Dec. 1903	" "	Do. do.
—	40	40	"	13th Apr. 1904	14th Apr. 1906	
5	—	5	"	6th Jan. 1905	31st Mar. 1906	Do. do.
—	20	20	"	3rd Nov. 1905	2nd Nov. 1908	

TABLE XVI., showing Contracts approved by the Secretary of State,
Licensed Houses on

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution?
	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>		
36	Northampton - - -	Northampton C.B. - -	No
37	Do. - - -	Soke of Peterborough - -	"
38	Nottingham - - -	London C. - - -	"
39	Somerset (Cotford) - -	Salop and Montgomery C. and Wenlock B.	"
40	Do. do. - - -	Worcester C. and Worcester C.B.	"
41	Staffordshire Asylums, The	Hanley C.B., Walsall C.B., West Bromwich C.B., and Wolverhampton C.B.	No
42	Suffolk - - - -	Essex - - - -	No
43	Do. - - - -	Do. - - - -	"
44	Do. - - - -	West Ham C.B. - - -	"
45	East Sussex - - -	Hastings C.B. - - -	No
46	Do. - - -	W. Sussex - - -	See last column
47	Do. - - -	London C. - - -	" "
48	Do. - - -	Middlesex - - -	No
49	Do. - - -	London C. - - -	"
50	West Sussex - - -	Bournemouth C.B. - -	See last column
51	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	" "
52	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	" "

for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums, Hospitals, and
1st January 1906—continued.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
—	—	All	13s.	14th Sept. 1876	At 6 months' notice.	
—	—	All	13s.	24th Apr. 1877	At 3 months' notice.	
—	10	10	15s.	26th Nov. 1904	25th Nov. 1908	
20	—	20	14s.	22nd Apr. 1905	1st May 1908	
25	—	25	14s.	17th Apr. 1905	3rd May 1906	
—	—	All	Ordinary weekly charge plus portion of rentcharge.	29th Jan. 1892	31st Dec. 1920	
—	35	35	15s. 2d.	9th Sept. 1903	30th Sept. 1906	
35	35	70	14s.	17th June 1904	30th June 1907	
30	—	30	15s. 2d.	14th Dec. 1903	28th Dec. 1906	
—	—	All	Ordinary weekly charge plus 7s. 6d.	19th May 1899	14th Mar. 1924	
—	—	20	14s.	10th Feb. 1904	9th Feb. 1909	Idiot pauper patients.
75	75	150	15s.	2nd Feb. 1904	28th Feb. 1906	Workhouse or Institution pauper patients.
40	50	90	16s.	18th June 1904	3rd July 1906	
20	50	70	15s.	22nd Nov. 1905	30th Nov. 1907	
40	30	70	15s. 9d.	21st Jan 1902	30th Jan. 1907	Subjects of Reception Orders made after 30th January 1902.
48	—	48	„	15th Apr. 1902	8th Apr. 1907	Pauper lunatics in Hants Asylum at date of contract.
—	15	45	15s.	3rd June 1902	2nd June 1907	Do. do.

TABLE XVI., showing Contracts approved by the Secretary of State,
Licensed Houses on

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution?
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS-- <i>cont.</i>			
53	West Sussex - - -	Essex - - - - -	No
54	Do. - - -	Cardiff C.B. - - -	"
55	Do. - - -	London C. - - -	See last column
56	York, E.R. - - -	Leicester C. and Rutland -	No
57	Do. - - -	Grantham B. - - -	"
58	Do. - - -	York C.B. - - -	"
59	Do. - - -	Grantham B. - - -	"
60	Do. - - -	Leicester C. and Rutland -	"
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.			
61	Birmingham (Winson Green).	London C. - - -	No
62	Birmingham (Rubery Hill)	Do. - - -	"
63	Brighton - - -	West Ham C.B. - - -	No
64	Do. - - -	Cardiff C.B. - - -	"
65	Do. - - -	West Ham C.B. - - -	"
66	Bristol - - -	Cardiff C.B. - - -	No

for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums, Hospitals, and
1st January 1906—*continued*.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
10	30	40	14s.	1st Dec. 1903	1st Dec. 1906	Pauper lunatics in Asylums.
—	25	25	„	7th Dec. 1903	25th Mar. 1907	
15	—	15	„	9th Dec. 1903	18th Feb. 1907	
—	20	20	14s.	17th June 1905	5th Aug. 1908	
—	35	35	„	10th July 1903	9th July 1906	
20	—	20	„	16th Nov. 1904	31st Dec. 1906	
25	—	25	„	14th Dec. 1904	13th Dec. 1907	
20	—	20	„	25th Oct. 1905	24th Oct. 1908	
40	40	80	15s.	27th Mar. 1905	1st Apr. 1907	
130	170	300	„	22nd Apr. 1905	30th Apr. 1908	
—	30	30	14s., 14s. 6d., & 15s.	18th Dec. 1903	28th Dec. 1906	
100	110	210	15s. & 17s. 6d.	4th Feb. 1904	1st Mar. 1909	
30	—	30	15s.	4th Nov. 1903	15th Nov. 1908	
—	60	60	15s	7th Dec. 1903	Three months' notice after 31st Mar. 1906	

TABLE XVI., showing Contracts approved by the Secretary of State,
Licensed Houses on

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution?
	COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS-- <i>cont.</i>		
67	Canterbury - - -	London C. - - -	No
68	Croydon - - -	Do. - - -	No
69	Derby - - -	Middlesex - - -	No
70	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	See last column.
71	Exeter - - -	Barnstaple B. - - -	No
72	Do. - - -	Tiverton B. - - -	"
73	Do. - - -	Cardiff C.B. - - -	"
74	Do. - - -	Surrey - - -	See last column
75	Ipswich - - -	Essex - - -	No
76	Do. - - -	London C. - - -	"
77	Do. - - -	Bury St. Edmunds B. - - -	"

for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums, Hospitals, and
1st January 1906—*continued.*

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
5	12	17	17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	21st Nov. 1904	20th Nov. 1906	
60	—	60	15 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> & 16 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>	16th July 1904	15th July 1908	
—	15	15	14 <i>s.</i>	18th July 1904	18th July 1906	
15	—	15	14 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	20th Jan. 1905	19th Jan. 1907	Middlesex Patients. Asylum
—	—	All	14 <i>s.</i>	16th June 1887	At 6 months' notice.	
—	—	„	14 <i>s.</i>	11th Oct. 1886	„ „	
40	—	40	14 <i>s.</i>	29th Oct. 1904	28th Oct. 1906	
10	—	10	14 <i>s.</i>	30th Nov. 1904	29th Nov. 1907	Brookwood Asylum patients.
—	25	25	16 <i>s.</i>	29th Aug. 1903	5th Oct. 1906	
20	—	20	„	14th July 1904	13th July 1906	
—	—	All	15 <i>s.</i>	13th Feb. 1884	At 9 months' notice.	

TABLE XVI., showing Contracts approved by the Secretary of State,
Licensed Houses on

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution?
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS-- <i>cont.</i>			
78	Leicester - - - -	Leicester C. and Rutland -	No
79	Do. - - - -	Do. do. -	See last column
80	Do. - - - -	Cardiff C.B. - - -	" "
81	Do. - - - -	Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.	" "
82	Do. - - - -	London C. - - - -	No
83	Middlesbrough - -	Chester C.B. - - -	No.
84	Do. - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	See last column
85	Do. - - - -	Cornwall - - - -	" "
86	Do. - - - -	York C.B. - - - -	No
87	Norwich - - - -	King's Lynn B. - - -	No
88	- - - - -	Essex - - - - -	"
89	Nottingham -	London C. - - - -	No
90	Portsmouth - - -	Southampton C.B. - -	No

for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums, Hospitals, and
1st January 1906—continued.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
—	20	20	14s.	19th Mar. 1904	2nd Apr. 1907	Leicester and Rutland Asylum patients. Asylum cases. Worcester Asylum pa- tients.
—	15	15	„	21st Sept. 1903	9th Oct. 1906	
—	60	60	„	17th Nov. 1902	At 6 months' notice.	
—	50	50	15s.	9th Sept. 1903	30th Sept. 1908	
30	50	80	15s. and 15s. 9d.	8th Jan. 1904	18th Mar. 1906	
40	40	80	14s.	19th Sept. 1903	3rd Feb. 1909	Essex Asylum pauper lunatics. Cornwall Asylum pau- per lunatics.
30	30	60	13s. 5d.	26th May 1904	15th June 1907	
10	10	20	„	21st July 1904	14th Aug. 1906	
10	10	20	15s.	21st Dec. 1904	30th June 1906	
—	—	All	16s.	16th Oct. 1905	30th Sept. 1908	
40	—	40	15s.	31st Jan. 1903	25th Jan. 1908	
20	—	20	14s.	26th Jan. 1903	1st May 1907	
—	—	All	16s.	13th Dec. 1905	31st Dec. 1907	Those in Hants Asylum on 13th December 1905 excluded.

TABLE XVI., showing Contracts approved by the Secretary of State,
Licensed Houses on

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution?
91	REGISTERED HOSPITAL. York Hospital (Bootham Park).	York C.B. - - - -	No
92	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSE. Bethnal House - - -	Middlesex - - - -	No
93	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE. Fisherton House - -	London C. - - - -	No
94	Do. - - -	Do. - - - -	"

for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums, Hospitals, and
1st January 1906—*continued.*

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
“ A limited number.”			15s. 9d.	17th Feb. 1904	6th Feb. 1906	
—	60	60	18s. 6d.	2nd Mar. 1903	1st Mar. 1906	
98	182	280	19s. 3d.	7th Mar. 1903	6th Mar. 1906	
115	50	165	„	14th July 1904	13th July 1907	

TABLE XVIIA.—Showing the LOCAL AUTHORITIES BOARDING-OUT PATIENTS in INSTITUTIONS under RECEPTION CONTRACTS.

C. = County. C.B. = County Borough.
B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.

Names of Local Authorities.	Reference Numbers (<i>see</i> Table XVI.).
I.--ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.	
Cornwall - - - - -	18, 85.
Denbigh - - - - -	6.
Essex - - - - -	5, 20, 29, 42, 43, 53, 75, 84, 88.
Herts - - - - -	25.
Leicester - - - - -	56, 60, 78, 79.
London - - - - -	2, 4, 19, 21, 35, 38, 47, 49, 55, 61, 62, 67, 68, 76, 82, 89, 93, 94.
Middlesex - - - - -	31, 32, 33, 34, 48, 69, 70, 92.
Montgomery - - - - -	26, 39.
Nottingham - - - - -	22.
Peterborough, Soke of - - - - -	37.
Rutland - - - - -	56, 60, 78, 79.
Salop - - - - -	26, 39.
Surrey - - - - -	11, 24, 74.
Sussex, West - - - - -	46.
Worcester - - - - -	28, 40, 81.
II.--COUNTY BOROUGHs.	
Bournemouth - - - - -	16, 50, 51, 52.
Cardiff - - - - -	3, 7, 8, 13, 15, 17, 54, 64, 66, 73, 80.
Chester - - - - -	9, 83.
Devonport - - - - -	10.
Dudley - - - - -	81.
Gloucester - - - - -	14.
Great Yarmouth - - - - -	30.
Hanley - - - - -	41.
Hastings - - - - -	45.
Newport - - - - -	27.
Northampton - - - - -	36.
Southampton - - - - -	90.
Swansea - - - - -	12.
Walsall - - - - -	41.
West Bromwich - - - - -	41.
West Ham - - - - -	23, 44, 63, 65.
Wolverhampton - - - - -	41.
Worcester - - - - -	28, 40, 81.
York - - - - -	58, 86, 91.
III.—BOROUGHs SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.	
Barnstaple - - - - -	71.
Bedford - - - - -	1.
Bury St. Edmunds - - - - -	77.
Colchester - - - - -	5, 29, 84.
Grantham - - - - -	57, 59.
Guildford - - - - -	24.
King's Lynn - - - - -	87.
Tiverton - - - - -	72.
Wenlock - - - - -	26, 39.

Appendix C.

Appendix C.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS (THREE COUNTIES) ASYLUM.

11 May 1905.

At the conclusion of our inspection of this asylum we can report favourably of its general condition. The wards are clean and bright, and made generally cheerful by a good supply of pictures and objects of interest. The ward in which are the noisy female epileptics is not so well supplied in these respects, and more might be done to enliven and brighten it. The dormitories and bedding are maintained in proper order.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.
Condition of
Asylum.

Since the visit paid in July last by two of our Colleagues, some alterations and improvements have been completed ; among them we may mention the laying down of a new water-softening plant, the installation of a new hot-water service, the introduction of new heating arrangements, and the plastering of the walls of dormitories.

Improvements.

The Arlesey lime pit, to the dangerous nature of which our Colleagues drew special attention, has been entirely fenced in, and the water in it is being gradually pumped out.

As an illustration of the dangerous character of this pit, we may mention the accidental drowning whilst bathing in it last August of the son of one of the Asylum staff.

We are unable to report the provision of additional exits from the first floor at the end of the blocks near the general bath room ; the provision of such an exit from the female side is standing over pending the proposed scheme of reconstruction of the women's bath room, which is too large for present requirements.

Additional
exits.

The suggested conversion of the Isolation Hospital into a sanatorium for tuberculous female patients, and the building of a smaller and more suitable Isolation Hospital, is in abeyance ; we hope, however, the matter will be taken up at the first favourable opportunity.

Isolation hos-
pital.

The changes among the patients since our Colleagues' visit comprise the admission of 164, the discharge of 73, with 56 recoveries, and the deaths of 93, leaving on the books the names of 456 male and 577 female patients. Six of the females are out on trial and another is boarded out at Bedford.

Statistics.

Of the resident patients 10 are private cases—one is a criminal lunatic—and 55, of whom 50 are chargeable to London, are out-county patients.

Appendix C.	The weekly maintenance charges are 9s. 11d. for the home patients, and from 14s. to 15s. for the out-county.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum.	The private patients are received at 20s. per week.
Maintenance rates.	There is estimated vacant accommodation for 39 males and 28 females.
Vacant accommodation.	We found the resident patients generally free from excitement, and, apart from some grumbling on the score of their detention, free from complaint. They were in a satisfactory condition in respect to matters of dress and personal neatness.
Condition of patients.	We noticed, more especially on the female side, several imbecile children, for whom we would suggest the setting apart of a special room; their association with adults is not desirable.
Imbecile children.	We saw a satisfactory dinner of meat pie and potatoes served in one of the general dining halls.
Dietary.	Among the patients are 19 Roman Catholics and 245 Nonconformists; both of these classes are visited by a priest or minister of their respective faiths.
Statistics.	The average number of patients attending the Sunday Services of the Church of England is 429, or 42 per cent. The percentages in respect to the employment of the patients are satisfactory, giving 78 per cent. for the males and 64 per cent. for the females.
Deaths.	Only 14 per cent. of the patients appear to enjoy the privilege of going out beyond the Asylum estate.
	The causes of death in the 93 patients who died were all natural and ordinary, general paralysis accounting for 6·4 per cent. and phthisis for the very large proportion of 22 per cent.
	In the very creditable proportion of 95 per cent. of the deaths post mortem examinations were made, bedsores being present in 6·4 per cent.
	No inquest has been held or required, and the only zymotic disease consisted of some cases of mild influenza.
	The general health has been, and is, good, only 11 being confined to bed, none of them the subject of bedsores, but one suffering from a fracture of the femur, the result of an accidental fall.
Casualties.	Four other fractures or dislocations, also accidentally sustained, were the only remaining casualties.
Restraint and seclusion.	There has been no use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants and nurses is maintained at an adequate strength, and they show a very good record of service, 55 per cent. of the men and 44 per cent. of the women having been here over five years.
	A male attendant was discharged for drunkenness, but no other attendant or nurse for misconduct.
	Dr. de Lisle is ordinarily assisted by two Medical Colleagues, but there is at present a vacancy for the post of Junior Assistant Medical Officer.
	When the staff has been completed some defects in the case books, which we have pointed out to Dr. de Lisle, will, no doubt, be remedied.

BERKS COUNTY ASYLUM.

Appendix C.

19 May 1905.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum on the 25th of February 1904 by two of our Colleagues, the following changes have taken place among the patients :—

Berks Asylum.
Number of
patients.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	89	102	191
Discharged or removed - - -	32	48	80
Of whom had recovered - - -	27	36	63
Died - - - -	51	36	87
Leaving on the books - - -	348	403	751

The private patients number 10, and the out-county patients (the majority of whom are chargeable to the Middlesex Asylum) 46. No patient is out upon trial, and we regret to learn that the practice of sending out convalescent patients upon trial has been discontinued for some years, owing to the action of some relieving officers in refusing to bring back such patients as may break down on trial. We would repeat the suggestions made in connection with this topic by our Colleagues who visited in 1902.

There is vacant accommodation for 22 males and 29 females, the upper floors of the new male and female blocks remaining unoccupied. The weekly maintenance charges per head run from 8s. 9d. for the home patients to 17s. 6d. for private cases.

We can report very favourably of the present condition of the Asylum. The day rooms were bright with flowers, were suitably furnished, and presented a comfortable appearance; the dormitories and bedding were maintained in proper order.

One of the male wards is undergoing redecoration, and we hope that as this work is being taken in hand in the older parts of the building, the remaining rough walls of the connecting galleries and dormitories will be plastered, with a further extension of the dry rubbing of floors. Since our Colleagues' visit the ventilation of the new blocks has been improved by the introduction of electric fans.

As regards the patients, whose condition in respect to dress and personal tidiness was satisfactory, we found them generally free from complaint. One patient, a female, had recently sustained two black eyes, which she alleged were caused by a nurse. We made full inquiry into the matter, and after hearing the evidence of nurses and some patients, whose evidence appeared to be reliable, we were not prepared to give credence to the charge. There was some evidence that the injury had been caused by another patient.

The dinner to-day of soup, followed by suet pudding and treacle sauce, was, as far as the soup was concerned, a matter of some grumbling on the part of patients, by many of whom it was left untouched. In view of the unpopularity and the consequent waste of the soup dinner, we could repeat the recommendation made at the visit paid in 1903, that the soup dinners be reduced to one a week.

Appendix C.	In perusing the returns furnished to us relative to certain matters
Berks Asylum.	of treatment, we note that the satisfactory proportions of 56 per cent.
Returns of attendance at divine service, &c.	of the patients are in the habit of attending the Church of England services on Sundays; 44 per cent. usually join in the associated entertainments; 40 per cent. go out regularly for walks beyond the grounds; only 11·4 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise to the airing court; and as many as 69 per cent. of the men and 59 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
Deaths.	In most of the 87 deaths which have occurred since the last visit the causes have been natural and ordinary. They were in 10 per cent. general paralysis, in 15 per cent. phthisis, and in as many as 9 per cent. maniacal or melancholic exhaustion. Dysentery caused 2, and enteric fever 1 of the deaths, there having been no less than 40 cases of dysentery and 5 of enteric fever, of which the origin was not discovered, since the 25th of February last year. In the satisfactory proportion of 88·5 per cent. of all the deaths post-mortem examinations were made; bedsores being present in 4·5 per cent.
Zymotic disease.	The death of one female patient was caused by cerebral hæmorrhage which was alleged to have been the result of violence on the part of a nurse, whom the coroner's jury exonerated from contributing to the death, but who was put upon her trial for manslaughter by the police authorities and acquitted of that offence. In this case the only inquest was held. Casualties of a serious but non-fatal character were sustained by 4 patients who were the subjects of accidental fracture of bones.
Post-mortem examinations.	The Asylum has been free from zymotic disease, exclusive of influenza and the cases already referred to under the head of deaths.
Death of patient from alleged violence.	Mechanical restraint has been employed in one case only, upon 6 occasions, and for 120 hours, to prevent self-mutilation. Seclusion has been limited to 2 cases, 32 times, and for 340 hours.
Restraint and seclusion.	Generally, the health of the patients is now good, 4 men and 14 women only being confined to bed, none of them suffering from bedsores, injuries, or acute physical disorders.
Health of patients.	The staff of attendants and nurses continues to be of satisfactory strength, but the duration of service is not so satisfactory, 24 per cent. having been here less than a year, and only 18 per cent. 5 years and upwards. Two of each sex have been discharged for misconduct, the men and one woman for absence without leave; and the other woman for the assault which led to her indictment for manslaughter.
Attendants.	The case books are fully and carefully written up.

BRECON AND RADNOR ASYLUM, TALGARTH, R.S.O.

20 December 1905.

Brecon and Radnor Asylum, Talgarth, R.S.O. Statistics.

THE changes which have occurred among the patients in this Asylum during the 20 months which have elapsed since it was last visited by members of our Commission have been as follows: 166 have been admitted, 76 discharged or removed, of whom 48 had recovered, and 61 have died. There are now on the statutory books of the Institution the names of 179 men and 162 women, a total of 341. Of these 8 are classed as private, and 65 men and 18 women are out-county patients received under contract from Cardiff.

The male side is somewhat overcrowded, having 3 patients in excess of the number for whom there is sleeping accommodation according to the return furnished to our office; on the female side there are still 14 vacancies.

Appendix.C.

Brecon and Radnor Asylum, Talgarth, R.S.O. Overcrowding.

The maintenance charge is 12s. per week for the home paupers, 14s. 6d. for the quiet, and 17s. 6d. for the acute Cardiff patients, 15s. for private patients from the home counties, and 21s. for out-county private cases.

We saw all the patients whose names are on the books, none being absent on trial, and gave to each the opportunity of speaking to us, of which many availed themselves to appeal for discharge, but none complained of their treatment. The physical health was good, apart from general paralysis, of which there are a considerable number of cases among the Cardiff patients; 13 men and 9 women were in bed at the time of our visit. The dress and personal condition of the patients was satisfactory, and with the exception of some cases in the refractory wards, they were quiet and orderly in their conduct.

Maintenance rates.

Condition of patients.

The wards and dormitories were in very good order, and the beds and bedding clean. The Christmas decorations were in a forward state, and gave additional brightness to the dayrooms, which were otherwise but moderately supplied with objects to interest the patients. Several of the single rooms have had their ventilation improved by the substitution of panels of perforated iron sheeting for two of the three panes of glass over each door; and the rest will be similarly treated. Owing to defective materials used by the builders, the brickwork of some of the walls has shrunk through damp, and it has been found necessary to strip off the plaster in order to repair the defect. Female Ward 2 was to-day in the workmen's hands for this purpose, the patients in consequence being warded elsewhere.

Condition of asylum.

The additions completed since the last visit consist of 2 cottages for attendants. The erection of new and the renovation of old farm buildings is now in progress; and there will be additional accommodation thus provided at an early date for 14 male patients working on the farm, relieving the main building to that extent. The installation of a new fire alarm system is also in hand, and some progress has been made in levelling the female airing courts, which will, as suggested by our Colleagues, begin on the top of the bank and extend from it.

Additions.

The dinner which we saw served in the wards to day consisted of compressed beef with vegetables and bread, and separated milk for drink.

Dietary.

No instance of the use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; one patient has been twice secluded, for a total period of 5 hours.

Restraint and seclusion.

There are 38 patients professing the Roman Catholic faith, and 128 Nonconformists. For the former a monthly service is provided by a priest, and for the latter services twice a week by ministers of 3 different persuasions, both priest and ministers being paid for the performance of their duties.

Arrangements for Divine Service.

From the return for the year 1904 furnished to our Board, we find that as many as 77 per cent. of the patients on the average attended the Church of England services on Sunday, and 79 per cent. the associated entertainments. 56 per cent. went for walks beyond the Asylum estate, and only 11 per cent. were wholly confined to the airing courts for exercise. The above figures are highly satisfactory, as is also the proportion of those usefully employed, namely, 82 per cent. of the males and 66 per cent. of the females. The men being to

Statistics.

Appendix C.	a great extent of the agricultural class, find work for which they are well fitted on the Asylum farm of 280 acres.
Brecon and Radnor Asylum, Talgarth, R.S.O.	Deaths.
	There have been since the last visit 34 post-mortem examinations, being in the proportion of 55·7 per cent. of the total number of deaths. No bed sore was present at death in any case—a fact creditable to the nursing when it is borne in mind that nearly one fourth (24·5 per cent.) of the deaths were due to general paralysis. Senile decay was the cause of 27·8 per cent. of the deaths, and phthisis of 13·1 per cent.
	There have been 3 inquests, one on a female patient who died from the effects of scalding sustained in the laundry, in circumstances which were fully reported at the time to our Board ; in the other 2 cases the deaths were due to natural causes.
	A solitary case of typhoid fever in a female patient is the only instance of zymotic disease that has occurred in the period under review.
Casualty.	The only non-fatal casualty of a serious character occurred in the case of a female patient who cut her wrist and severed the radial artery, by smashing a window.
Staff.	The staff is maintained of adequate strength. Since the last visit 5 male attendants and 2 nurses have been dismissed, and 6 male attendants allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct. In one case only was the misconduct of a kind affecting the patients. This was one of assault by a male attendant on a patient ; a summons was taken out by the Committee, but it was not found practicable to serve it. The circumstances were duly reported to our Board.
Resignation of Superintendent.	Dr. W. Ernest Jones resigned his appointment as Medical Superintendent at the end of the year 1904 in order to take up the position of Inspector General of Insane for the Colony of Victoria. The Committee appointed in his place Dr. Robert Pugh, who had previously been Assistant Medical Officer at Claybury Asylum.

BUCKS COUNTY ASYLUM.

23 May 1905.

Bucks Asylum.	SINCE the 19th of July, when this Asylum was last officially visited by members of our Board, 127 patients have been admitted, 59 have been discharged, of whom 49 were recovered, and 56 have died. There are to day on the books the names of 660 patients, in the proportion of 306 males to 354 females. There are 21 private and 67 out-county patients, of whom 60 are chargeable to the London Asylums. The weekly maintenance charges per head are 9s. 4d. for the home patients, 14s. for the out-county patients, and from half a guinea to one guinea for those of the private class.
Number of patients.	There is estimated vacant accommodation for 7 males and 12 females.
Condition of patients.	All the female patients are in residence to-day, but 3 men are away, one on trial and 2 on short leave of absence with friends. The resident patients were, on the whole, quiet and well-behaved during our inspection. In the Women's No. 6 Ward, where are the more turbulent cases, there was some noise and discontent, a condition which a more liberal supply of books (to-day there were only four books) and objects of interest might ameliorate. We regretted to see so many children

in the wards ; their association with adult patients is at all times undesirable. Appendix C.

On both sides the dress and personal neatness of the patients were satisfactory. Bucks Asylum.

The only grumble on the part of the patients to which we need refer was in respect to to-day's dinner of soup and bread, which appeared to us to be inadequate. In most Asylums bread and cheese or pudding is given on the soup days. Dietary.

On examining the returns calculated upon the daily average number of patients resident in 1904, we find the satisfactory proportion of 47 per cent. usually take part in the chapel services on Sundays. The percentage who attend the associated entertainments is somewhat low, viz., 30 per cent., but more particularly so is the very low average of 6 per cent. returned as walking out beyond the grounds, the general average in Asylums being 21 per cent. ; it is gratifying to record only 7 per cent. as altogether confined to the airing courts. These courts are at present overcrowded on the women's side owing to the courts for the new building not being laid out. The new airing court for the male new building is just coming into use. It is a pity it had to be so cramped owing to its proximity to the Medical Superintendent's stables. Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

Employment is found for 53 per cent. of the males and 67 per cent. of the females. Employment.

Since the last visit of Commissioners the new buildings have been in full occupation. They afford excellent accommodation and are suitably furnished. We noticed that the w.c. supply pipes and taps in this part of the building require to be made safe, however, and in the older parts of the building we hope the rough walls will in due course be plastered, as the wards, some of which require brightening up, are taken in hand for redecoration. Another improvement would be the staining and dry rubbing of those floors which are at present scrubbed. We found all the wards and dormitories maintained in a clean condition, and the bedding in good order. New buildings.

The most noteworthy work at present in hand is the rebuilding of the nurses' quarters in the new building, which were partially destroyed by fire in January last ; they are being reconstructed with fireproof floors and ceilings. Rebuilding of nurses' quarters.

All the 56 deaths since last visit were attributable to natural causes, and in the very creditable proportion of 90 per cent. of them post-mortem examinations were made. Deaths.

In 7 per cent. of the deaths, general paralysis, in 16 per cent. phthisis, and in 3·5 per cent. dysentery was the cause of death ; erysipelas also contributed to the death of one patient, the zymotic disease in the Asylum since 18th July having been represented by 2 cases of erysipelas and 6 of dysentery. In 3 instances inquests were held, but the deaths which led to them call for no comment.

Two accidental fractures of bones, and a laceration of the hand in a kneading machine, have been the only serious casualties. Of the 13 men and 17 women whom we saw in bed, a man was the subject of a fractured thigh, and a woman of a bed sore, from which last 5·3 per cent. of those who died were suffering at the time of their death. Casualties.

Mechanical restraint has not been employed, and seclusion only in 5 cases, and for a total of 35 hours. Seclusion.

The general health of the patients appears to have been generally well maintained.

- Appendix C. The staff of attendants and nurses is less strong than is usual in similar institutions, and the duration of service is not altogether satisfactory.
- Bucks Asylum. Attendants. A male attendant has been discharged for drunkenness, but no other member of the staff for misconduct of any kind.
- Medical staff. Mr. Humphry, whom we are glad to congratulate upon his restoration to health, has the assistance of one medical colleague, who rendered efficient service during his illness ; we think that the time has arrived when further help should be given by the appointment of a second assistant medical officer.
- The case books and post-mortem notes are well and carefully kept.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

23 October 1905.

- Cambridge-shire and Isle of Ely Asylum. WE have to-day inspected this asylum and seen the resident patients.
- Defective ventilation in day rooms. In the course of our inspection we could not fail to notice the defective ventilation of some of the day rooms, the small openings in the iron windows apparently being inadequate for due ventilation. This matter has been commented upon at previous visits by members of our Board, and we would again urge the substitution of sash windows in the older parts of the Asylum.
- The sculleries and sinks in these parts are not in a satisfactory condition, and the substitution of earthenware for the present stone sinks would be a sanitary improvement.
- State of wards. We found the day rooms generally maintained in good order, but in those provided for Male No. 2 and Female No. 5, where are the more troublesome patients, the objects to attract and interest the patients should be multiplied, and the rooms themselves need brightening up. The dormitories and bedding were in very good order throughout.
- The new wards on the women's side afford a very good object lesson of the condition to which the older parts of the asylum might be brought.
- Escape in case of fire from laundry dormitory. The means of escape in case of fire from the laundry dormitory are not satisfactory. There are two exits from the room, but both lead into the day room below, and in the event of this room being cut off by hot air and smoke, escape would be cut off ; what is needed is a second exit out of the lobby at the foot of the main staircase.
- Improvements. Since our Colleagues' visit in February of last year a few minor improvements have been carried out. The improvements in hand comprise considerable alterations of the drainage, but reports of the experts who have been consulted on the subject appear to recognise that much larger operations in this direction are necessary to bring the present defective drainage into a sanitary condition.
- Number of patients. Since our Colleagues visited the Asylum in February 1904, 207 patients have been admitted ; 95 have been discharged, of whom 58 had recovered ; and 110 have died.
- The changes leave on the books the names of 609 patients : 236 males and 373 females, all of whom, with the exception of 22 out-county cases, are home patients. There is estimated vacant accommodation for 16 men and 8 women. The weekly maintenance charge for the home patients is 9s. 4d.

We found the patients quiet and orderly, and generally free from complaints.

Apart from some obtrusive and unbecoming strong dresses on the male side, the condition of the dress was good.

We were present at the dinners, which were held in two dining halls; to-day's dinner being a substantial one of meat with suet pudding and potatoes, served hot.

The percentages of patients suffering from epilepsy and general paralysis, and who are considered to be actively suicidal, are respectively 11·2 per cent., 0·8, and 1·5, being all below the general average in asylums.

The chapel is too small to accommodate all the patients who wish to go, so that the proportion who attend the Sunday services is only 28 per cent. The low proportion of 16 per cent. go out for extended walks; on the other hand, only 16 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise to the airing grounds, as compared with an average of 25 in Asylums generally; 48 per cent. of the men and 57 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

With two exceptions, in which the shock arising from accidental fractures of bones caused or accelerated the fatal event, all the deaths were the result of natural causes, of which general paralysis accounted for 7 per cent., phthisis for 15 per cent., and enteric fever for 13·6 per cent.

Inquests were held in the two instances already referred to, and in the case of an epileptic, who died in a fit. The causes were ascertained by post-mortem examination in 57 per cent. of the deaths; and it is creditable to the nursing that no bed sore was present in any instance, and that only one of the three men and women whom we saw in bed to-day was so suffering.

There has been but one serious accident, which did not end fatally, involving a dislocation of the humerus, sustained in a fall. There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but seclusion has been employed in the case of 9 patients, 25 times, and for a total of 122 hours.

As already mentioned, 13·6 per cent., representing 15 of the deaths, were from typhoid fever, of which a serious epidemic has recently occurred, the medical superintendent, 2 male and 9 female attendants, and 55 patients of both sexes, having been attacked. As the result of inquiries made by Dr. McCutchan, the Assistant Medical Officer of the Asylum to whose prompt and judicious action the comparative limitation of the epidemic seems to have been largely due, Dr. Anningson, the Medical Officer of Health, and Professor Sims Woodhead, it appears that last year several suspicious cases occurred, and were followed in March of this year by others which were undoubtedly typhoid, and gradually assumed an epidemic character. Careful investigation showed that the water supply of the Asylum was free from blame, but that the home milk supply had probably become infected by contamination of the cows' udders and skins by means of grass cut from the sewage farm.

From this source many cases would seem to have occurred, while others followed from direct infection.

The practical inferences to be derived from this serious outbreak would seem to be that radical changes in both the sewage and rain-water drainage of the Asylum, and in the mode of disposal of the sewage, are necessary, that an isolation hospital should be immediately provided, that the milk should continue to be carefully sterilized, and the ventilation of the Asylum generally improved; and these matters

Appendix C.

Cambridge-shire and Isle of Ely Asylum.

Condition of patients.

Dietary.

Divine service.

Exercise.

Employment.
Deaths.

Inquests.

Post-mortem examinations.

Seclusion.

Epidemic of typhoid fever.

Appendix C. we desire to impress upon the Committee as of the first and most
 ——— urgent importance, for it would appear probable that unless some of
 Cambridge- these necessary improvements, especially those relating to drainage and
 shire and Isle sewage disposal, are at once carried out in a complete and systematic
 of Ely Asylum. manner, the water supply of the town of Cambridge, which is partly
 derived from the same area, as well as the water supply of the Asylum,
 may at any time become dangerously contaminated.

Attendants. The staff of attendants is maintained at an adequate strength, giving
 for day duty one to every 11 male and one to every 10·3 female
 patients.

Thirty-eight per cent. of the male staff, and 24 per cent. of the
 female, have been over 5 years in the Asylum service.

We are sorry to note that the day staff continue to take their
 meals in the wards, and can only repeat what has been said at former
 visits in deprecation of this practice.

The case books are somewhat in arrear, but now that the strain
 upon the medical staff has been somewhat relaxed they will, no doubt,
 be written up.

Dr. Coulton Rogers was able to accompany us on our round, and
 we notice with pleasure that apparently he has regained his usual
 health.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, CARMARTHEN.

10 April 1905.

Joint Counties ON our visit to-day to this Asylum, we found that the following
 Asylum, Car- important matters, mentioned in the entry made by our Colleagues last
 marthen. year as requiring attention, have not been dealt with, the delay being
 due to the continuance of the dispute between the local authorities to
 whom the Asylum belongs. These matters are the disposal of sewage,
 Necessary im- which the borough of Carmarthen is ready to take charge of on
 provements. payment of an agreed sum ; the provision of external iron staircases at
 Job's Well and to Female Ward No. 7 and the Female Hospital ; and
 the conversion of the laundry into a steam laundry. At the present
 time it is found impossible to wash a sufficient quantity of clothes to
 meet the requirements of the institution, and some of the clothes have
 to be dried on the hot coils in the wards—a practice which we regard
 as most unhealthy. The new infectious hospital, though roofed in, is
 not yet ready for occupation.

Improvements We can report, however, that additional exits have been provided
 already where necessary in the lower wards, that the 5-inch water main has
 effected. been laid, and that a good deal of redecoration has been carried out in
 some of the wards, including a portion of Female Ward No. 5, where,
 however, as elsewhere, there are single rooms which need better
 ventilation. Partition walls have also been carried up into the roof to
 check the spread of fire, and the fire appliances have been placed on a
 satisfactory footing.

Statistics. Since the last visit by members of our Board 86 patients have been
 admitted, an equal number (of whom 36 had recovered) have been
 discharged, and 43 have died. There were to-day on the books of the
 Asylum the names of 341 male and 330 female patients—671 in all—
 of whom 48 are of the private class, and 44 (including 42 Cardiff
 patients) are chargeable to out-county unions. At the time of our
 visit 4 were absent on trial.

We saw all the patients in residence, and are pleased to report that their condition was very creditable to those in charge of them. They were neat and clean in their dress and persons, and quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and they made no complaints of their treatment.

Appendix C.

Joint Counties
Asylum, Car-
marthen.

The general health was good, only 7 patients being confined to bed. The day-rooms and dormitories were in good order, and the beds and bedding in satisfactory condition. We noticed, however, some want of repair in parts, and, in particular, that some of the flagstones in passages and in the kitchen were worn and dangerous.

Condition of
patients.

The total sleeping accommodation, estimated as in the return made to us, is for 631 patients, and upon this calculation there are 37 patients in excess. The overcrowding on the male side is relieved by giving beds to 30 in the infectious hospital, but on the female side several patients sleep on the floor.

Condition of
Asylum.

We saw a dinner, consisting of excellent soup, served to the patients in the dining hall. All of whom we inquired expressed a favourable opinion on its quality.

Overcrowding.

Of the patients 8.6 per cent. are epileptics, and as large a proportion as 4.6 per cent. are actively suicidal. We have suggested to Dr. Goodall some improvements in the caution tickets issued in these latter cases.

Statistics.

Forty-eight per cent. of the patients attend the services in the chapel and 43 per cent. the associated entertainments. We record with satisfaction that only 2 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise to the airing courts.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 84 per cent. of the deaths. We regret to learn that on 21 per cent. of the bodies bedsores existed. This is a very high proportion, and indicates some defect in the nursing which should be remedied.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, general paralysis and phthisis each accounting for 21 per cent. When the new Isolation Hospital is completed it would be an excellent plan to utilise the existing building for the segregation and treatment of phthisical cases.

Deaths.

No inquest has been held, and the only serious casualty has been an intra-capsular fracture sustained by a female patient, aged 77, in an accidental fall through slipping on the floor.

Casualty.

Erysipelas, which attacked a man and 3 women, is the only zymotic disease which has appeared. In the case of the man it proved fatal.

Erysipelas.

Mechanical restraint has been employed in the case of one female patient, on 9 occasions, for a total duration of 203 hours. Two women have been secluded, on 9 occasions, for a total of 104 hours.

Restraint and
seclusion.

One nurse has been added to the staff on the female side. The duration of service of the staff is satisfactory, only 11 per cent. of the men and 16 per cent. of the women having been engaged within the year, while 25 per cent. of the men and 37 per cent. of the women can count over five years' service.

Staff.

One attendant has been dismissed for striking a patient. A prosecution was instituted against him, and he was convicted.

The female case books are properly written up, but the manner in which those on the male side are kept leaves, as we have pointed out, something to be desired.

We are gratified to know that Dr. Goodall's services to the Institution have recently been recognised by the Committee of Visitors in an addition to his salary.

Appendix C.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—1, UPTON (CHESTER).

Cheshire
Asylums.

29 September 1905.

(1. Upton,
Chester.)Number of
patients.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum, and find on its books the names of 1,046 patients, in the proportion of 511 males to 535 females. The changes which have occurred among the patients since the visit paid in November last comprise 209 admissions, 100 discharges, including 70 recoveries, and 88 deaths.

Two patients are away on trial with monetary allowances, which we are glad to find are liberally given out of a special fund for convalescent patients.

Of the resident patients 49, all males, are chargeable to Cardiff, the remaining patients being chargeable to the County Unions, and for whom the maintenance charges amount to 8s. 5½d. per week.

Accommoda-
tion.

There is estimated vacant accommodation for only 5 males; the female side is at present overcrowded by 13.

In the course of our inspection some overcrowding was observable, especially in the day room of No. 6 Male Ward, with 110 patients, but this drawback will disappear with the transfer to the Macclesfield Asylum of 14 males and 42 females.

Condition of
patients.

We found all the resident patients generally contented and free from excitement, and their condition, in regard to their dress and personal tidiness, quite satisfactory. We had no complaints calling for special mention. We were present at the dinner in the dining hall, where a good meal of roast beef and potatoes, with buttermilk, was quietly and expeditiously served. Many patients spoke favourably of their dietary.

Roman Catho-
lic patients.

There are 147 patients who are Roman Catholics, and for whom services are at present provided in the old dining hall. The arrangement is not found to be satisfactory, and we learn that the Committee propose a scheme for the provision of a separate chapel which will be entirely appropriated for the Roman Catholic patients.

We hope that the matter of the enlargement and improved ventilation and lighting of the Church of England Chapel will not be allowed to remain in abeyance.

General health
of patients.

We can report favourably of the general health of the patients. We found 43 patients, 28 men and 15 women, confined to bed to-day, most of them for ordinary ailments.

The only zymotic disease since the last visit has been ulcerative colitis, which attacked 4 patients, 3 of them fatally.

Isolation Hos-
pital.

We regret to find that, notwithstanding the objection raised at former visits by members of our Board, the Isolation Hospital, constructed as it is of highly inflammable material, continues to be used from time to time.

Deaths.

The 88 deaths since the last visit were all due to natural and ordinary causes and were followed in 71 instances, or the satisfactory proportion of 80·6 per cent., by post-mortem examination. It is gratifying to observe that in only one case of death was a bedsore existent. This, coupled with the fact that no case of bedsore is existent in any patient to-day, speaks well for the nursing of the sick. Of the assigned death causes 14·7 per cent. were attributed to general paralysis and 13·5 per cent. to phthisis, and, as already mentioned, there were 3 fatal cases of ulcerative colitis.

Since our Colleagues were last here no patient has sustained any serious injury or required to be mechanically restrained.

Seclusion has been found necessary on 170 occasions, in the cases of 51 patients, who were thus treated for 770 hours in all. Appendix C.

From the statistical returns furnished to our Office for 1904, the percentage of actively suicidal patients was as low as 1 per cent. The fair proportion of 39 per cent. attend the Church of England Sunday services. The average number of patients altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise was 258, making the somewhat high proportion of 26 per cent. Cheshire Asylums.
(1. Upton, Chester.)
Seclusion.
Statistics.

The returns of the employment of patients give the low proportions of 45 per cent. for the men and 43 per cent. for the women.

As regards the buildings, we found the day rooms and dormitories maintained in a satisfactory condition and affording comfortable accommodation for the patients. On the women's side some mattresses and the pads (which have become so hard as to be unable to serve their purpose) in the padded rooms require attention. We are glad to find that on the male side, where at present there is no padded room, 4 such rooms are to be provided. State of wards.

There has been no alteration or improvement since the last visit calling for mention.

There has been the usual decoration of some wards, and the work will, no doubt, be shortly extended to Female No. 6, as soon as the decorators have completed Male No. 9.

The laundry, too, is in much need of doing up.

The staff of attendants is maintained at an adequate strength; the day staff being in the proportion of 1 to every 10·2 male and of 1 to every 10·4 female patients. Attendants.

The duration of the staff service is below the average in Asylums generally, 32 per cent. of the men and 28 per cent. of the nurses having less than 1 year's service, and only 32 per cent. of the former and 18 per cent. of the latter having over 5 years.

With reference to the remarks made by our Colleagues last year on the subject of keys giving access to the female side, we learn that the only male members of the staff who are now entrusted with such keys besides the Medical Officers are the Chaplain and Engineer. Access to female wards.

The case books and other medical records are well kept.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PARKSIDE.

8 February 1905.

SINCE the visit of the 10th November last, when 2 of our Colleagues were here, 40 patients have been admitted; 25 have been discharged, of whom 15 were on recovery, and 26 have died. Cheshire Asylums.
(2. Parkside.)

There are to-day on the books the names of 844 patients, in the proportion of 402 males to 442 females. The private patients consist of 19 males and 21 females, all the others being chargeable to the unions of the county, the weekly maintenance for the home patients being 9s. 4d. Number of patients.

Nine patients are away at home on leave or trial, and a male is away on a short 3 days' leave with friends.

According to the returns, the Asylum is estimated to accommodate 806 patients, so that it is already over-full by some 40 patients, in addition to which there are 60 at the Upton Asylum who will return here on the opening of the new hospital. This latter building is Accommodation.

Appendix C.
 —
 Cheshire
 Asylums.
 (2. Parkside.)

expected to be ready for occupation at Midsummer. It will provide for 205 patients, so that, when ready, half its available accommodation will be at once required. We gather that the annual rate of increase of patients in this Asylum only is 25. In these circumstances the suggestion of the last visiting Commissioners as to the need of timely action in the matter of the provision of further Asylum accommodation requires early consideration.

Deaths.

As regards the deaths since the last visit, it is satisfactory to observe that a post-mortem examination was made in every instance but one, giving the proportion of 96 per cent. In no case was a bed-sore existent at death, and none of the 57 patients whom we found to-day confined to bed was suffering from this complication, thus affording satisfactory evidence of the care taken of the sick. Of the total deaths, 3 were due to colitis, of which there have been 20 cases since the last visit. Patients who suffer from this disease are as far as possible isolated in the detached hospital.

There has been no inquest since the last visit, and besides the above-mentioned cases of colitis the only epidemic disease has been influenza, which is still rife. There have been only 2 casualties, both of which were accidentally sustained.

Seclusion.

Three patients are recorded as having been secluded for short intervals since the visit in November, but no patient has needed mechanical restraint.

Condition of patients.

Apart from the 57 patients who were to-day confined to bed, the health of the patients is fairly satisfactory.

We can give a favourable report of the condition in which we found the resident patients as regards their personal neatness and their dress. During our inspection good order and quiet prevailed, and there was a general absence of complaints, there being none made requiring special mention.

Dietary.

We saw a good dinner of roast beef or pork with potatoes served in the general dining-room. In some instances the plates on which the meal was served were cold, but otherwise the service of the meal and the behaviour of the patients were quite satisfactory.

Statistics.

According to the returns for last year, and calculated upon the average number of patients daily resident, the epileptic patients number 119, being in the proportion of 14·2 per cent. of the total; the general paralytics comprise 1·6 per cent., and the actively suicidal 3·3 per cent.; the wet cases form just 5 per cent.

The fairly satisfactory proportion of 45 per cent. usually attend the Church of England services on Sundays, and 4 per cent. generally attend the monthly services provided for the Roman Catholic patients, who number in all 98.

Entertainments are given weekly, and are attended by an average of 44 per cent.; the small proportion of 14 per cent. walk out beyond the Asylum grounds, 40 per cent. walk out regularly in the grounds, and only 7 per cent., we are glad to note, are altogether confined to the airing grounds for exercise.

Fifty-four per cent. of the males and 59 per cent. of the females are usefully employed; a good proportion of the men working in the shops or on the farm and gardens, whilst half the women either sew or knit or help in the laundry and kitchen.

The Asylum continues to be maintained in very good order, the day rooms being warm and comfortable, the dormitories clean and well ventilated, and the bedding in a satisfactory condition.

There has been no structural improvement since the last visit. The Male Epileptic Ward, which was opened in the spring of 1903, is being suitably decorated.

Appendix C.
Cheshire
Asylums.
(2. Parkside.)
Attendants.

The staff of attendants for day duty gives one to every 9 male and one to every 10 female patients. As regards the duration of their service, we find that 19 per cent. of the men and 30 per cent. of the nurses have less than one year's service, but 43 per cent. of the men and 28 per cent. of the nurses can count over five years' service. No attendant or nurse has left for misconduct since the last visit.

The case books and medical records are well kept, and the former are illustrated by good photographs.

CORNWALL ASYLUM.

26 October 1905.

SINCE the visit of our Colleagues to this Asylum in July 1904, 188 patients have been admitted; 120 have been discharged, of whom 64 had recovered, and 77 have died. There are now on the statutory books of the Institution the names of 852 patients, 397 males and 455 females. Twenty men and 23 women are of the private class, and 4 patients are out-county paupers, of whom 3 are chargeable to the Scilly Isles. The Committee have also provided by reception contracts for the boarding out of 35 patients in Herts Asylum and of 20 in Middlesbrough Asylum. Seven patients are at present absent on trial, and the number whom we found in residence was 845.

Number of
patients.

The alterations and improvements carried out since the last visit have been as follows. The kitchen in the old building has been fitted with a complete set of cooking apparatus; improvements have been effected in the sanitary blocks of the Women's High Building and the Rashleigh Building; and two new steam boilers have been laid down for providing hot water in the Old Building and the Carew Building.

Alterations
and improve-
ments.

The works in progress include, besides the new male buildings, new sanitary blocks at the Carew Buildings. The new male buildings are rapidly approaching completion, and will, it is expected, be handed over by the contractors soon after Christmas. We inspected them in the course of our visit yesterday, and think they promise to afford accommodation in which patients will be placed under the best conditions of recovery. The situation is charming, and the grounds for the use of the patients are being well laid out.

Progress of
additional
buildings.

The question of the disposal of the Asylum sewage has been engaging the attention of the Committee. It is hoped that a proposed scheme for the sewerage of the borough of Bodmin, within which the Asylum is situated, will before long be adopted, and that due provision will thus be made for the Asylum.

Disposal of
Asylum
sewage.

We yesterday visited all parts of the Asylum, and saw the patients in residence. We found the wards and dormitories in very good order, and the beds and bedding clean and well kept. All the wards were bright and properly supplied with objects to interest the patients. Some of the ward medicine cupboards require to be kept tidier, and remedies for internal use to be placed apart and quite distinct from those for external application. The beeswax and turpentine used in the wards should be kept in tins, not in open basins.

State of wards.

Appendix C. Cornwall Asylum.	In one of the rooms in the Women's High Building we saw two very large rats running about. On inquiry, we learn that the Asylum is much infested with these vermin. We hope that no effort will be spared to exterminate them, as they must be most terrifying to the patients.
Condition of patients.	The patients were clean and neat in their persons and dress, and quiet and orderly. They appeared to be well nourished and were generally contented. There were, as usual, many appeals for discharge, but no complaints of ill-treatment except such as were founded on delusions.
Dietary.	We saw the dinner served in the wards, consisting of steamed meat with two vegetables. The plates were cold, and we thought the food might have been of a more appetising character. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion since the last visit.
Divine service.	There is a very good attendance of patients, namely, 51 per cent. at the Church of England services on Sundays, and the high proportion of 47 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments. We are
Amusements.	pleased to note that as many as 47 per cent. are taken for walks beyond the Asylum estate; but we should like to see a reduction in the number, now 34 per cent., who are wholly confined to the airing courts for exercise, and think that an improvement in this respect might be effected if there were more walks laid out on the estate. The
Exercise.	excellent proportion of 70 per cent. of the men are usefully employed.
Deaths.	Of the 77 deaths, those that need special mention are the suffocation
Suffocation of male patient.	of a male patient at breakfast time by the impaction of a piece of bread in his throat; the death of a feeble male patient, the result of
Fatal attack on a patient by another patient.	shock from injuries received from another patient by whom he was attacked, and who was, after the Committee of Visitors had carefully inquired into the circumstances, arraigned at the Assizes, and sent to
Suicide while on trial.	Broadmoor Asylum; and the suicide, by poison, of a female patient whilst on trial. In all these cases, which were fully considered by our Board at the time, and in another, where a female patient died of syncope during an epileptic fit, inquests were held.
Post-mortem examinations.	In only 44 per cent. of the deaths was post-mortem examination made. Dr. Layton is fully alive to the importance of such examinations; but he tells us that he experiences considerable difficulty in obtaining permission of the friends to make them.
Casualties.	There have been 6 non-fatal but more or less serious casualties, all involving fracture of some bone, and all the result of some accidental fall. The Asylum has been entirely free from any disease of an epidemic or zymotic character; and the health of the establishment at the present time is very good, only 6 men and 12 women being in bed at the time of our inspection, and the majority of them not seriously ill.
Attendants.	The staff is of adequate strength, being for day duty in the proportion of 1 to 10·8 patients on the male side, and 1 to 8·6 on the female side. Not more than 14 per cent. of the men and 25 per cent. of the women have served less than a year, while the very high proportion of 74 per cent. of the men and 33 per cent. of the women can count upwards of five years' service. One male attendant has been discharged for misconduct, not affecting the patients. The case books continue to be kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner; but we should be glad to have such matters as the number of patients and the minor casualties more promptly recorded in the medical journal.

In conclusion, we think it right to say that, while there have been some matters which we have found it necessary to criticise, we were thoroughly satisfied with the result of our inspection as a whole, and wish to express our appreciation of the efforts the Committee are making to bring this old Asylum into a state of high efficiency.

Appendix C.
Cornwall
Asylum.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

17 February 1905.

At our visit to day to this Asylum, we find that the additions, which include new male and female infirmaries, each for 76 patients, and an extension of the dining and recreation hall, with mess rooms for attendants, are making good progress; the block on the female side being nearly roofed in.

Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.
Extension of
Asylum.

The new house for the Medical Superintendent will be ready for occupation in the summer; when his present residence will be adapted for the accommodation of the assistant medical officers and nurses.

The Committee have recently acquired 40 acres of land, of which they hope shortly to be in possession.

Additional
land.

Of the recommendations made by our Colleagues who were here in May of last year, we find that the swing doors to act as screens in the w.c. block, where such doors had not been already fixed, have been provided; and improved exits from the attendants' rooms into the dormitories of Male 4 Ward have been made.

Improvements.

New external hydrants are now fixed for the Cumberland and Westmorland Houses.

The question of the lighting of the Asylum by electricity is still under consideration, and pending a final decision in the matter, the provision of flexible gas brackets and of some motive power other than manual labour in the bakehouse remains in abeyance.

Lighting.

We found the Asylum maintained generally in good order; there has been a good deal of redecoration of wards, especially on the male side, and also additions to the pictures and ornaments in them. To-day we found the rooms warm and comfortable; and the condition of the dormitories, apart from some overcrowding in places, was quite satisfactory, as was also that of the bedding.

State of wards.

Since the visit of our Colleagues, 118 patients have been admitted; 47 have left on recovery, and 9 otherwise, and 56 have died.

Number of
patients.

There are to-day on the books the names of 735 patients, of whom 378 are males and 357 females; 35 of the former and 37 of the latter being of the private class. The weekly maintenance charges are 9s. 0½d. for the home patients, and from 14s. to 31s. 6d. for the private patients, the last-mentioned sum being charged for those patients who are lodged at the special blocks for private patients only, and known as Cumberland and Westmorland Houses.

As regards the patients, all of whom are to-day resident, we can report favourably of their general condition in matters of dress and neatness. Many of the males were wearing washable neckties, which have been provided in accordance with the suggestion made at the last visit. Both on the male and female side we met with no complaint of ill-treatment and with not many appeals for discharge, a condition due, no doubt, to the frequency and regularity of the

Condition of
patients.

Appendix C.
 —
 Cumberland
 and Westmor-
 land Asylum.
 Dietary.

visitation by members of the Committee, by whom complaints are readily heard.

We saw a plentiful dinner of meat pie, with two vegetables and bread, served in the general dining hall; and we were pleased to observe that the patients helped themselves to both vegetables and bread. In connection with this meal we may add that we examined the provisions in the stores and also the patients' clothing, and found them of excellent quality.

Nothing has been done in the matter of knife boxes, as suggested last year, but Dr. Farquharson has undertaken to provide boxes with spring locks for the carving and other sharp knives in the wards.

General health
 of patients.

We saw 43 patients confined to bed, most of them being feeble or old age cases. Among the bed cases is a female who was recently admitted with severe bruises, and as to whom we have made a special entry in the patients' book.

The general health to-day is good, and it has been so since the last visit; the Asylum having been free from zymotic disease excepting a case of measles in a male attendant, who is under treatment in the Isolation Hospital.

Deaths.

The deaths since the last visit were all due to natural and ordinary causes, and were again followed in every case by post-mortem examination, this very satisfactory proportion of cent. per cent. having now obtained for several years. Bedsores were existent at death in the unduly high proportion of 12·5 per cent.; but no patient was to-day suffering from this complication.

Of the death causes, general paralysis accounted for 16 per cent., and phthisis for 14·2 per cent. There has been no inquest, and no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion, since our Colleagues were here, and the only serious casualty among the patients has been a fractured clavicle in a male, who was pushed over accidentally by a fellow patient, but we regret to report that an attendant was accidentally killed on the extension works by a crane falling on him.

Statistics.

We have examined the annual returns to our office for 1904, and which are based upon the average number of patients daily resident during the year. No patient appears in the return to have a monetary allowance when on trial, and from inquiries we have made to-day we gather that the practice of sending patients on trial, which is so general and satisfactory in its results, does not obtain here.

The epileptics form 9·1 per cent. and the actively suicidal the high proportion of 6 per cent. of the patients. As regards the latter class, we think the caution notices might with advantage be more frequently reviewed, and re-issued when necessary.

The Church of England services attract an average attendance on Sundays of 37 per cent., and the associated entertainments an average of 27 per cent., a proportion which will, no doubt, be largely increased when the present recreation room has been extended.

60 6 per cent. of the women go for regular walks beyond the estate; no women patients go for walks outside the airing courts but within the grounds, for every female patient who is fit to go out beyond the airing courts also goes beyond the estate. The men to the extent of 40 per cent. go out for walks on the grounds. 13 per cent. of the total patients are altogether confined for exercise to the airing courts.

The returns of employment are satisfactory, viz., 65 per cent. for the males and 52 per cent. for the females. As regards the variety of employment, 18 men work in the shops, 177 on the land, and 5 in the bakery; but on the women's side only 19 work in the laundry, 37 in the work-rooms, and 10 in the kitchen.

Appendix C.
Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.

The staff of attendants gives for day duty 1 to every $12\frac{1}{3}$ of male and 1 to every 13 female patients, which are not high proportions. Thirty-five per cent. of the total staff have been under a year in the asylum and 29 per cent. over 5 years.

Attendants.

Dr. Farquharson has the assistance of two medical officers, one of whom has been appointed since the last visit.

Medical staff.

The case books and other medical records are kept in a very satisfactory manner.

DENBIGH—NORTH WALES COUNTIES ASYLUM.

13 July 1905.

THIS Asylum was last visited by members of our Board in May of last year, since when 261 patients have been admitted, 211 have been discharged, and 96 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 848 patients, in the proportion of 453 men to 395 women. There are 47 patients of the private class, 2 come from outside unions, and 4 are criminal patients. There are 5 patients away on trial with monetary allowances, and there is a female boarded out in the Carmarthen Asylum.

Denbigh—
North Wales
Counties
Asylum.
Statistics.

There are to-day resident in the Institution 451 male and 392 female patients. The estimated accommodation being for 394 males and 369 females, there is obviously overcrowding on both sides. In these circumstances it is satisfactory to state that contracts are about to be made for the building of two new blocks for 76 chronic patients of each sex. These blocks formed part of the original scheme of extension, and, when completed, are estimated to provide for the lunacy requirements of the counties in union for 5 years.

New buildings.

Since the visit above referred to by our Colleagues the block for recent cases has been completed and occupied, the new kitchen and bakery are in use, and the new dining hall and nurses' block are practically completed.

Improvements.

Owing to the pressure on the male side, a portion of the top floor of the Female No. 4 Block has been appropriated temporarily for males. We see no objection to this, provided effective means are taken to ensure no intercommunication between these rooms and those for the female patients. This was not the case to-day.

Other improvements and alterations comprise the completion of the escape staircase in M. No. 5, and among those in contemplation are the provision of another staircase and two bridges between blocks, so as to further facilitate the escape of patients in case of fire. The older portions of Male No. 4 Ward, to which attention was called at the last visit, have been much improved as regards sanitation and ventilation by the opening out of windows and in other ways, including the introduction of new sanitary appliances. The sanitary spurs of the new blocks are satisfactory, but we would suggest that the chain pulls in the slop closets should be protected in the same way as are the w.c. chain pulls. We are glad to find that the slate partitions which interfered so much

Appendix C. Denbigh— North Wales County Asylum.	with the supervision of bathing in the general bathroom are to be removed. Some better ventilation of the corridor leading to this bathroom is needed. The proximity of the present piggeries to portions of the additions has occasioned much inconvenience, especially in the hot weather. The matter is engaging the attention of the Committee, who are looking out for a site for new piggeries.
Airing courts.	We found the Asylum maintained in fairly good order, but hope that no time will be lost in restoring the airing courts which were disturbed or disused during the building operations. At present there are dangerous pieces of stone and slate lying about in these courts. The enlargement of some of these courts is desirable, as one or two appear to be too small for the number of patients confined to them.
Condition of patients.	The condition of the bedding was quite satisfactory. The patients generally were in a satisfactory condition in regard to their dress and personal appearance, though among the more troublesome and demented cases more attention might be given to these matters.
Dietary.	There was considerable discontent on both sides, the chief matter of complaint being the dietary, and more especially the condition of the potatoes. This complaint, judging by to-day's dinner of roast beef and potatoes, was not unreasonable, for a considerable portion of the potatoes was totally unfit for food, and the rest were so broken that the patients could not have peeled them had they wished to do so. If, as we can readily understand, there is a difficulty in procuring sound potatoes at this time of year, rice or some other article of diet should be substituted. Some other items of complaint referred to the nurses, which probably indicate some lack of supervision. These complaints had no reference to ill-usage.
Caution cards.	We think the special caution cards should be revised at more frequent intervals, and they might be improved by some apt words being added to fix the responsibility of those in charge of suicidal cases.
Deaths.	The health of the establishment is good, only 3 men and 6 women being confined to bed. Since the last visit, however, there have been 15 cases of dysentery, 2 fatal; 11 of erysipelas and cellulitis, 4 fatal; and one of enteric fever. The cases of colitis and erysipelas were not confined to any one part of the Asylum. There has been no inquest, and all the deaths since the last visit have been due to natural causes, 7·2 per cent. being the result of general paralysis and 15·6 per cent. to phthisis. In the satisfactory proportion of 86 per cent. post mortem examinations were made, and we are glad to note that on none of the bodies did a bed sore exist.
Casualties.	There have been 4 serious casualties, all involving fractures of bones, sustained accidentally in 3 cases, and in the 4th through the roughness of a fellow patient.
Restraint.	Two patients have been mechanically restrained by a long jacket, on 2 occasions, for surgical reasons, and 15 women, but no men, have been secluded on 36 occasions, for 311 hours in all.
Statistics.	From returns furnished to us, and which are based upon the average number of patients resident during 1904, it appears that 12 per cent. are epileptic; only 0·84 are actively suicidal, and the same proportion general paralytics; 33 per cent. attend the associated entertainments, 8 per cent. only go out for extended walking exercise, 6 per cent. walk out on the estate, and the high proportion of 47 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise to the airing courts; 53 per cent. of the men

and 48 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. The staff of attendants consists of 34 men and 30 nurses for day and 5 of each sex for night duty, giving for day duty the too low proportion of one to every 13·1 male and one to every 12·9 female patients.

The duration of their service is satisfactory, only 3 per cent. of the men and 23 per cent. of the nurses having less than one year's service, and as many as 79·40 per cent. of the men and 37·14 of the nurses having over 5 years' service.

Only one nurse has been requested to resign to escape dismissal for striking a patient, for which offence she was subsequently prosecuted and fined 40s.

The notes in the case books are carefully written up.

Appendix C.
Denbigh—
North Wales
Counties
Asylum.
Attendants.

DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

18 July 1905.

SINCE the last visit of our Colleagues to this Institution some improvements have been effected, comprising the erection of a mortuary in connection with the Female Infirmary, the provision of a new stationary engine for fire purposes only, the relaying of the external mains, and the fixing of 16 additional external and 2 additional internal hydrants.

We can also report that new sewage works for bacteriological purification of sewage are in process of construction.

There are to-day on the books the names of 752 patients—375 being males and 377 females.

Number of
patients.

Of these, one is on the private list and one chargeable to Prestwich.

The Institution is at the present time overcrowded, there being 2 males and 7 females in excess of the proper numbers, and we must repeat, therefore, our Colleagues' recommendation that the question of providing additional asylum accommodation for the county should engage the early attention of the Committee.

Accommoda-
tion.

No patient was absent on trial at our visit, and we saw all the patients except one male, who was isolated for scarlet fever. We found the patients very quiet, and free from excitement, and can report favourably on their dress and personal tidiness.

Condition of
patients.

Six patients only were in bed at our visit.

We saw a substantial dinner of boiled beef, potatoes, and bread served to the patients in the wards; the meal appeared to be fairly popular, but the table appointments left something to be desired, and we wish to draw attention to the undesirable practice of leaving on the tables, even in the suicidal wards, sharp knives, for a considerable period before the dinner is served.

Dietary.

We would also draw attention to looped pipes in some of the w.c.'s, and to the necessity on the male side of keeping steps and brooms in cupboards, and not in the lobbies. We would also repeat our Colleagues' suggestion that the children in the wards might with advantage be removed to some institution where special provision is made for idiots and imbeciles.

During the past year we learn from the returns made to our Office that the proportion of patients attending the Sunday services in chapel was only 23 per cent.; this is unreasonably small.

Statistics.

Appendix C.
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 Derby County
 Asylum.
 Suicide of a
 patient.

Since the last visit to the Asylum by members of our Board 269 patients have been admitted; 138 discharged, 92 on recovery; and 129 have died.

With one exception, that of a woman who committed suicide by hanging, the particulars of which were inquired into by our Board at the time of its occurrence, all the deaths were from natural causes, of which general paralysis was responsible for 15·4 per cent., and phthisis for the very large proportion of 30 per cent., which points to the importance of removing phthisical patients from treatment in the open wards.

Post-mortem
 examinations.
 Inquests.

In 8 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made, and in 4·6 per cent. of them bedsores were present.

Inquests have been held in 5 instances—one of them referring to the suicide already mentioned, and another to the death of a male patient from heart failure and fractures of the ribs during a struggle with attendants.

In this case the jury, and subsequently the Committee, after a careful inquiry, arrived at the conclusion that no blame was attachable to the attendants.

Casualties.

There have been 5 serious casualties, most of them accidental fractures of bones, and none needing further mention.

Seclusion.

No use has been made of mechanical restraint, nor of seclusion except in 4 cases, 11 times, and for 61 hours.

The general health of the patients is at present very good, as the small number in bed would indicate.

Zymotic
 diseases.

There have, however, been 30 cases of dysentery, 5 of cellulitis, 4 of erysipelas, 2 of measles, 2 of scarlet fever, and 6 of infective pneumonia, which show that less healthy conditions have at times prevailed since the last visit.

State of wards.

We found the Asylum in good order throughout, the day rooms being bright and comfortable, and the dormitories and bedding clean.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, and their duration of service not unsatisfactory.

Three male attendants have been discharged for misconduct not affecting the patients.

Medical staff.

Dr. Legge is assisted by 2 medical colleagues, to the senior of whom, Mr. Nash, we were indebted for full information and assistance in his chief's absence on holiday.

The case books are properly kept.

DEVON ASYLUM.

20 April 1905.

Devon
 Asylum.
 Number of
 patients.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by two of our Colleagues in February 1904, 324 patients have been admitted; 152 have been discharged or removed, of whom 105 had recovered; and 109 have died. There are now on the books the names of 1,283, 556 males and 727 females, all of whom, except 4 women absent on trial, were in residence, and were seen by us yesterday. Two of the men are classed as privates; 6 of the paupers are out-county cases.

Structural
 additions.

The overcrowding to which attention was called in last year's entry has been to a great extent relieved by the opening of part of the Male Infirmary Block.

The rest of the building is well advanced, and it is hoped that the whole, as well as the new infirmary block on the female side, will be ready for occupation before the end of the year. We pointed out that the casement windows in the sanitary spurs do not afford adequate protection against the escape of patients.

Appendix C.
—
Devon
Asylum.

The following other improvements have been recently effected :— Outside staircases of iron have been provided for Female Ward 2, and Wards 4 and 6, and the Farm Ward on the male side ; the male airing courts have been done up, a large portion asphalted, and a second shelter erected ; a new steam fire engine has been purchased ; the visiting room on the male side has been converted into a store, and a new visiting room has been provided by the conversion of a day room of Male Ward 1.

Improvements.

Amongst improvements now in progress we may mention the gradual substitution of slate for the present wood tops to the basin ranges in the lavatories, and the gradual introduction of new fittings into the waterclosets, some of which at present smell offensively. There has been a good deal of redecoration, including that of the recreation hall, and Male Ward 1 is now in the hands of workmen for this purpose.

We understand that the improvement of the female airing courts will soon be taken in hand.

It would add greatly to the facility for thorough supervision of the bathing if the badly-placed wooden partitions in the general bathing room were removed. A curtain round one of the baths might be used as a screen for any patient who desired it.

The wards generally were in very good order, and the beds and bedding clean. We observed, however, that some of the ventilating flues wanted clearing of dirt and rubbish. In one of the attendants' rooms we saw a long pair of scissors hanging on the wall. Such articles should be carefully locked up when not in use.

The patients were tidy in their persons and dress, and their health was good, very few of the 20 men and 11 women whom we found in bed being seriously ill. Many spoke warmly of the kind treatment they received, and the only complaint worthy of mention was that of a female patient with a black eye, who accused a nurse of having caused the injury. We carefully examined into the matter, and satisfied ourselves that the charge was without foundation, the patient having a strong animus against the nurse, with regard to whom she had many delusions. The dinner yesterday consisted of tinned beef and potatoes, and was liked by the patients, none of whom complained of the dietary. All the provisions which we examined in the store were of very good quality.

The total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum estimated as in the return made to us, is for 566 men and 722 women, upon which calculation there are vacancies for 10 men, and there are 5 women in excess of the accommodation. The actual vacancies in beds are for 27 men and 32 women. The weekly charges are 9s. 9d. for home patients of the pauper class, and 14s. for private patients and out-county paupers.

The returns furnished to our office for the year 1904 show that money allowances were granted to as many as 37 patients while out on trial. Not more than 30 per cent. attend the services in the Asylum chapel, and the very small proportion of 21 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments. Twenty-six per cent. are altogether

Statistics.

- Appendix C. confined to the airing courts for shelter, a proportion which should be reduced.
- Devon
Asylum. The number of patients usefully employed is good, amounting to 57 per cent.
- There has been no use of mechanical restraint recorded since the last visit ; two male patients have been secluded on two occasions for a total of three hours.
- Fatal casualty. Inquests were held in two cases. One of them was on a man who died of shock and broncho-pneumonia following on fractures of the upper and lower jaws, which were occasioned by a fellow patient attacking him with a movable seat of a night-commode. The circumstances of this case were fully considered by our Board at the time.
- The other inquest was on a female patient who died suddenly during the night from fatty degeneration of the heart.
- Deaths. The rest of the 109 deaths were the result of natural causes, which, however, were verified by post-mortem examination in only the very small proportion of 33 per cent. General paralysis accounted for 19·1 per cent. of the deaths ; phthisis for 9·1 per cent. ; and there was one death from enteric fever, of which there have been two sporadic cases and one from dysentery, which disease has attacked 4 men and 2 women.
- Non-fatal
casualties. There have been six serious casualties besides the one mentioned above, all involving the fracture of bones, and due in four instances to accidental falls, and in the other two to the roughness of other patients.
- Attendants. The staff of attendants is maintained at adequate strength, being in the proportion of 9·6 per cent. on the male side and 9·9 per cent. on the female side for day duty. As many as 47 per cent. of the male attendants have served over five years. Two men have been discharged for misconduct, one of them for assaulting a patient. The mess-room used by the men is much too small for the purpose.
- Medical staff. There have been some changes among the Assistant Medical Officers, and at present no one has been permanently engaged as third.
- The case books generally are well kept ; but we should like to see somewhat fuller particulars given of the cause, progress, and treatment of all serious injuries.

DORSET ASYLUM.

10 November 1905.

- Dorset
Asylum. WE have to-day paid our annual visit to this asylum, and can report that it continues to be maintained in its usual excellent order. We
- State of wards. found the day rooms comfortable and bright, and well supplied with objects likely to amuse and interest the patients. The dormitories and bedding were in an equally satisfactory condition.
- Number of
patients. There are on the books the names of 823 patients, in the proportion of 400 males to 423 females. These include 42 men, of whom all but two are chargeable to the county of Surrey, and 154 patients who are on the private list.
- Herrison
House. The latter, with the exception of a few who are lodged in the main building, are accommodated at the new private block known as Herrison House, which is now occupied, and, as was stated at the last visit, admirably fulfils its purpose.

No patient is absent on trial, and we have to-day seen all those whose names are on the books. We found them most orderly in their behaviour, free from complaint apart from the subject of detention, and in a satisfactory state as regards their dress and personal tidiness. The health of the patients was very good, only 1 man and 7 women being in bed in the main building and 1 male and 2 female at Herrison House.

Appendix C.
Dorset
Asylum.
Condition of
patients.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are 42 out-county patients of the male sex at present accommodated in the Asylum, there are vacancies on the male side for 23 patients; while on the female side there are 17 vacancies.

Accommoda-
tion.

In the main building we saw an excellent dinner served to the patients in the wards. It consisted of roast pork, potatoes, cabbage, and bread. The meal was well served, and evidently appreciated by the patients.

Dietary.

Since the asylum was last visited by 2 members of our Board 247 patients have been admitted, 120 discharged, of whom 78 had recovered, and 91 have died. In all but one of the deaths a post-mortem examination was held.

Statistics.

The deaths include nearly 11 per cent. from general paralysis, and 8·8 per cent. from phthisis, while 13·1 per cent. were attributed to senile decay, and 7·7 per cent. to cancer. In 2 instances bedsores existed at death.

There have been 2 inquests, 1 being a male patient 25 years of age, who committed suicide by strangling himself with a bootlace under circumstances which were duly reported to our Board at the time. The other patient died from cardiac and renal disease.

Inquests.

There has been no case of epidemic or zymotic disease. Two patients, both females, sustained fractures of the radius from falls. One patient has been mechanically restrained on one occasion for 4 hours, on account of homicidal propensities, but there has been no employment of seclusion.

Casualties.

The staff of attendants is maintained at adequate strength, and we can report that no male attendant or nurse has been dismissed, or allowed to resign to escape dismissal, since the last visit.

Attendants.

There is no change in the Medical Staff, by whom the case books and other medical records continue to be well kept.

DURHAM ASYLUM.

15 July 1905.

DURING yesterday and to-day we have visited this Asylum and its branches, and can report that we found it in good condition throughout, though overcrowded, many beds being laid on the floors of the dormitories.

Durham
Asylum.

As regards its management, however, we regret to have to report that there appears to exist considerable friction between the business manager and those who look—and, in our opinion, properly look—to the Medical Superintendent as the chief officer having authority in the Asylum.

Business
manager.

Assuming that our information is correct, we desire to point out to the Committee that it is, in our judgment, essential to the good government of the Institution that, under them, the Medical Superintendent

- Appendix C. should have supreme authority in the management and administration of the Asylum in all its departments.
- Durham Asylum. We found the wards comfortable and bright, and the dormitories clean and well ventilated, though, as above stated, overcrowded—more especially on the female side.
- State of wards. It is obvious, therefore, that the need for increased Asylum accommodation is becoming more pressing every day ; the relief to be obtained from the new chronic blocks, which are approaching completion, being only partial and inadequate, and the branch houses and temporary hospitals being still occupied.
- Need for increased accommodation. With regard to these houses and buildings, in respect to which we entirely endorse the recommendations repeatedly made by members of our Board, they cannot be regarded as affording safe or suitable permanent accommodation for patients.
- Temporary buildings. In all these circumstances, therefore, it may become the duty of our Board, unless steps are promptly taken to provide a second Asylum for the county of Durham, to report to the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, that the county council has failed to satisfy the requirements of that Act as regards Asylum accommodation.
- Improvements. Among the improvements effected since our Colleagues' visit on April 11 of last year we may mention the completion of the Infectious Hospital, the water softening apparatus, and the verandahs to the cottage blocks.
- We may also mention as work now in progress—in addition to the blocks already referred to—the alteration of old stores and offices into dormitories for female patients.
- Recommendations by Visiting Commissioners ignored. We greatly regret, however, to report that the repeated suggestions by members of our Board with regard to several fire exits, the abolition of the temporary hospitals, the discontinuance of Newton Hall for patients, and the discontinuance of the use of the back bedrooms at Trindon House, continue to be ignored by the Committee, to the great risk to those accommodated therein.
- Statistics. At our visit we found the names of 1,571 patients on the books, 812 being males and 759 females.
- Of these, 9 are private patients, and 6 of each sex are absent on trial.
- To all the patients in residence we gave opportunity of speech with us, and can report that no complaints of ill-treatment were made to us calling for special mention.
- Condition of patients. The patients were, for the most part, free from excitement and were well and neatly dressed ; the general health was satisfactory.
- We wish to call special attention to the very small proportion of patients who last year attended the Sunday service and the associated entertainments—the former being 27 per cent. and the latter 13 per cent. ; we hope these numbers may be increased ; 5 per cent. were altogether confined for exercise to the airing courts and 58 per cent. of each sex were usefully employed.
- Dietary. The dinner served to the patients yesterday consisted of boiled fish, potatoes, and bread ; the beverage being separated milk.
- Statistics. Since our Colleagues' visit 500 patients have been admitted : 225 discharged, 206 on recovery, and 221 have died.
- Restraint. Mechanical restraint has been applied to 9 patients, on 119 occasions, for 1,774 hours in all, and seclusion to 1 patient, only once, and for a short period.

As regards the deaths, in 75 per cent. of which post-mortem examinations were made, with the exception of one, in which the death resulted from suicide by hanging, the causes were natural, general paralysis and phthisis accounting for 28 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively. In 5 instances death was due to typhoid fever, of which there have been 7 cases; the cause unascertained.

Appendix C.
—
Durham
Asylum.
Deaths.
Suicide.

These, and 9 cases of erysipelas, have been the only forms of zymotic disease since the last visit. Typhoid fever.

Of the patients who died, 5 per cent. suffered from bed sores, but there were none among the 36 men and 26 women whom we saw in bed in the wards, as to whom we noticed with satisfaction that all cases of phthisis are now treated in well arranged detached blocks, in which, however, the floors should be dry rubbed.

Inquests have been held in 19 cases; in 13 of them the verdicts affirming the deaths to be due to causes occurring before admission. The only inquest which needs further notice here was on a woman who committed suicide by hanging, the circumstances of which were fully reported to our Board. Inquests.

Ten serious accidents occurred, most of them resulting in fractures of bones, but none of them otherwise noteworthy. Casualties.

The staff of attendants is fairly adequate, and their duration of service not unsatisfactory. Attendants.

Three have been discharged since the last visit—one of them for carelessness in relation to the suicide.

Dr. Skeen is assisted by only 3 medical colleagues, in our opinion a quite inadequate number; it is, however, right to say that the case books are carefully kept. Medical staff.

NEWTON HALL.

14 July 1905.

WE have to-day visited this house and have seen all the 57 male patients who are lodged here. We found them in good health—one man only being confined to bed—and neatly dressed. Newton Hall.

No complaints of any kind were made to us by the patients, who were quiet and orderly in their behaviour without exception.

The day rooms were comfortable and the dormitories and bedding clean and in good order.

ESSEX ASYLUM.

10 October 1905.

WE began yesterday and concluded to-day our inspection of this Asylum, and can report it as maintained in very good order. Essex Asylum.

The wards generally are clean and well ventilated, but in most of them there is an obvious need of more objects to interest and attract the patients, and of more books; in the wards where the idiot and imbecile children are lodged toys and rag books should be provided for them. As regards the idiot and imbecile boys, 8 are lodged in the female wards and 18 are in association with adult males in an ordinary ward—a very undesirable arrangement, which we hope may be altered by setting aside for their sole use a small room with suitable equipment. Idiot and imbecile children.

Appendix C. Essex Asylum. Overcrowding.	<p>We found overcrowding in many wards, noticeably in the Male Infirmary and in the Laundry Ward. In this latter ward, the room which served as a day room has been appropriated to dormitory purposes, with the result that 32 patients who assist in the laundry have not only to work but to take all their meals in the ironing rooms : the meals being served at the ironing tables. In F. 3 and F. 6, part of the day rooms have been also appropriated to dormitory purposes.</p> <p>The bedding is in excellent order, except that the sheets would present a better appearance if they were run through a proper calendar, the present calendar being quite inefficient.</p>
Improvements.	<p>The more noteworthy improvements since the Asylum was last visited by two of our Colleagues comprise the paving with cement of the paths in 4 airing courts and the provision of shelters in 2 of the women's airing grounds. It is a pity when these were provided that they were not constructed so as to provide shelter from wind as well as from rain and sunshine.</p> <p>There has been the usual redecoration of wards : and we would recommend that as opportunity offers, as when wards are taken in hand for decoration, the plastering of rough walls should be undertaken, and pedestal closets substituted for urinals.</p>
Number of patients.	<p>The last visit by members of our Board took place in July of last year. Since then 868 patients have been admitted ; 484 have been discharged, of whom 294 were recovered ; and 256 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 1,894 patients—724 males and 1,170 females. Of these, 65 men are lodged at Harold Wood, and 50 and 57 women are residing respectively at the Chestnuts, Walthamstow, and Mistley. There are 2 men and 12 women out on trial. There are, therefore, lodged in the Asylum and the residential blocks for males and at the Hall, 656 men and 1,051 women, a total of 1,718 patients.</p> <p>There are, in addition to those on the Asylum books, 298 patients boarded out in out-county Asylums.</p> <p>There is stated to be vacant sleeping accommodation for 19 males, but the female side is admittedly over-full as regards mere bed space. These conclusions are only arrived at by including in the available accommodation 3 temporary buildings in which are lodged, severally, 79 men and 111 women, and by appropriating for dormitory purposes rooms which were designed, and should be used, for day accommodation.</p>
Temporary buildings. Report to Secretary of State.	<p>As respects the temporary buildings we can only repeat what has been previously said as to their continued danger to the safety of the patients ; and so strongly do we feel this that it will be our duty to recommend to our Board to make representation on the subject to the Secretary of State, by whom these buildings were sanctioned for a period which has long since expired. Pending the completion of the proposed new Asylum, the site of which has, we are informed, not yet been fully acquired, we think the Asylum wants should be met by contracting with other local authorities for the reception of patients, and by hiring for temporary purposes houses similar to those at Harold Wood, the Chestnuts, and at Mistley. The question of any permanent extensions on the present estate is one which we think cannot be favourably considered.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>As regards the resident patients, we can report very favourably of their general condition as regards personal neatness and dress.</p> <p>There was no complaint calling for mention, excepting one of rough usage made by a male. This we investigated, and satisfied ourselves that it was not well founded.</p>

We saw a good dinner of boiled mutton and potatoes served yesterday in the women's dining hall, but the excellence of the meal was somewhat discounted by being served on cold plates and by the slowness of the service.

Appendix C.
—
Essex Asylum.
Dietary.

On perusing the returns for last year, which are calculated upon the average number of patients resident during the year, we would call attention to the low percentage of actively suicidal cases, viz., 0·28, as against an average of 2·8 in Asylums generally.

We hope the percentages of patients who attend the church services and the general entertainments, and who are usefully employed, will be found capable of being raised. These percentages are all below the general average.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Employment.

The Asylum staff is maintained at an adequate strength, and it is satisfactory to be able to add that the duration of the service is good, only 6 per cent. of the men and 24 per cent. of the nurses having less than one year's service, while as many as 56 per cent. of the men and 26 per cent. of the nurses can count over 5 years.

Attendants.

Two male attendants have been dismissed since the last visit—one for striking a patient, for which offence he was unsuccessfully prosecuted, and another for insobriety.

Prosecution of
an attendant
for assault.

With 2 exceptions the deaths, since the last visit, were due to natural causes, most of them such as are usual in Asylums. Of these, general paralysis contributed 13 per cent. and phthisis 10·9 per cent. Dysentery, of which there have been 9 cases, caused 5 deaths, and one resulted from erysipelas, of which no other cases occurred.

Deaths.

In 70 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made, and bedsores were present in only 3 per cent. of the total deaths. This, in connection with the fact that no patient was suffering from a bedsore among the 28 men and 33 women who were in bed during our visits to the wards, gives evidence of good nursing, although the accommodation for the sick in the Infirmary is both overcrowded and unsuitable.

Inquests have been held in 3 instances, viz., on a woman who committed suicide while out on trial, and on 2 men who died from cardiac syncope and shock from a fractured femur, respectively.

Inquests.

The serious, but non-fatal, casualties since the last visit have consisted of fractures of bones in 6 instances, all of them the result of accident. While the health of the Asylum has been generally good, there have been some cases of zymotic disease in addition to those already specified, viz., 18 cases of scarlet fever among patients and nurses, 2 of them being still under treatment in an isolated building.

Casualties.

There has been much scarlet fever in the neighbourhood, and the first person to be attacked was a nurse. No fresh case has occurred for the last 3 weeks.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 67 patients have been secluded 263 times, and for a total of 11,718 hours. This indicates an unusually large use of this mode of treatment, and we saw in seclusion many patients who had been so treated for considerable periods. We feel sure that Dr. Amsden, who is evidently very solicitous for the welfare of his patients, will subject such cases to careful and frequent revision.

Seclusion.

The case books continue to be properly kept.

Appendix C.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE, MISTLEY.

4 May 1905.

Brunswick
House.

THIS branch of the Essex Asylum, which we have visited to-day, continues to be maintained in good order.

The present number of inmates is 50, all of whom we have seen.

We found them quiet and free from complaint, tidy in dress, and personally neat, and to all appearances comfortable.

Pursuant to suggestions made by our Colleagues who last visited, dresses of lighter material are now provided for summer wear. We arrived just after the patients had finished their dinner, and found them nearly all sitting in the day rooms, and unoccupied. In neither room were there any books or magazines. There was a small collection of books in a bookcase in one of the smaller sitting rooms. We think more books should be provided, and kept in open bookcases in each of the sitting rooms.

THE CHESTNUTS, WALTHAMSTOW.

6 November 1905.

The Chestnuts.

VISITING this branch house of the Essex Asylum this afternoon, we found resident in it 58 female patients, all of whom we have seen. Their condition in regard to personal tidiness and dress was satisfactory. All were generally contented, no one making any complaint calling for mention. Several are, we are glad to find, visited by their friends, and members of the Asylum Committee come at irregular periods, but according to the records the Committee's visits are not paid at least once in 2 months as the Lunacy Acts require.

A few patients go out for extended walks, and all have full access to the garden.

The rooms are maintained in proper order.

The staff in charge is numerically the same as at the last visit by members of our Board.

HAROLD COURT.

10 October 1905.

Harold Court.

WE have seen the 65 male patients who are in residence in this house. Their general condition in regard to their general health and matters of personal neatness afforded satisfactory evidence of proper supervision and care on the part of the staff, which, in addition to a head attendant and his wife, consists of 4 attendants.

The house is maintained in good order.

GLAMORGAN ASYLUM.

Appendix C.

8 April 1905.

DURING our inspection yesterday and to-day we found the wards and dormitories in very good order, and the beds and bedding sufficient and clean, but we noticed that many of the sheets had holes in them, as if they had been damaged by machinery.

Glamorgan Asylum.
Condition of Asylum.

The works mentioned in the last entry as in progress have been completed. Some of the w.c.'s have been improved ; there are, however, others at Angelton which should now be taken in hand, in particular that of Male Ward 1, which is very badly ventilated, and Male Ward 6. The principal improvements now in progress are the installation of telephones and fire alarms at both Asylums, the reconstruction of the laundry drying closets at Angelton, and certain improvements in the superintendent's house, and at Parc Gwyllt, the erection of a fire station, and solariums.

Improvements.

We went thoroughly into the proposals submitted to our Board for rendering fire-proof those of the temporary buildings which the Committee wish to retain. We see some serious objections to the scheme, but before making our final report to the Board there are certain points on which we desire further information. Meanwhile we think that even pending the decision on this matter additional exits at the extreme ends of the north-west temporary dormitory at Angelton, and the women's north dormitory at Parc Gwyllt, and from the ends of the sanitary blocks, should be provided without delay, in order to minimise as far as possible the loss of life which we fear would be inevitable were a fire to break out in either of these buildings.

Temporary buildings.

Since the visit of our Colleagues in July 1904 there have been 290 admissions. Eighty-three patients have been discharged, 69 on recovery, and 129 have died. The number now on the books of the Asylum is 1,658, of whom 916 are of the male sex and 742 females. Of these 49 are of the private class, 11 are Cardiff cases which have not been removed, and 4 are out-county patients.

Statistics.

At the time of our visit 3 of the men were out on trial. We saw all the rest, and found them orderly and tidy in their persons and dress. Many appealed to us for discharge, but we heard no complaints except such as were the result of delusions.

Condition of patients.

We saw dinner served to the patients on both days of our visit, consisting yesterday of pea soup and suet and currant pudding, and to-day of roast beef with two vegetables ; the food was of excellent quality, and the patients spoke well of it. Grace was sung before and after the meals, and the patients were orderly in their behaviour.

Dietary.

We noticed that the airing courts were well kept, those used by the more turbulent patients being bright with flowers.

The total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum, estimated as in the return made to us, is for 1,793 patients, including 350 in the temporary buildings. Upon this calculation there are vacancies for 43 males and 93 females, but the day rooms at Angelton are in several instances much overcrowded, there being a deficiency of day space according to our requirements in this division for 134 patients.

Accommodation.

According to returns furnished to our Board, the average percentage of patients attending divine service is not more than 38, and only 30 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments. The very large proportion of 65 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise to the airing courts. We think this number should be reduced.

Statistics.

Appendix C. — Glamorgan Asylum.	The patients generally looked well nourished and in good health, but during our visit we saw 45 men and 54 women in bed, among them being a good many cases of general paralysis and phthisis, and some of scabies and influenza.
Deaths.	The 129 deaths were, with one exception, all due to natural causes, 23 per cent. being the result of general paralysis, 7 per cent. of influenza, and 21 per cent. of phthisis. Post-mortem examination was made in only 66·6 per cent. of the deaths, but in every case in which no objection was raised by the relatives.
	The excepted death was that of a man, 87 years of age, who, in an accidental fall, sustained a fracture of the femur. In this case, as well as in two other instances in which death was found to be due to natural causes, an inquest was held.
Casualties.	The only serious but non-fatal casualties have been two fractures of bones and a dislocation, the fractures being caused by accidental falls, and the dislocation by the violence of another patient.
	No zymotic disease has occurred besides influenza, by which 144 patients and 30 of the staff have been attacked.
Phthisis.	The large amount of phthisis that has occurred is no doubt in some measure due to the serious overcrowding which has existed in times past, and which still exists by day in some of the wards. We think also that the poor ventilation of some of the single rooms probably accounts for some of the cases.
	We should like to know that all these phthisical cases were treated apart from the other patients, and we are glad that a beginning in this direction will be able to be made when the small solariums now in course of erection are completed.
Dispensing of sedative medi- cines.	We are strongly of opinion that no sedative medicine should be sent up to the wards in bulk, but that all should be dispensed day by day for individual patients.
Restraint and seclusion.	There has been no instance of the employment of mechanical restraint since the last visit, but 9 patients have been secluded on 22 occasions for periods amounting altogether to 102 hours.
Staff.	The staff is maintained at adequate strength, and the duration of service is satisfactory, as large a proportion as 62 per cent. of the male attendants being able to count over 5 years.
Case-books.	The various medical records appear to be carefully kept, but the case-books are so numerous that it is impossible for us in the time at our disposal to make a thoroughly satisfactory examination of them, and we repeat the recommendation made three years ago as to the desirability of transferring into carry-forward books the cases now scattered through the older volumes.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.

5 April 1905.

Gloucester
County and
City Asylum.
Condition of
Asylum and
patients.

WE completed to-day the inspection of this Asylum on which we were engaged yesterday, and are able to report very favourably on the condition in which we found both divisions of the Institution. Good order and cleanliness prevailed throughout, and there was general contentment among the patients, whose personal condition and state of dress were well deserving of praise.

The health of the establishment is very good at present, only 5 male and 21 female patients being confined to bed, and those in most cases only on account of senile weakness.

Appendix C.

We were present in the wards yesterday when dinner was served, consisting of boiled meat and two vegetables, with milk or beer. It appeared to be of good quality, and the patients expressed their approval of it.

Gloucester
County and
City Asylum.
Dietary.

Since the last visit by Commissioners, besides usual renewals, the building of the boundary wall at the first Asylum has been completed and new w.c. accommodation has been nearly completed for No. 2 Female Ward in the same building.

Improvements.

We think the ventilation of some of the single rooms might be improved, and we suggested to Mr. Craddock how the improvement might be effected.

Suggestion as
to ventilation
of single
rooms.

The fire brigade responded promptly to an alarm of fire which we gave in one of the wards.

Fire alarm.

Since the last visit by members of our Board 307 patients have been admitted; 195 have been discharged or removed, of whom 87 had recovered; and 156 have died. There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 490 males and 573 females, making a total of 1,063 patients. Three of these are criminal patients, 11 are of the private class, and 25 are chargeable to out-county unions. Of the out-county patients 21 are from the county borough of Cardiff. Two patients of each sex were absent on trial at the time of our visit; we saw all who were in residence, numbering 1,059.

Statistics.

The total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum, estimated as in the return to our Board, is for 1,106, and there are upon this calculation vacancies for 47, the actual number of vacant beds being 52.

Notwithstanding their position in this respect, the Committee are considering plans for the enlargement of the Barnwood building. We think they are acting very wisely in thus looking ahead and making timely provision for future requirements. We desire to express a strong opinion that general bathrooms should be included in the scheme.

The number of actively suicidal patients according to returns made to our Board for last year was at the end of the year only about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total number. We are glad to see such careful discrimination used in the issue of the special cards.

About half of the patients attend divine service in the Asylum chapel, and all but 10 per cent. are given exercise beyond the airing courts. The daily average of patients employed during last year was 61 per cent. These figures we regard as satisfactory.

The cause of death was verified or ascertained in the creditable proportion of 94 per cent. of the patients who died.

Deaths.

Three inquests were held, namely, on two men who each fractured their skulls in accidental falls, one of them during an epileptic fit, and on a third who hanged himself four weeks after being sent out on trial.

Inquests.

Suicide.

General paralysis accounted for 13.5 per cent. of the deaths and phthisis for 10.2 per cent.

Statistics.

Diseases of a zymotic character have been limited to two cases of colitis, one of erysipelas, and a few of influenza among the patients, and to one case of diphtheria among the staff, the attendant who was attacked being still under treatment in the local infectious hospital.

Zymotic
disease.

The serious injuries, non-fatal in result, have been 6 fractures of bones, which in 4 instances were occasioned by accidental falls, the other two, both of which occurred in the same patient, being occasioned by his being pushed down by irritable fellow patients.

Casualties.

Appendix C.
 Gloucester
 County and
 City Asylum.
 Restraint.
 Staff.

Mechanical restraint has been employed in the case of one female patient on 19 occasions, for an aggregate of 252 hours ; 14 patients have been secluded on 55 occasions for periods amounting to 419 hours.

The staff is somewhat weak numerically, being only one attendant to every 12·9 males and one nurse to every 13·1 females. The duration of service is, however, satisfactory, 42 per cent. of the men and 39 per cent. of the women having served over five years.

Since the last visit one attendant has been summarily dismissed for going out without leave.

The case books continue to be very well kept, all points of importance being fully recorded.

HANTS ASYLUM.

13 November 1905.

Hants Asylum.

At the conclusion of our inspection of this Asylum to-day we can report in generally favourable terms on its condition and management.

State of wards.

We found the wards comfortable and well ventilated and the dormitories and bedding in a satisfactory state. We would point out, however, that the smoke doors to the dormitory above the day room in Female Block 1 should be kept shut at night, lest the object for which these doors were provided should be defeated. We would also suggest that notices requiring these doors to be kept shut at night be fixed to them.

Improvements.

Among the improvements effected since our Colleagues were here we may mention the completion of the farm bailiff's house and two farm cottages, and the rebuilding of the mortuary room, which has been finished. As regards the new house for the medical superintendent, we can record that the plans have been approved by the Secretary of State and a tender for the contract has been accepted. We can report that the suggestions of our Board with respect to the revised Rules and Regulations of this Asylum will shortly be considered by the House Committee or a Sub-Committee specially appointed for the purpose.

Number of patients.

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,103 patients—554 being males and 549 females. One of these is a private patient and 7 are chargeable to out-county unions.

Condition of patients.

We have during our visit seen every patient, no one being absent on trial, and can report generally that they were neatly dressed, tidy and well behaved. Some appeals for discharge were made to us, and several complaints of rough usage by attendants ; we inquired into the latter, and were unable to satisfy ourselves that they had any foundation.

The health of the Institution is satisfactory, 17 men and 21 women being confined to bed at our visit. There are vacancies at the present time for 16 men and 47 women.

Dietary.

We saw a substantial dinner served to the patients in hall. It consisted of boiled beef, potatoes, cabbage, and bread ; the beverage being cocoa.

Amusements.

From the annual returns made to our Office we learn that only 23 per cent. of the patients were on an average present at the associated entertainments during last year, and not more than 32 per cent. attended the Sunday services in chapel on an average. We hope that it will be found possible to increase these proportions. On the other hand, we

Divine service.

would express the hope that an effort will be made to lessen the number of patients, 25 per cent., who were during last year altogether confined for exercise to the airing grounds.

Appendix C.
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Hants Asylum.
Exercise.
Statistics.

Since this Asylum was last visited by two members of our Board, about eleven months ago, 215 patients have been admitted ; 96 discharged, 72 on recovery ; and 114 have died. The proportion of cases in which post-mortem examinations were made is somewhat low, viz., 63·1 per cent. of the total number of deaths, owing to objections raised by patients' friends. Amongst the causes of death may be mentioned phthisis, 17·5 per cent. ; senile decay, 9·6 per cent. ; cancer, 7 per cent. ; general paralysis, 5·2 per cent. ; and colitis, 4·3 per cent. In no instance did a bed sore exist on the body at death.

There have been 3 inquests. One was in the case of a male patient who died from cardiac degeneration and shock caused by a fall in the airing court, whereby he sustained a fracture of the leg. The second was that of an imbecile patient in the idiot block, who died from the effects of a scald inflicted in a bath in which she had been placed by another patient. The circumstances, which involved a serious breach of the Regulations relating to the bathing of patients, were fully reported to our Board. The nurse primarily responsible for the breach of duty was dismissed the service, and the other nurse engaged in the bath-room at the time was allowed to resign to escape dismissal. The third inquest was on a male patient who committed suicide by strangulation whilst away on trial.

Inquests.

Eight cases of colitis, all in females, one case of enteric fever, and 3 of erysipelas, are the only instances of zymotic disease that have occurred since the last visit.

Zymotic
disease.

There have been 2 casualties involving fractures of bones, and attributed to falls : in the one a male patient sustained fracture of the humerus, in the other a female patient fractured the ulna.

Casualties.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff of attendants on duty to day gives one attendant to about 11 patients.

Attendants.

In addition to the dismissal of a nurse for gross disobedience to Rules, as mentioned above, we learn that 4 attendants and one nurse have been discharged for misconduct not affecting the patients.

Dismissal of
attendants.

The case books are well kept.

HEREFORD COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.

6 June 1905.

THE number of patients whose names are to-day on the books of this Asylum is 537, of whom 237 are males and 300 females. The changes since the last visit by Commissioners have been 48 admissions, 18 discharges (10 of them on recovery), and 16 deaths. One man and 5 women are of the private class, 50 women are paupers chargeable to Cardiff, and the rest are paupers chargeable to unions of the county or city of Hereford. One man is still boarded out in Fisherton House.

Hereford
County and
City Asylum.
Number of
patients.

All the patients were in residence at the time of our visit and were seen by us. We can report favourably of their condition as to their persons and dress. Though we gave all the opportunity of speaking

Condition of
patients.

Appendix C.	to us, none made complaints except of their detention. With few exceptions their conduct was orderly. The general health was good, the numbers confined to bed being 11 men and 20 women, many of them merely for debility, the result of old age.
Hereford County and City Asylum.	
Accommodation.	There are at the present time vacancies for 13 female patients, but the male side is overcrowded, containing 4 patients in excess of the number for whom the building gives sufficient accommodation.
Divine service.	Fifty-seven per cent. of the patients attend the Church of England services in the Asylum Chapel, and 48 per cent. the associated entertainments.
Amusements.	
Exercise.	Twelve per cent. walk out beyond the Asylum Estate; but as many as 42 per cent. are wholly confined to the airing courts for exercise.
Employment.	Fifty-five per cent. of the men and 52 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
Seclusion.	No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit. Seclusion has been resorted to in the case of 16 patients, on 84 occasions, for an aggregate duration of 521 hours.
Improvements.	The works now in progress comprise the converting into stores of the basement rooms which were used for engine and boiler rooms before the erection of the new electric-power house, the making of a new female airing court, the provision of summer-houses in the airing courts on both sides, and the repainting and redecoration of the female wards and administrative centre.
State of wards.	Allowance being made for the operations of the workmen, the wards and dormitories were clean and in good order. We were glad to learn that the patients are frequently taken out of the dormitories by the fire exits to accustom them to this means of escape should occasion arise to render its use necessary.
Dietary.	Dinner, consisting of Irish stew, was served to-day to 300 patients of both sexes in the dining hall; it appeared to be of good quality and to give satisfaction to most of those who partook of it.
Deaths.	Post-mortem examinations have been made in 7 cases, or 43 per cent. of the total of deaths. Two patients have died from phthisis, 2 from senile decay, and one from erysipelas, of which there have been 2 cases. In no instance did bedsores exist at death.
Inquests.	There have been 3 inquests; in 2 the deaths were due to natural causes, and in the third to the effects of a wound of the throat self-inflicted before admission.
Zymotic disease.	In addition to the 2 cases of erysipelas above mentioned, the Asylum has been visited by the following zymotic diseases:—(1) In November and December 1904, 83 patients and 23 members of the staff of attendants were attacked by influenza, which was fairly equally distributed between the sexes. One of the male patients died. (2) In the months of January to March of the present year diarrhoea attacked 5 male and 25 female patients. (3) From February to May inclusive there was an epidemic of measles, by which 24 female and 7 male patients and 1 female and 2 male attendants were attacked. Had it been possible to secure the prompt isolation of the earliest cases the outbreak would probably not have attained such proportions. As it was a certain number of one sex only were treated in the cottage originally allocated to the steward. In view of this, and of similar outbreaks of infectious disease in former years, the question of establishing an isolation hospital is, we are glad to learn, receiving the attention of the Committee.
Casualties.	As regards serious casualties, we are informed that two of the male patients sustained dislocation of the shoulder from falls, due in

the one case to being pushed down by a fellow patient, and in the other to an epileptic fit. Appendix C.

The proportion of the staff for day duty is one to 11 on the male side and one to 12·9 patients on the female side. Of those on the male side 5 are women employed in the infirmary. Twenty per cent. of the men and 43 per cent. of the women have served less than a year; twenty-four per cent. of the former and 14 per cent. of the latter have served upwards of five years. One attendant of each sex has been discharged for misconduct not affecting the patients. Hereford
County and
City Asylum.
Attendants.

Dr. Bertha Jex-Blake has been appointed to the post of junior Medical staff assistant medical officer.

HERTS ASYLUM, HILL END.

16 October 1905.

WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum and seen the resident patients. As regards the Asylum we can report it as maintained in the best order throughout, the accommodation both in day room and dormitory being comfortable and well ventilated. Herts Asylum,
Hill End.

The only noteworthy addition in the resources of the Institution since the last visit of Commissioners has been a well-equipped photographic room. Further progress has been made in the papering and decorations of the day rooms, and we should not omit to mention that the gardens and airing grounds, which are in good order, are beginning to appear well established. Improvements.

Since the visit of our Colleagues in July of last year 247 patients have been admitted; 249 have been discharged, of whom 57 were recovered, and 43 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 587 patients, in the proportion of 271 males to 316 females. There are 111 out-county patients and 2 private cases, one of each sex. Number of
patients.

There are 4 home patients, all idiot children, who are boarded out in the Middlesex Asylum at Wandsworth, where there is special accommodation for patients of this class.

There are absent on trial 3 female patients to whom monetary allowances are granted.

The resident patients appeared to be well cared for, judging by their satisfactory appearance as regards their dress and personal neatness. Condition of
patients.

In general they were contented, and we had only one complaint calling for mention. This was in relation to the cold condition of the day rooms towards the close of the day, and especially during the last half hour before the patients' bed time. On inquiry, we were told that at 6 p.m. the fires in the boiler-house are banked up for the night, and that the heating of the wards is consequently gradually lowered between that hour and 7.30 p.m., the patients' bed hour.

We were present during some of the dinners in the wards, and saw a well-cooked meal of boiled pork with 2 vegetables. Dietary.

As regards the amusements, exercise and employment of patients, the returns for the last year in respect of these matters are very satisfactory. They show that 67 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments, 32 per cent. go for frequent extended walks, and Statistics.

- Appendix C. 65 per cent. of the men and 72 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
- Herts Asylum, Hill End. The Sunday Church of England services attract 70 per cent., the Nonconformists and Roman Catholics having special services provided for them.
- Deaths. There is nothing special to remark respecting 42 of the 43 deaths, all of which were due to natural and ordinary causes, general paralysis accounting for 7 per cent., and phthisis for 14 per cent. In one case, which formed the subject of the only inquest, death resulted from choking by food of a female general paralytic.
- Post-mortem examinations were made in 80 per cent. of the deaths, and bedsores were present in the considerable proportion of 11·6 per cent. of the total deaths, but there were none among the 11 men and 9 women who were in bed during our visit to the wards.
- General health of patients. The general health of the patients has been good, and the sanitary condition of the Asylum upon the whole satisfactory, but 5 patients have been attacked by dysentery. There has, however, been no other form of zymotic disease.
- The serious but non-fatal casualties have been limited to 3 accidental fractures of bones ; mechanical restraint has not been used ; and seclusion in the cases of 3 patients, only 3 times, and for 11 hours in all.
- Attendants. The staff of attendants gives for day duty one to every 9·7 male and one to every 9·1 female patients.
- The Asylum was only partially opened in 1899, so that the duration of service for over 5 years cannot be fairly computed.
- Since our Colleagues' visit 4 attendants have been dismissed, in 3 instances for breaches of discipline ; in the 4th an attendant had shown rough usage towards a patient.
- Medical staff. Dr. Boycott continues to be assisted by 2 medical colleagues, by whom the case books are intelligently and carefully kept.
- Lectures, followed by examination, are given to the attendants and nurses on first aid and nursing.

KENT ASYLUMS.—1. BARMING HEATH, MAIDSTONE.

7 April 1905.

- Kent Asylums. (1. Barming Heath, Maidstone.) DURING our inspection of this Asylum yesterday we found it in the usual excellent order, the day rooms being plentifully supplied with books, papers, and other objects calculated to amuse and attract the patients.
- Condition of Asylum. The dormitories and bedding were without exception clean and in good condition.
- We cannot report, however, that anything has been done to protect the looped pipes and other points of suspension in the w.c. spurs, and inasmuch as attention has been drawn to this matter on several previous occasions, we hope that the Committee will see their way at an early date to protect or remove them.
- Extensions. With regard to the important extensions now being erected at this Asylum, we can report that good progress is being made ; on the male side the walls of the ground floor having been completed, while on the female side the buildings have reached the level of the roof.

With respect to the proposed alteration and improvement of the laundry and the erection of a new Isolation Hospital, we understand that the tenders for carrying out these works have been accepted by the Committee, subject, we presume, in each case, to the approval of the Secretary of State—that approval not having yet been obtained in the case of the laundry.

Appendix C.
Kent Asylums.
(1. Barming Heath, Maidstone.)

As regards the recommendations with respect to improving the means of escape from certain dormitories in case of an outbreak of fire, a contract has been entered into for the erection of external staircases, and for the laying of new fire mains.

In this connection we can also report that electric fire-alarms have been introduced into the Asylum, connecting all parts of it with the central station.

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,436 patients, in the proportion of 644 males to 792 females.

Of these, 8 are private patients, and 18 are chargeable to out-county unions.

With the exception of 2 patients of each sex, who are absent on trial, we have seen all the patients, and can report favourably on their dress and personal tidiness.

Apart from the subject of detention, very few complaints were made to us, and of these none calls for special mention.

Save in the wards appropriated to the more troublesome cases the conduct of the patients was quiet and orderly.

The general health of this Asylum is satisfactory, but 24 men and 34 women were confined to bed at our visit.

On the male side the Asylum is overcrowded, there being 34 patients in excess of the proper number, and on the female side there are only 23 vacancies; the accommodation, therefore, which the new additions to this institution will not probably provide under two years, is urgently needed, in view of the somewhat remarkable fact that during the year 1904 there was an increase of 150 patients over the preceding year.

It is therefore clear that, even with a smaller rate of annual increase, further Asylum accommodation for the county of Kent, over and above that shortly to be provided at this institution, will be necessary in the near future.

We saw yesterday a good dinner of meat pudding, potatoes, and bread served to the patients in the wards.

From the returns furnished to our office, we learn that in the year 1904 the average percentage of patients who attended the chapel services was only 12; and that of those who were present at the associated entertainments 26.

The proportion of patients who on an average were taken out for walks beyond the Asylum estate during the year was only 8 per cent.; those walking outside the airing grounds, but not beyond the estate, 32 per cent.; while the somewhat high proportion of 26 per cent. were altogether confined for exercise to the airing grounds.

Since the last visit of the members of our Board, 332 patients have been admitted; 128 discharged or removed, 92 on recovery; and 149 have died.

The chief causes of death were phthisis, 22·1 per cent.; general paralysis, 20·8 per cent.; heart disease, 18·1 per cent.; and pneumonia and bronchitis, 11·4 per cent.

There were 7 deaths, or 4·7 per cent., from senile decay, and 4 deaths from colitis.

Appendix C.	Bedsore existed at death in 13 instances, or 8·7 per cent.
Kent Asylums. (1. Barming Heath, Maid- stone.)	Post-mortem examinations were made in the proportion of 65·7 per cent. of the total deaths.
Suicide.	There has been one inquest; the case was that of a male patient who committed suicide by wounding himself in the abdomen with a knife, which he had secreted.
Casualties.	Since the last visit there have been 7 serious but non-fatal casualties involving fractures of bones, which in 3 instances were due to blows or struggles with fellow patients, the remainder being caused by falls.
Zymotic disease.	Eight patients have been attacked with dysentery between July and February, when the last case occurred. There has been one case of scarlet fever in a female patient admitted in October—no other case of zymotic disease has occurred.
Restraint and seclusion.	There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.
Staff.	As regards the nursing staff, in the year 1904 there were employed for day duty 73 male and 82 female attendants, and for night duty 11 men and 14 women. These figures give a proportion of from 9 to 9½ patients per attendant.
	Of the total number of attendants 15 per cent. have served for less than one year, and as many as 37·2 per cent. for more than 5 years.
	No attendant or nurse has been dismissed for misconduct affecting the patients.
	Since the last visit this Asylum has lost the services of Dr. Pritchard Davies, who for many years ably performed the duties of Medical Superintendent. Dr. Davies has been succeeded by Dr. H. W. Lewis, who has the aid of four Assistant Medical Officers.
	The case books and other medical records continue to be well kept, together with a complete collection of photographs.

KENT ASYLUMS.—2. CHARTHAM.

20 November 1905.

Kent Asylums. (2. Chartham.)	SINCE our Colleagues visited this Institution on the 7th June 1904, 334 patients have been admitted, 140 discharged or removed, of whom 112 had recovered, and 157 have died.
Statistics.	These changes leave on the books the names of 1,060 patients, in the proportion of 485 males to 575 females.
	Of these 35 are private patients, 9 are chargeable to out-county unions, and one woman is absent on trial.
Condition of patients.	To the 1,059 patients in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, and although an unusually large number of appeals for discharge were made to us, no complaint demands special mention; we found the patients quiet and orderly, properly and suitably clothed; 14 men and 46 women were in bed, of whom some were seriously ill, but the rest of the patients were in good health and appeared to be well nourished. The vacancies in the Asylum are 31 on the male side and 18 on the female, and we are glad, therefore, to be able to report that careful consideration is being given to the question of providing increased asylum accommodation for the insane poor of this county, in addition to the extensions now being carried out at Barming Heath.

We can report that our Colleagues' suggestion that lists of the knives used at dinner should be pasted on the inner lids of the knife boxes has been carried out. At our visit to-day we saw a good dinner served to the patients in the wards, consisting of meat pie, potatoes and bread. The meal appeared to be relished by the patients with very few exceptions.

Appendix C.
Kent Asylums.
(2. Chartham.)

The Asylum continues to be maintained in good order, the wards and dormitories being clean and comfortable, and we can report that gradual progress is being made with the work of protecting the looped pipes in the w.c.'s, and also with the plastering and decorating of the wards.

Condition of
the Asylum.

During the past year not more than 29 per cent. of the patients have attended the Sunday services in chapel on an average, and 26 per cent. only have been present at the associated entertainments, while as many as 40 per cent. of the patients have been altogether confined for exercise to the airing ground.

Divine service.
Amusements.

Exercise.

We hope that it will be found to be possible to increase the two proportions first mentioned and to decrease the last.

Half the men and more than half the women were usefully employed. The causes of the deaths that have occurred since the last visit were verified by post-mortem examination in 131 cases, or the satisfactory proportion of 83·4 per cent. They comprised general paralysis, 11·4 per cent.; phthisis, 19·7 per cent.; senile decay, 12·1 per cent.; and cancer, 1·9 per cent.

Employment.
Death causes.

There was one death from enteric fever, one from erysipelas, and 3 from colitis.

In 4·4 per cent. of the deaths bedsores were present on the body.

Two inquests have been held; in both cases death was due to natural causes.

Dysentery still prevails in the Asylum—mainly on the male side, for of the 30 cases that have occurred (fresh cases arising almost every month) 28 have been among male patients, of whom 3 have died.

Dysentery.

At the present time there are 2 recent cases under treatment in the sanatorium which is assigned to the male patients who have suffered or are suffering from this disorder. As regards other zymotic diseases, we learn that in the months of January and February 81 female patients and 13 nurses were attacked with influenza.

There have also been 11 cases of erysipelas, 10 of which were on the female side.

Erysipelas.

Serious casualties involving fractures of bones occurred to 9 patients, 6 being due to accidental falls, 2 to being pushed down by fellow patients, and one man had two ribs fractured by a blow struck by another patient.

Casualties.

Mechanical restraint has been employed for 3 patients, on 63 occasions, for a total of 669½ hours, to prevent self injury.

Restraint.

There has been no seclusion.

The staff of attendants is maintained at adequate strength. Five attendants have been discharged for misconduct or insubordination, but none for offences affecting the patients.

Attendants.

In respect to the attendant staff, we would again urge the great desirability of providing a well-furnished sitting room for the nurses, and a billiard and smoking room for the male attendants, which would be available for their use after their hours of duty. At present the only rooms so available are the mess rooms, which are quite inadequate. We consider that the provision of such accommodation would go far

Appendix C.
 Kent Asylums.
 (2. Chartham.)

to retain in the service of the Asylum for longer periods than is now the case a large number of the staff, besides affording them means of wholesome recreation, which, owing to the situation of the Asylum, it is at present difficult for them to obtain.

We may add that according to the return for 1904, no less than 43 per cent. of the staff had served less than one year.

The case books are very well kept, and illustrated by photographs.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. LANCASTER.

15 February 1905.

Lancashire
 Asylums.
 (1. Lancaster.)
 Number of
 patients.

SINCE the visitation of this Asylum on the 21st of May last year 364 patients have been admitted; 194, of whom 114 were recovered, have been discharged or removed; and 109 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 2,071 patients—viz., 941 males and 1,130 females. The private patients number 61, and the out-county 5, the maintenance charge for the latter being 14s. per week, and for the former from that sum to a guinea. The weekly maintenance charge for the home patients is 9s. 4d.

Condition of
 patients.

There are 8 patients away on trial, and 2, both of them females, are boarded out in the neighbourhood. There are vacancies for only 7 males. We have seen all the resident patients, and can report very favourably of their general condition and tidiness. In both divisions they looked well nourished. General contentment was apparent; many of the patients spoke favourably of the care and attention they received, and no one complained of ill-treatment.

Accommoda-
 tion for idiots.

The idiots, for whom a special room on the female side is set apart, were apparently happy, and on excellent terms with their nurses. They are liberally supplied with toys, and we heard one or two of them play simple tunes on the piano, music lessons being given them by one of the patients.

In two wards, both on the women's side, viz., 6 and 20, there was some noisy excitement. We observed that in these wards there was not the liberal supply of objects of interest and amusement we saw in other wards. A good supply of these objects would probably go far towards improving their condition.

Dietary.

We saw both in wards and in one of the general dining-halls a fairly good dinner of roast mutton and potatoes.

General health
 of patients.

As regards the general health of the inmates, we found 143 patients confined to bed; the larger proportion of them being feeble old age cases or suffering from feverish colds, which have been prevalent. In other respects the bodily health is good.

Since the last visit there have been a few cases of colitis, of which 2 were fatal. This has been the only form of zymotic disease.

Restraint and
 seclusion.

According to the records 3 patients have been mechanically restrained by jacket or gloves for 83 hours, and 8 patients have been secluded on a few occasions, for 17 hours in all.

Deaths.

Of the total deaths since our Colleagues' visit, 23·5 per cent. were due to general paralysis and 17·6 per cent. to phthisis. One death was attributed to bronchitis accelerated by fracture of 2 ribs, caused by the patient, a male, accidentally falling against the stone kerb of the fireplace. In this case an inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned, no blame being attached to anyone. There was one other inquest, on a patient who died rather suddenly from

natural causes. The other deaths were all natural and ordinary ; and it is satisfactory to note that post-mortem examination was made in the good proportion of 84 per cent., bedsores being existent in 5·8 per cent. Three patients were suffering from this complication during our visit.

Appendix C.
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Lancashire
Asylums.
(1. Lancaster.)

The non-fatal casualties number 7 ; none of them call for special mention.

We found the wards and dormitories maintained in very good order. In the older parts of the building, which date from 1816, some of the wards need some reconstruction or alteration to improve their general suitability, but the Committee are obviously alive to these defects, and from time to time carry out improvements in these quarters. The Female Ward 1, which was unfavourably commented on at the last visit, is to be reconstructed, with a removal of internal walls and the throwing out of a bay. Plans of this work are in hand, and will shortly be submitted. A new dining-hall with a dormitory over it and some excellent single rooms attached, and a sanitary spur, has been added to Female No. 16.

State of wards.

Fire escape doors have been made in the ground floor dormitories of the Annexe. The fire exits in this quarter appear to be satisfactory. We have suggested to Dr. Cassidy the desirability of improving the means of escape in case of fire from one of the upper dormitories of Female 10 by converting the existing windows of the nurses' room into a doorway, so as to provide easy access into the other dormitory, and thence to the alternative fire stairs.

Fire exits.

Among the improvements in progress or in hand we may mention the Isolation Hospital for the male phthisical cases, where the foundations have been got out ; while Female 2, 4, 6, 20, 22, and 23 are to have new sanitary spurs, the plans of which we examined yesterday.

Improvements.

We thought the temperature too high in some of the wards ; but this may have been due to the sudden change of the temperature out of doors and to the steam heating not being lowered in time.

The bedding, with one or two exceptions, was in good order.

We have examined the statistical returns for the year 1904, and which are calculated upon the average number of patients resident during the year. The epileptic patients were 10·7 per cent., the general paralytics the very high proportion of 6·9 per cent., and the actively suicidal as high as 7·2 per cent. We are glad to find that this proportion has been since reduced. 32 per cent. attended the Church of England services, but in this connection it should be borne in mind that there are over 400 Roman Catholic patients, many of whom attend their own services in their special Chapel. The average attendance at the associated entertainments is low being only 24 per cent. The good proportion of 40 per cent. go for regular walks beyond the grounds ; 57 per cent. have walks on the estate, 22 per cent. are altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise ; 49 per cent. of the men and 58 per cent. of the women are usefully employed, a good proportion of the men on the farm, gardens, and workshops, and of the women in the laundry, kitchens, or in needlework.

Statistics.

The staff of attendants for day duty allows one for every 9½ male and one for every 11 female patients. Of these, 21 per cent. of the men and 29 per cent. of the nurses have been here less than one year ; but the excellent proportion of 57 per cent. and 28 per cent. respectively can count over five years' service.

The system of having nurses in all the male wards of the south wing of the Annexe seems to be working satisfactorily.

Appendix C.
 —
 Lancashire
 Asylums.
 (1. Lancaster.)

Certain particulars which should be supplied are not given in the Register of Admissions and Medical Journal. The case books, so far as we have examined them, appear to be properly kept. It would be an advantage if the number of these books were to be greatly reduced by carrying forward the older cases in special books.

We are glad to find that good research work is being carried on in the laboratories, which are now equipped to a considerable extent. A small room, however, in connection with the mortuary, where the friends could see the body of a relative, is to be desired.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.--2. PRESTWICH.

7 February 1905.

Lancashire
 Asylums.
 (2. Prestwich.)
 Structural
 additions.

At the conclusion of our inspection of this Asylum we are glad to report that it continues to be maintained in excellent order throughout. Since the visit paid in May last by two of our Colleagues the new Male Infirmary has been opened. We saw in it yesterday 117 patients. The rooms are well planned, and afford very comfortable accommodation. The old male infirmary is at present empty, the intention being to use it as a relief ward whilst some other male wards are being redecorated. There has been no substantial increase in the number of patients consequent on the opening of the hospital.

Improvements.

Other improvements since our Colleagues' visit comprise the provision of alternative exits from Female 11 and the Farm dormitories in accordance with the suggestion then made, and the substitution of wood-block flooring for tiles in both the male and female acute wards.

State of wards.

We were pleased to observe that the ventilation of many of the single rooms has been improved, and also to note that this work is to be continued. In both divisions the day rooms presented very comfortable features, with a sufficiency of books and papers, and a good supply of objects of interest and means of amusement. The contentment of the patients was very noticeable, many of them speaking favourably of their quarters and treatment. We had not a single charge of ill-treatment, and the appeals for discharge were not numerous. The condition of the patients in respect to matters of dress and personal neatness was good.

Dietary.

On both days of our inspection we were present at some of the dinners. The meal on both days was substantial, well served and evidently popular, and as regards the dietary generally we had no complaint. The plates at the dinners in the Annexe were, however, cold; this was due to the plate warmers being out of order, a defect which we gather has continued for some time past.

In the bakehouse we saw patients mixing and making up the dough for the baking, and would repeat the recommendation of our Colleagues respecting the acquisition of a mechanical kneader.

We noticed in the Annexe a good many of the enamelled iron plates at the dinner were chipped and worn, and hope that they will be replaced by others of ordinary crockery ware.

Number of
 patients.

Since our Colleagues were here in May last 537 patients have been admitted, 309 have been discharged, of whom 179 were recovered, and 222 have died.

There are to-day on the books the names of 2,671 patients, viz., 1,203 males and 1,468 females. There are 2 out-county and 32 private cases, including 14 criminal lunatics.

Eighty of the total patients continue to be boarded out at the Rochdale Workhouse. One male is absent on trial, and another, a criminal patient, is at large, having escaped some months ago.

There are therefore resident in the institution 1,157 males and 1,432 females, 466 of the former and 627 of the latter being at the Annexe. The weekly maintenance charges are 9s. 4d. for the home patients and from 15s. to 21s. for those of the private class.

Of the 222 deaths since the last visit, 31 per cent. were due to general paralysis and 25 per cent. to phthisis; one patient died of colitis, and there was one suicide. Post-mortem examination was held in 71 per cent. of the deaths, and it is satisfactory to find that in only one instance was a bed sore existent at death. There have been 8 inquests, one being held on the woman who committed suicide by strangulation, another on a woman who died from chronic phthisis and renal disease, her death being accelerated by fractures of 14 ribs, which were found to be extremely brittle. In another case a male fell from a downspout up which he had climbed and sustained a laceration of the brain. The other inquests call for no special mention. They were all reported to our Board at the time.

The serious but non-fatal casualties number only 4, and need no mention.

The only epidemic disease since the last visit has been influenza, which attacked 35 male patients and 11 attendants, the female side having so far escaped this malady.

There were during our visit 43 males and 75 females confined to bed, otherwise the general health of the inmates is good.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

As regards the arrangements for the employment, amusement, and exercise of the patients, and their attendance at religious services, we gather that during the year 1904 there were 169 associated entertainments held, and that they drew an average attendance of 853, or 32 per cent.; that 1 per cent. of the males, but no females, go for extended walks, that 15 per cent. of the total patients go out daily for walks on the estate, and that 9 per cent. are altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise; 50 per cent. of the men and 62 per cent. of the women are usefully employed, a fair proportion being useful in the kitchen and laundry and on the farm.

As regards the attendance at religious services, 19 per cent. of the total patients attend the Church of England services on Sundays, and 7 per cent. attend the services of the Roman Catholic faith.

In perusing the statistical return we find that the epileptic patients form the low proportion of 7·4 per cent. of the total.

The staff of attendants comprises 193 men and 150 nurses; the day staff gives a proportion of one to every 7 male and one to every 12 female patients; 20 per cent. of the men and 36 per cent. of the nurses have been here less than one year, but the good proportion of 47 per cent. of the men and 23 per cent. of the nurses can count over five years' service.

The case books and other medical records are well kept.

In the absence of Mr. Perceval, we were accompanied during our inspection by Mr. Murray, from whom, and from the other Medical Officers, we received every assistance.

Appendix C.

Lancashire Asylums.
(2. Prestwich.)

Deaths.

Inquests.
Suicide.

General health of inmates.

Statistics.

Attendants.

Appendix C.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. RAINHILL.

4 July 1905.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(3. Rainhill.)
Alterations
and improve-
ments.

THE alterations and improvements completed in this Asylum since the last visit of Commissioners comprise the following. Two new wards have been erected at the Annexe in the place of the temporary buildings, which have been demolished. They are of satisfactory design, well lighted, bright and cheerful, and accommodate 54 patients each. New pumping apparatus has been fixed for raising water from a deep well and for charging the hydrants. Of the efficiency with which the latter purpose is served we had evidence to-day, when we saw six powerful jets playing at the same time on a three-storey building and clearing it easily. A new storage battery has been erected at the electric light station ; four new shelters have been placed in the airing courts ; and a verandah in Ward 10 of the main building for phthisical patients. The additions now in progress are an attendants' mess room in the main building, a shelter for Ward 2 in the Annexe, and a new lodge at the gasworks entrance.

State of wards.

In the course of our inspection yesterday and to-day we visited every part of the Asylum and Annexe, and found all in very good order. In some parts there has been some cracking of the walls from subsidence, attributed to mining operations in the neighbourhood. It is considered that the mischief will not go further, and is not dangerous; and the mine proprietors have agreed to make good the damage.

Statistics.

Since the last visit 480 patients have been admitted ; 300 have been discharged or removed, of whom 167 had recovered ; and 160 have died. There are now on the books the names of 938 males and 975 females, a total of 1,913. Of these 3 men and one woman are of the criminal, and one man of the private class ; 2 of each sex are out-county patients.

Accommoda-
tion.

The total sleeping accommodation estimated as in the return made to our Board is for 975 males and 1,000 females. There are therefore vacancies upon this calculation for 37 of the former and 25 of the latter sex. The actual vacancies in beds is for 52 men and 43 women.

The weekly maintenance charge is for home-county cases 8s. 9d., and for out-county and criminal cases 14s.

Roman
Catholic
patients.

There are 685 patients professing the Roman Catholic faith, for whom services are provided by a paid chaplain in the chapel erected for them, which is capable of seating 300 persons.

Condition of
patients.

All the patients were in residence at the time of our visit and were seen by us. We found them, with the exception of some noisy miserable melancholics whom we should be glad to see separated from the quietly behaved cases, orderly in their conduct ; and we were quite satisfied with their personal condition. We regret that Dr. Wiglesworth has been unable to see his way to reduce the number of those placed upon parchments as actively suicidal, who amount to the large proportion of over 10 per cent. of the whole. Only 6·6 are epileptics.

Suicidal
patients.

We gave all the patients the opportunity of talking to us, and received many appeals for discharge. But few other complaints were made, and none calling for notice.

Dietary.

We saw yesterday and to-day dinners served to the patients, consisting respectively of hot-pot and of bacon and haricot beans, which seemed to be of good quality, and, the former especially, satisfactory to the patients. Many of them took the meal at tables in the airing

courts, where during the summer weather a large number spend the day. Appendix C.

Of the 160 deaths, 27 per cent. were due to general paralysis and 24 per cent. to phthisis. Two men and a woman died of dysentery, of which disease there have been 14 cases, though none are at present under treatment; and a male patient died of asphyxia through the impaction of a piece of meat in his trachea. In this case an inquest, the only one since the last visit, was held. Post-mortem examination was made in 115 cases, or 72 per cent. Besides the cases of dysentery just mentioned, a case of erysipelas is the only instance of disease of zymotic character which has occurred. We saw 23 men and 29 women in bed. A good many of them were suffering from phthisis and were being treated in the open air. This, of course, is possible at this time of the year; but it is in the winter that better arrangements are to be desired for isolating the tuberculous patients from the others. The large number of deaths that have resulted from phthisis emphasizes the importance of further steps being taken in this direction. Lancashire Asylums.
(3. Rainhill.)
Deaths.
Inquest.
Post-mortem examinations.
Treatment of tuberculous patients.

Apart from the phthisical cases and some feeble ones, the patients were, generally speaking, well nourished and in good health.

During the period under review there have been 7 serious casualties; but the only case that need be referred to was that of a man who swallowed a variety of foreign bodies, and upon whom abdominal section was successfully performed. Casualties.

Sixty-two per cent. of the patients are usually usefully employed, a proportion we consider satisfactory. Employment.

No one has been mechanically restrained; but 14 patients have been secluded, on altogether 40 occasions, and for a total of 246 hours. Seclusion.

The staff of attendants is maintained at sufficient strength; 21 per cent. of them have been in the Asylum less than a year; 27 per cent. have served over 5 years. Eight male attendants and 4 nurses have been discharged for misconduct, which, however, in only one instance directly affected the patients, the attendant referred to having left his patients by themselves. Attendants.

All the Assistant Medical Officers are fresh since the last visit; but Dr. Campbell continues to devote his attention to the pathological department. The matron who was here at the last visit has left, and the chief male attendant has been pensioned. Medical staff.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—4. WHITTINGHAM.

13 February 1905.

OUR annual inspection of this Asylum, which we concluded to-day, confirms the favourable opinion formed by our Colleagues last year of its general condition. Lancashire Asylums.
(4. Whittingham.)

On both days of our visit the day rooms presented a bright, cheerful, and comfortable appearance, and the dormitories, beds and bedding were clean and well kept. State of wards.

Of the matters mentioned by our Colleagues who visited last year we may mention the laying on of an enlarged water main at the Annexe for the better coping with an outbreak of fire, the removal of internal fire hydrants from the attendants' rooms to the landing in

<p>Appendix C. ——— Lancashire Asylums. (4. Whitting- ham.) Suggested improvements.</p>	<p>5 wards on each side, the substitution of doorways for windows in the bedrooms of attendants and nurses, so as to ensure a free communication between those rooms, the dormitories, and the fire exits, and the substitution of drop brackets for the stiff ones in the lavatory blocks ; this latter work is not yet completed however.</p>
	<p>We noticed in Male 4 Ward that the old slate urinals had been replaced by others of a good modern type, and we understand that 8 wards are to be similarly treated. We should have much preferred to see the urinals altogether abolished, and replaced by pedestal closets, and we hope it is not too late for the matter to be reconsidered.</p>
	<p>The provision of a w.c. in connection with each of the hospital dormitories in the main building is much needed.</p>
	<p>The provision of a second external iron staircase to the dormitories at the main building and Annexe is under consideration, and it would be as well to consider whether such a staircase should not also be made at the Houghton Farm. As regards the Farm, we are sorry to learn that there has been some mortality among the cows, from causes supposed to be connected with the food. The advice of an eminent veterinary surgeon has been obtained on the matter.</p>
<p>Number of patients.</p>	<p>Since our Colleagues' visit in May 1904, 310 patients have been admitted, 315 have been discharged or transferred to other care, of whom 100 were recovered, and 101 have died.</p>
	<p>These changes leave on the books the names of 2,079 patients, in the proportion of 1,052 males to 1,027 females. No one is away on trial, and we gather that the practice of sending patients on trial is never exercised in this Asylum.</p>
	<p>The weekly maintenance charge for the home patients is 9s. 4d., that for the out-county cases is 14s., and that for the private patients, of whom there are 3, varies from 14s. to 21s.</p>
<p>Deaths.</p>	<p>The deaths since our last visit were all natural and ordinary ; they were followed by post-mortem examination in the low proportion of 66 per cent. ; 19·8 per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis and 27·7 per cent. to phthisis.</p>
	<p>The provision of a more adequate separation of the phthisical cases on the male side is needed ; on the female side such cases are treated in the Sanatorium with marked success. But as this block might be required at any moment as a hospital for isolation cases of infectious disease, the need of a small isolation hospital becomes self-evident.</p>
	<p>Three inquests have been held, in each case the jury finding a verdict of death from natural causes.</p>
<p>Casualties.</p>	<p>There have been 3 serious casualties, one a dislocation of the right elbow, in a male, caused in a struggle with two attendants, one of whom he attacked ; one a case of cut throat, also in a male, who had picked up a piece of corset steel when out on the farm and brought it into the ward, and with which he made his unsuccessful attempt at suicide ; the remaining casualty was a fractured clavicle in a woman who fell out of bed.</p>
	<p>The only cases of zymotic disease have been one case of colitis, one of erysipelas, and one of enteric fever. The two former occurred in patients, and were both fatal. The case of enteric occurred in a male attendant, who contracted the disease outside.</p>
<p>General health of inmates.</p>	<p>The general health of the inmates to-day is very good. Forty-eight females and 42 males were confined to bed during our visit, but some of these were recent admissions, who are always kept in bed for the first few days.</p>

The patients, all of whom had full opportunity of speech with us, were quiet and orderly, and free from complaint calling for notice. They were, indeed, generally free from complaint of every kind.

Their condition in regard to matters of dress and personal tidiness was satisfactory, the dress on the female side being particularly good and varied.

On each day we were present at some of the dinners, which were substantial and apparently liked. To-day's hot dinner of meat pie would have been better if it had been served on hot plates. The pie was, however, so hot that it did not so much matter, but on days when bacon is given, for instance, its service on cold plates must detract from its merits.

At the Saturday dinner of cold pork and pickles the distribution of the meat and fat was in one of the male wards very uneven; in other wards this defect was not observable.

No patient has according to the records been mechanically restrained; 5 patients have been secluded, on 22 occasions, for 138 hours in all.

According to the returns based upon the daily average number of patients resident in 1904, there were only 8·5 per cent. epileptics, the proportions of general paralytics and actively suicidal cases were, on the contrary, somewhat high, being 3·6 per cent. and 6·2 per cent. respectively; 32 per cent. attend the Sunday services of the Church of England, but there are many Roman Catholics in evidence, who have special services every Sunday. To-day the number of Roman Catholics in evidence is 541, or 26 per cent. of the total.

The attendance at the associated entertainments, of which 57 were given in the year, is only 21 per cent., 33 per cent. get exercise beyond the Asylum grounds, 18 per cent. are confined to these grounds for exercise, and the unduly large proportion of 29 per cent. get no exercise beyond the airing courts; 61 per cent. of the men and 55 per cent. of the women are usefully employed, and it is satisfactory to find that as many as 231 men work on the farm and gardens, and a fair number go to the various workshops. Of the women 85 as a rule work in the laundry, but we saw 106 thus usefully employed during our visit.

The staff of attendants is of good strength, giving, as it does, for day duty one to every 8·4 male and one to every 9·3 female patients.

The duration of their service is satisfactory, as many as 48 per cent. of the men and 22 per cent. of the women having been here over 5 years.

The case books continue to be well kept.

Appendix C.
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Lancashire Asylums.
(4. Whittingham.)
Condition of patients.
Dietary.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—5. WINWICK.

4 February 1905.

WE have, during yesterday and to-day, visited all parts of this Asylum, and find it maintained in very good order excepting at the Hall, where many structural defects are apparent. These defects are due to the age of the building, and in the circumstances the Committee have decided to pull it down and erect a new block for 120 boys. The plans of this work are well advanced, and will shortly be submitted to our Board.

Lancashire Asylums.
(5. Winwick.)
Proposed erection of new block in place of Winwick Hall.

Apper dix C.	Good progress has been made in decorating the wards, where we found the day rooms bright and comfortable, and the dormitories and bedding in the best of order. The airing courts have been well laid out and the paths asphalted ; shelters, too, have been provided.
Lancashire Asylums.	
(5. Winwick.)	
State of wards.	Since two of our Colleagues were here in May last additional cottages have been, or are being, built for attendants, and electric light has been introduced into them and also at the Hall. Other improvements in progress comprise a roadway round the estate for walking parties, additional machinery at the laundry, and new piggeries.
Additions and improvements.	The suggestion of our Colleagues last year with reference to the protection of the looped pipes in the sanitary spurs is being gradually carried into effect, and in the bath-room dressing-rooms looking-glasses have been fixed.
	The linoleum on the floors of the general bath-rooms shows signs of rotting, and it would be well worth considering the advisability of laying these floors with thin wooden parquets.
	The ventilation of the padded rooms is to be improved by the introduction of fine wire netting into the upper parts of the shutters.
Number of patients.	Since our Colleagues' visit 271 patients have been admitted, 11 have left on recovery, and one has been discharged on recovery ; and there have been 198 deaths.
	There are to-day on the books the names of 1,929 patients ; 808 males and 1,121 females. All are home patients with the exception of two private cases. The maintenance rate for the home patients is 9s. 4d. per week.
	There is estimated vacant accommodation for 54 males and 67 females.
	No patient is away on trial.
Dietary complaints.	All the patients had during our visit full opportunity of speaking with us. We had no complaint of rough usage ; but we had many complaints about the dietary. We saw the dinners both yesterday and to-day in some of the wards, and we think the complaints on this head are not unreasonable. Yesterday, for instance, we weighed the meat in one of the female wards, and found the weight considerably short of the allowance, which was only 3½ ozs. per head, and contained, moreover, a good deal of gristle. The dinner to-day of bacon and peas was not on a liberal scale, was unevenly served, and on both days the plates were cold.
Condition of patients.	The patients were well clothed and tidy.
	In both divisions there was general discontent and much noisy excitement, with some aggressive conduct.
	A large proportion of the patients are epileptics or chronic deluded patients of a very turbulent and dangerous class. The epileptics form the high proportion of over 28 per cent. of the total patients.
	We could not fail to be struck with the large number, viz., 104 males and 183 females, confined to bed during our visit, the majority being thus treated for excitement and violence. It appeared to us that a good many of these might with advantage have been up.
	The patients who were in bed for bodily illness gave every indication of being well attended to. No one was suffering from bed sore ; and only 2 per cent. of the patients who have died since the last visit suffered from this complication.
Deaths.	Of the 198 deaths since the last visit 6 per cent. were due to general paralysis and 25 per cent. to phthisis. The phthisical cases continue to be treated in wards specially set apart for their use. Post-mortem examination was made in 74 per cent. of the deaths ; and in

two instances inquests were held. One of the inquests was on a patient who died of cellulitis following on a scalp wound sustained in an accidental fall against a radiator; the other inquest being on a male who became ill shortly after a struggle with an attendant, and died of exhaustion following acute peritonitis caused by perforation of the bowel, the jury attaching no blame to any of the attendants.

Appendix C.
—
Lancashire
Asylums.
(5. Winwick.)
Inquests.

The only zymotic disease has been erysipelas, which attacked 5 patients, and colitis which attacked 6; in each epidemic one case ended fatally.

Zymotic
disease.

The serious casualties not ending fatally consists of 4 fractures of bones, 2 being due to accidental falls and 2 to being pushed down by other patients.

Casualties.

Of the total patients 501 are Roman Catholics, for whom Mass and confession are provided every Sunday in the excellent chapel specially provided for the services.

Roman
Catholic
patients.

For those of the patients who are members of the Church of England or Nonconformists, Sunday services are held in the general chapel, but the proportion who attend is somewhat low, being only 25 per cent.

Divine service.

According to the returns furnished for 1904, only 26 per cent. of patients usually attend the associated entertainments. No female patients walk out beyond the Asylum grounds, but 28 per cent. of the men do so.

Amusements.

The proportions of patients usefully employed are only 33 per cent. of the males and 19 per cent. of the females.

Employments.

Five patients have for surgical reasons been mechanically restrained by gloves, on 29 occasions, for 564 hours in all, and 58 patients have been secluded, on 170 occasions, for 534 hours. These are the only recorded instances of restraint or seclusion since the last visit.

Restraint.
Seclusion.

Including 6 nurses, who attend to the idiot boys at the Hall, the day staff comprises 77 men and 99 nurses, or in the proportion of about one to every 11 patients.

Attendants.

The Asylum not having been opened five years, we do not give the usual particulars with reference to the duration of the service of the staff.

We find that the possession of keys giving access to the female wards is not entirely confined to the Medical Staff, the Chaplain, and the Engineer.

Keys to female
wards.

The case books and other medical records continue to be written up very carefully.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

8 December 1905.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum, and can report that we have found it in good order throughout and the patients in satisfactory personal condition and as a general rule contented. The health of the institution is good, only 6 men and 3 women being in bed.

Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.
Number of
patients.

Since the visit paid by 2 of our Colleagues on the 9th of April 1904 the following changes have taken place among the patients :—207 have

Appendix C.
Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.

been admitted, 107 discharged, 68 of them on recovery, and 100 have died. There are now on the statutory books of the Asylum the names of 243 men and 232 women, making a total of 475. Thirteen of each sex are maintained by the charity connected with the Asylum, and are classed as private, 2 are out-county paupers, and the rest chargeable to Unions of the counties of Leicester and Rutland.

Accommoda-
tion.

According to the return furnished to our office the estimated sleeping accommodation on the male side is for 226 patients, being 17 less than the present number in residence; on the female side there is, upon the same calculation, vacant accommodation for 17 patients. There are, however, 20 men and 18 women boarded out in the East Riding Asylum, and 35 women in the Leicester Borough Asylum. All the patients whose names are on the books were to-day in residence, and were seen by us.

New Asylum.

We were informed that good progress has been made with the building of the new Asylum, and that it is expected to be ready for occupation in 2 years. The dinner which we saw served in the wards to-day consisted of a savoury soup and currant pudding.

Dietary.

Seclusion.

During the period under review no use of mechanical restraint has been recorded; seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of 4 men and one woman, on 7 occasions, for an aggregate duration of 34½ hours.

Deaths.

Of the 100 deaths, post-mortem examinations were made in 82 cases, and in 8 instances bedsores existed at death. General paralysis is the assigned cause of death in 7 cases, phthisis in 19, and senile decay in 18.

No inquest has been held.

The only zymotic disease which has occurred in the Asylum has been erysipelas, which attacked 4 female patients in the month of November 1904.

Casualties.

There have been 2 serious casualties, namely, (1) fracture of thigh through the patient being pushed down by another patient, and (2) fracture of the ulna of a patient who was known to "fall about," but on whom the injury was not discovered at the time of its infliction.

Attendants.

One attendant has been discharged, and one attendant and one nurse allowed to resign in order to escape discharge, for misconduct which did not affect the patients.

The case books and other medical records are well written up, the former being illustrated with excellent photographs.

LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BRACEBRIDGE.

25 October 1905.

Lincolnshire
Asylums.
(1. Brace-
bridge.)

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board the following changes among the patients have taken place :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted - - -	231	226	457
Discharged - - -	76	92	168
Of whom had recovered - - -	59	85	144
Died - - -	142	128	270

Number of
patients.

There are to-day on the books the names of 786 patients, viz., 382 males and 404 females, all of whom are chargeable to the unions within the district served by the Asylum. Three patients of each sex

are away on trial. The weekly maintenance charge is 10s. 2½d. Since our Colleagues' visit in February of last year the new buildings on each side have been completed. The rooms on the women's side are occupied, and those on the men's side are just ready for occupation. The increased accommodation thus provided has enabled the Committee to call in all the patients who at the last visit were boarded out in other Asylums; and to do away with the overcrowding which had continued for some considerable time. At the present moment there is vacant accommodation for 74 males and 52 females.

Appendix C.
Lincolnshire Asylums.
(1. Brace-bridge.)
Completion of new buildings.

The new rooms afford very good accommodation, and are suitably equipped and furnished. As regards the Asylum generally, although some parts of the male side are not up to the general average, we could not fail to be very favourably impressed with general signs of progress.

State of wards.

All the wards are connected by telephones with a central office, electric light has been established throughout, all the doors of single rooms are provided with outside handles, a fire alarm system is installed in each ward, and there has been further progress made in the plastering of internal rough walls.

We found the bedding well cared for, but were surprised to learn that a complete change of linen is provided only once a month.

The resident patients, all of whom had full opportunity of speaking to us, were neatly dressed, orderly in behaviour, and in general contented. We had one complaint by a male in reference to the treatment of patients by attendants, but considered that it was devoid of foundation.

Condition of patients.

The dinner to-day was a substantial and popular one of roast beef and two vegetables, followed by suet pudding. We saw it served in some of the wards; the only other matter we noticed in connection with the meal was the untidy condition of some table-cloths and of the table appointments. Investigation disclosed the fact that these cloths are changed only once a week, and the knives and forks polished at the same intervals.

Dietary.

We were pleased to find the idiot children accommodated in small side rooms off the main wards.

Idiot children.

As regards the treatment of the patients, we learn that only 31 per cent. are in the habit of attending the Sunday services, 32 per cent. go for walks beyond the Asylum estate, and the high proportion of 64 per cent. are altogether confined to the airing grounds. This proportion will doubtless be reduced now that the building operations, which doubtless led to some curtailment in the patients' exercise, are completed.

Divine service.
Exercise.

Employment is found for 45 per cent. of the men and 65 per cent. of the women.

Employment.

Of the total average number of patients resident in the Asylum in 1904, 11·8 per cent. were epileptic, 3·1 per cent. suffered from general paralysis, and 6·7 per cent. were considered to be suicidal. In the latter connection we would suggest to Dr. Torney the desirability of differentiating by card between those patients who are actively and those who are potentially suicidal. Of the 270 deaths since the last visit, the only one which was from an unusual cause was that of a woman who died from suffocation, the result of fæcal vomiting during an operation for strangulated hernia. In this case the only inquest was held. General paralysis contributed 13·3 per cent. of the deaths and phthisis the large proportion of 23·3 per cent., a percentage which points to the importance of segregating all the phthisical cases

Suicidal patients.
Inquest.
Deaths.

Appendix C.	instead of treating them in the open wards as at our visit to-day.
Lincolnshire Asylums. (1. Brace-bridge.)	Post-mortem examinations were made in the unusually small proportion of 49 per cent. of the deaths, but it is creditable to the nursing to record that bedsores were present in only 1·8 per cent. of the total deaths, and that none of the 16 men and 6 women whom we saw in bed were so suffering during our visit to the wards.
Enteric fever.	Enteric fever is the only form of zymotic disease of which there have been any cases, and by this 4 nurses and 2 female patients were attacked. Its origin is unknown, but the cases may well have occurred, as they did, at intervals, during the very extensive and prolonged epidemic of this disease which has prevailed in the city of Lincoln.
Casualties.	Four fractures and dislocation of bones have comprised the serious injuries sustained by patients since the last visit. They were all accidental in their origin. No mechanical restraint has been employed in the treatment of the patients, but seclusion has been used for 7 patients, 15 times, and for 664 hours in all.
Attendants.	A strong staff of attendants and nurses continues to be maintained, and the duration of their service is, upon the whole, not unsatisfactory. One nurse has been discharged for neglect of duty, and a male and female attendant have been requested to resign as unsuitable.
Medical staff.	Dr. Torney, whose services we are glad to learn the Committee have recognised by an addition to his salary, is assisted by two medical colleagues, one of them a lady, by whom the case books are properly kept.

LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. KESTEVEN.

12 May 1905.

Lincolnshire Asylums. (2. Kesteven.)	We find this Asylum, which we have inspected to-day, maintained in the best of order. The day rooms, with a good supply of objects of interest and suitable furniture, are comfortable and well ventilated.
Condition of Asylum.	The dormitories and bedding are in a proper condition. The grounds and airing courts are of course in an unfinished condition owing to the difficulty in getting shrubs and trees to grow.
	We found at our visit four cottages for attendants in course of construction.
Statistics.	Since the visit paid in February of last year by two of our Colleagues 108 patients have been admitted, 36 have been discharged, of whom 30 were deemed to have recovered, and 27 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 367 patients, 211 males and 156 females. There are 6 patients of the private class, and 139 out-county cases. The weekly maintenance charges per head are 21s. for the private patients, 15s. for out-county, and 11s. 8d. for those who belong to the county.
	The male side is full, but there are vacancies on the women's side for 54 patients.
Condition of patients.	We can report favourably of the condition of the patients in respect to their dress and personal neatness. They were generally free from complaint, and the applications for discharge, the majority of which came from the London patients, were not numerous. We saw dinner served in the women's wards; it consisted of fish with potatoes, and bread and raisin pudding to follow. The meat was apparently popular, and we had no complaint of the dietary.
Dietary	

According to the returns furnished, which are calculated upon the daily average number of patients resident during last year, the epileptics form 9 per cent., the general paralytics 1·9 per cent., and the actively suicidal 2·2 per cent. The Sunday services which are held in the Chapel are attended by 41 per cent. There are 17 Roman Catholic patients, who are attended by a priest of that faith.

Appendix C.
—
Lincolnshire
Asylums.
(2. Kesteven).
Statistics.

As regards exercise, it appears that all patients who are able to go out beyond the airing courts, go out beyond the Asylum grounds. the numbers forming 20 per cent. of the total. Forty-six per cent. of each sex are usefully employed. All the deaths since our Colleagues' visit were due to natural causes, and in the satisfactory proportion of 86 per cent. of them post-mortem examinations were made—bedsores being present in 7·4 per cent. General paralysis was responsible for 7·4 per cent. of the deaths, but there has not been any case of phthisis, or of any form of tuberculous disease. No inquest has been held or required. The Asylum has been altogether free from zymotic disease, and there has been no serious casualty.

Employment
and exercise.

Deaths.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been made use of in the treatment of the patients.

The proportion of attendants and nurses to patients is adequate, and no member of the staff has been discharged, or left for misconduct.

Attendants.

The case books and post-mortem records continue to be carefully kept.

The general health of the Asylum is excellent, only two patients being confined to bed.

LONDON COUNTY ASYLUMS.—1. BANSTEAD.

24 January 1905.

At the conclusion of our inspection of this Asylum we can report very favourably of the condition in which it continues to be maintained, the day rooms being warm and comfortable and suitably furnished, and the dormitories and bedding in excellent order. As regards the day rooms, the overcrowding in the male wards J, K, and M, with 171, 179, and 181 patients respectively, was very noticeable, and the floor space works out at some 16 square feet per patient less than the minimum floor space which our Board deems necessary.

London
County
Asylums.
(1. Banstead.)
State of wards.

Attention was called to this matter by our Colleagues who visited the Asylum last year, and we would press for a reduction in the numbers in those rooms.

At our visit we found workmen engaged in redecorating and improving some of the wards on the female side, and are glad to observe that since our Colleagues' visit no artisan has been permitted to have a key giving access to the women's wards.

Of the improvements completed since the last visit the most noteworthy comprise the provision of new scenery in the stage of the Recreation Hall, and the removal of all wood partitions in those quarters; the abolition of all w.c.'s in the female airing courts.

Improvements.

We are informed that the temporary buildings are to be replaced by a permanent structure, and that the plans for carrying into effect this desirable work are well advanced and will shortly be submitted to our office.

The ventilation of some of the single rooms in the Female R Ward has been improved by letting in panels of galvanized wire netting into

Appendix C.	the shutters ; and in some other rooms by openings in the walls to allow of cross ventilation.
London County Asylums. (1. Banstead.)	Nearly all the doors of single rooms are now provided with outside handles.
Number of patients.	We find to-day on the Asylum books the names of 2,461 patients, 1,079 males and 1,382 females ; 6 men and 8 women are absent on trial, in most instances with pecuniary allowances.
	The changes since our Colleagues' visit in March last consist of the admission of 456 patients, the discharges of 255, of whom 166 were on recovery, and the deaths of 178.
	The weekly maintenance charges are 11s. 4½d. for the county patients, and from that sum to 14s. for those of the private class, who number in all 19 males and 14 females.
Condition of patients.	The resident patients, all of whom had full opportunity of speaking to us, were on the whole fairly contented ; more so on the female side, where we met with but few appeals for discharge. On neither side was there noisy excitement, and on both sides the condition of the patients in respect to dress and personal neatness was satisfactory.
Dietary.	The dinner of yesterday, which we saw served in some wards, and which consisted of meat pudding with potatoes, was evidently popular. The supply of meat in the pudding was liberal. We understand that the dietary is shortly to be revised, with a view to reducing the amount of meat, and the substitution of pudding.
General health of inmates.	The general health of the institution is good ; 51 patients were confined to bed during our visit, many of them for mere debility or mild ailments.
	Since the last visit no patient has been recorded as having been mechanically restrained, and only 3 males have been secluded, for a total of 10½ hours.
Deaths.	The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination in the somewhat low proportion of 68·5 per cent. ; they included general paralysis 26·4 per cent., phthisis 10·1 per cent., and senile decay 10·1 per cent. Bedsores existed at death in 7 cases, or nearly 4 per cent. of the total deaths.
	There has been one case of facial erysipelas in a female patient, the only instance of zymotic disease that has occurred since the last visit.
Injuries to patients.	Nine patients have sustained serious injuries which were not fatal, and in all but one involved fractures of bones ; they were all due to falls accidentally occurring.
Inquest.	There has been one inquest, in the case of a female patient who fell off the roof to which she had climbed, apparently with a view to escape. The jury returned an open verdict, being unable to determine whether the fall was accidental or intentional.
Statistics.	According to the returns furnished to us, and which are based upon the daily average number of patients resident in the Asylum during 1904, 9·8 per cent. were epileptic, 2·9 per cent. suffered from general paralysis, 1·5 per cent. were suicidal ; the satisfactory proportion of only ·44 of patients wetted their beds.
	The Church of England services attracted an average attendance of 19 per cent. only, and the same proportion attended the associated entertainments which are liberally given, and comprise a weekly dance and a weekly performance either dramatic or musical.
	Four per cent. of the patients go out beyond the grounds ; 8 per cent. go beyond the airing courts, to which 16 per cent. are usually confined for exercise.

Forty-eight per cent. of the men and 49 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Appendix C.

The day staff gives a proportion of one to every $9\frac{1}{2}$ male and one to every 12 female patients. London
County
Asylums.
(1. Banstead).

Of the total staff, which comprises 135 attendants and 140 nurses, only 11 per cent. can count less than one year's service, while the high proportion of 54 per cent. of the attendants and 47 per cent. of the nurses have been over five years in the Asylum service.

The only change in the Medical Staff has been the retirement of Dr. Lewis from the post of Senior Assistant Medical Officer consequent on his appointment as Medical Superintendent of the Kent Asylum at Barming Heath.

The case books continue to be efficiently kept.

LONDON COUNTY ASYLUMS.—2. BEXLEY.

16 May 1905.

SINCE this asylum was last visited by two members of our Board 311 patients have been admitted; 177 discharged, of whom 89 had recovered; and 140 have died. London
County
Asylums.
(2. Bexley.)

These changes leave on the books the names of 2,110 patients, 1,028 being male and 1,082 females. Of these 31 are on the private list; 2 are chargeable to out-county unions, and 7 are absent on trial. Statistics.

The institution is slightly overcrowded, for although there are vacancies for 2 patients of each sex, the isolation hospital is now occupied by 11 patients, who in the event of an outbreak of infectious disease would have to be accommodated in the Asylum. We found the patients well dressed and for the most part in a satisfactory condition in the matter of personal tidiness. Overcrowding.

Some noisy excitement prevailed in several of the wards on the female side, but generally the behaviour was quiet and orderly, and contented save on the score of detention.

Two complaints, however, of rough usage were made to us, one of which calls for mention, being that of a female patient who alleged that she had been smacked by a nurse for spilling some ink on a bed. Allegation of
rough treat-
ment.

We inquired carefully into this complaint, and the nurse admitted that the ink had been spilled and that she had lost her temper, but denied the assault, and in the absence of other evidence than the patient's statement we were unable to satisfy ourselves that the nurse had committed the offence with which she was charged.

We can report that we saw a good dinner served to the patients in the wards yesterday and during our visit to-day, and we are glad to learn from Dr. Stansfield that the allowance, which is given in the Dietary Table as six ounces of bread for the men and five for the women at breakfast and tea, is not strictly adhered to, more bread being given to those patients who ask for it. Dietary.

From the returns made to our office for last year, we notice that money allowances were made to 81 patients while out on trial; that the attendance at the Church of England services on Sunday and at the associated entertainments was satisfactory; and that a good proportion, namely, 57 per cent. of the patients, were usefully employed. Statistics.

Appendix C.	during the year, evidence of the fact last mentioned being forthcoming in the excellent work done in the workshops.
London County Asylums. (2. Bexley.)	We found the Asylum during our inspection yesterday and to-day in very good order throughout, and can report favourably of the condition of the wards and dormitories.
State of Asylum.	The former were comfortably and properly equipped with objects of amusement and instruction, including a considerable number of illustrated periodicals which had been securely bound in strong covers by patients' labour. The dormitories and bedding were clean and in good order.
Improvements.	Among the improvements which have been effected since the last visit we may mention the provision of additional exits in case of an outbreak of fire, and the erection of substantial and well-built sheds to house 50 cows. Some other improvements are in progress, including an escape staircase to the Recreation Hall.
Deaths.	Of the deaths which have occurred, 18·5 per cent. were due to general paralysis and only 7·1 per cent. to phthisis. Seven deaths were the result of dysentery, of which there have been 35 cases, 10 of them being still under treatment, and one death was due to enteric fever, of which there was only the one case. In the creditable proportion of 96·4 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made.
Inquest. Casualties.	The only inquest was held on a man who died of bronchitis within two days of admission. The serious casualties have been 14 fractures of bones, distributed equally between the men and the women, and occasioned in 9 instances by accidental falls, and in the remainder by struggles with either attendants or other patients. In addition to the cases of colitis and enteric fever, 2 patients were attacked in February by erysipelas. We have found 40 men and 55 women in bed, among them a good many senile cases and cases of general paralysis, but the rest of the patients looked well-nourished and in good health. There has been no employment or mechanical restraint, but 98 patients have been secluded, on 468 occasions, for 2,182 hours in all.
Restraint and seclusion.	
Attendants.	At the end of last year the day staff gave one attendant to about every 10½ patients, and one-third of the total number of male attendants and nurses had been in the Asylum service under a year. Since the last visit 6 attendants have been dismissed and 4 allowed to resign to escape dismissal, but of these no one has left for ill-treating a patient. The way in which the case books and other medical records is kept is very creditable. In conclusion, we can report in very favourable terms on the satisfactory condition in which we found the patients' grounds and gardens.

LONDON COUNTY ASYLUMS.—3. CANE HILL.

21 February 1905.

London County Asylums. (3. Cane Hill.)	SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board 95 patients have been admitted, 55 have been discharged, of whom 40 had recovered, and 47 have died. There are now on the books the names of 2,131 patients, 918 on the male and 1,213 on the female side.
Number of patients.	

Of these 32 (including 5 criminals) are classed as private, and 3 out-county cases chargeable to Middlesex unions. At the time of our visit 2 men were out on trial, and the number in residence was, therefore, 2,129.

Appendix C.
London
County
Asylums.
(3. Cane Hill.)

During the year 1904 money allowances were granted to 30 patients while on trial. The epileptics in the Asylum at the end of the year were 7·2 per cent. of the total number, the general paralytics 1·8 per cent., and the actively suicidal patients 1·0 per cent. The nightly average of wet beds was 3 per cent., and the daily average number of patients wearing strong dresses was only 2.

Forty-one per cent. of the patients on the average attend the Church of England services in the Asylum chapel. Services are held for patients of the Roman Catholic faith on the second and last Sundays in each month by a paid priest, but no service or minister is provided for the Nonconformists.

Divine service.

The arrangements for the employment and exercise of the patients are quite satisfactory, only 7 per cent. being confined to the airing courts for other than physical reasons.

Employment
and exercise.

The total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum, estimated as in the return made to our Board, is for 886 males and 1,192 females; there is, therefore, at the present time overcrowding to the extent of 30 of the former and 21 of the latter sex.

Accommoda-
tion.

On our inspection yesterday and to-day we found the wards in excellent order, bright and cheerful; we advised, however, that the bookcases should be left unlocked, so that the patients might have access to the books at will. The dormitories, beds and bedding were very clean, neat and tidy.

State of wards.

We saw all the patients in residence, and gave to each the opportunity, of which many availed themselves, of talking to us. Their dress was very good and varied, and their personal condition satisfactory. There was no noise or excitement in any of the wards, and we were struck by the uniformly quiet and orderly conduct of the patients. Beyond appeals for discharge, nothing in the nature of a complaint was made to us.

Condition of
patients.

We saw yesterday an excellent dinner of boiled beef, potatoes, and carrots, well served in the wards, with which the patients were evidently content.

Dietary.

The alterations and improvements completed since the last visit have been the erection of a verandah at Male Block G, and the improvement of the ventilation of the sanitary annexes to Male Blocks B 1 and B 2. Redecoration is in progress in Female Block G.

Improvements.

We regret, however, to find that though the matter has been pressed upon the Committee at more than one previous visit, the alterations suggested for the purpose of providing for the exit of patients in case of fire from Male and Female A 2 Wards, the four-bedded rooms at the Farm and Garden Cottages, the Isolation Hospital, and Male and Female A 2 Dormitories, have not been carried into effect.

Exits in event
of fire.

In 42, or 90 per cent. of the 47 deaths, post-mortem examinations were made, the causes of death being in every instance natural and ordinary, 17 per cent. of them being due to general paralysis, and 12 per cent. to phthisis. There was only one bedsore, and this the patient had on admission; and no patient in bed during our visit to the wards was so suffering. This affords satisfactory assurance that careful attention is paid to the nursing of the sick, of which we saw many other indications.

Deaths.

Appendix C.

London
County
Asylums.
(3. Cane Hill.)
General health
of patients.

The general health appeared to be good, 19 men and 23 women only being confined to bed. There have been no inquests. Two cases of dysentery and a few of influenza represent the zymotic disease which has prevailed in the Asylum since the last visit. The serious casualties of non-fatal issue have been only 2 in number, fracture of bones, the result of accidental falls, occurring in each case.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been used in the treatment of the patients.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is maintained of good strength. The duration of service is upon the whole satisfactory, 34 per cent. having been upwards of five years, and 17 per cent. less than one year, in the service of the Asylum. Two attendants have been discharged for misconduct, but for offences which did not prejudicially affect the patients.

The medical staff remains the same. The case books and other medical records continue to be carefully kept.

LONDON COUNTY ASYLUMS.—4. CLAYBURY.

6 May 1905.

London
County
Asylums.
(4. Claybury.)
Condition of
Asylum.

During the past two days we have made a complete inspection of this Asylum, which, under the able management of Dr. Jones, continues to be maintained in excellent order.

Throughout the building the condition of the wards was eminently satisfactory, the day rooms being bright, cheerful, and plentifully supplied with objects calculated to interest the patients, and the dormitories and bedding for the most part clean and free from unpleasant odour. In one ward, however, on the female side some of the bedding needed more attention.

Improvements.

Since our Colleagues' visit in October last the subway under the main kitchen has been completed, and some improvements have been effected in the ventilation of the sanitary annexes at R and D Blocks.

We can also report that the new main drain from Claybury Hall has been nearly completed, and that the provision of the external staircases from B 2 and N 2 Dormitories and the alteration of the pillar caps in the w.c.'s are in progress.

Statistics.

There are on the books of the institution the names of 2,447 patients, in the proportion of 1,007 males to 1,440 females. Of these 115 are on the private list, of whom 3 men and one woman are criminal patients, and 57 are comfortably lodged at Claybury Hall.

Dietary.

To the latter we saw an excellent dinner served yesterday, consisting of boiled beef, vegetables, bread, and currant pudding. There is one out-county patient in the Asylum. With the exception of 10 men and 8 women who are absent on trial, we have seen all the patients, and can report very favourably on their dress, personal tidiness, and general behaviour, which was quiet and orderly.

Condition of
patients.

Apart from the subject of their detention we found the patients for the most part very contented, and we had no complaints of ill-usage which were not obviously the outcome of delusion. We did, however, receive some complaints of the dietary, which we think are not entirely without foundation—six ounces of bread for the men and five for the women being, in our opinion, an inadequate allowance at breakfast and tea, especially for able-bodied patients who are not workers, and so do

Complaints as
to dietary.

not earn lunch. But we can report that we saw a good dinner served to the pauper patients in the wards on the first day of our visit. We would draw attention to the fact that the Asylum is considerably overcrowded, there being at present as many as 53 males and 144 females in excess of the proper number. This condition shows the need of the measures now being adopted for the provision of increased Asylum accommodation for the insane poor of the County of London.

Appendix C.
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London
County
Asylums.
(4. Claybury
Overcrowding

From the returns made to our office for the year 1904 we notice that the number of patients who received money allowances while on trial was satisfactory, as many as 162 having been thus privileged.

Patients on
trial with
money allow-
ance.
Statistics.

We are glad also to notice that only 6 per cent. of the patients were altogether confined for exercise to the airing grounds, and that as many as 63 per cent. were usefully employed, but we regret to learn that the very low proportion of 20 per cent. only were present at the associated entertainments.

Since the Institution was last visited by two members of our Board 240 patients have been admitted; 121 discharged, 97 on recovery; and 103 have died.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, and the use of seclusion has been limited to the case of one woman, who was thus treated on one occasion for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. At the close of last year the proportion of day staff to the number of patients in the Asylum was adequate and the duration of service satisfactory. Since the last visit one male attendant has been allowed to resign to escape dismissal for slapping a male patient under great provocation. The circumstances were not reported to our Board. With regard to health, in the early part of the winter there were 4 cases of erysipelas. Dysentery has continued to be more or less a source of trouble since the last visit, 4 men and 19 women having been attacked for the first time, besides some relapsed cases. There are now in the Isolation Hospital 30 women either convalescent or suffering from the disease in its various stages.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Staff.

Dysentery.

The health of the rest of the patients, with but few exceptions, is good, only 13 men and 27 women of the total number being in bed.

We record with satisfaction that post-mortem examination verified the cause of death in 96 per cent. of the 103 deaths, but in the unduly high proportion of 9·7 per cent. bedsores were present on the bodies.

Post-mortem
examination.

The only inquest was held on a female patient who, according to the verdict of the jury, died from congestion of the lungs following accidental fracture of the ribs.

Inquest.

With this exception all the deaths were due to natural causes, general paralysis accounting for the high proportion of 35 per cent., while 15·5 per cent. were due to phthisis, and there were 6 deaths from dysentery.

Deaths.

The casualty list comprises, besides the case mentioned above, 6 fractures of bones and one dislocation, the injuries in all instances but one, where the fracture was occasioned by the roughness of a fellow patient, being due to accidental falls.

Casualties.

We visited the pathological laboratory, where work of much value continues to be prosecuted.

The case books and other medical records continue to be well kept.

Appendix C.

LONDON COUNTY ASYLUMS.—5. COLNEY HATCH.

24 July 1905.

London
County
Asylums.
(5. Colney
Hatch.)

Improvements.

WE have to-day completed our two days' inspection of this Asylum, which continues to be maintained in very good order.

In the interval since the visit of our Colleagues in May of last year many useful minor improvements have been effected, comprising alterations of lavatories, windows and bath-rooms, the provision of a new organ for the chapel, additional laundry appliances, and much re-decoration of galleries and rooms. Internal fire hydrants have been fixed in or adjacent to every ward; additional external hydrants have also been provided, and the system of water mains has been improved. The male general bath-room has undergone a thorough renovation. Much progress has been made in the work of altering and renewing the drainage system; and a new boiler-house has been erected as the central heating station on the male side. The beds and bedding were clean, and the wards generally were very bright and cheerful; but we must except male wards 11 and 14, which were dull and much in need of such alteration and brightening as have resulted in conspicuous improvement of many others.

State of wards.

We are glad to see the boys collected into one ward apart from adults, and the consumptives treated in a ward specially appropriated to them.

All the floors should be made impervious and dry rubbed in the interests of sanitation.

The railed-off yard for the more turbulent men has a prison-like appearance, which would be removed if a simple unclimbable fence were substituted for the unnecessarily heavy railing which now encloses it.

Dietary.

We saw a good dinner of thick soup and bread served to the patients on the first day of our visit; but it was evidently unpopular, so much being left uneaten as to render it anything but an economical meal. If the soup were thickened and seasoned so as to form a stew, and the bread placed on the table in baskets, instead of being placed beside each plate, greater economy would probably be secured. The dinner to-day of roast beef with two vegetables was popular.

Number of
patients.

Since the last visit 731 patients have been admitted; 449 have been discharged or removed, of whom 297 had recovered; and 230 have died.

There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 903 men and 1,284 women, a total of 2,187 patients. Nineteen men and 17 women are of the private class, and 2 of each sex are out county paupers. Seventeen in all were out on trial at the time of our visit.

Accommoda-
tion.

The total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum estimated as in the return made to our Board, is for 884 men and 1,255 women, and upon this calculation there are 14 patients in excess on the male side and 17 on the female side. The actual vacancies in beds are for 21 males and 8 females.

The weekly charge for maintenance is 11s. 4½d. per head for home paupers and for private patients, and 14s. per head for out-county paupers.

Divine service.

There are 195 Roman Catholics, 351 of the Jewish faith, and 106 Nonconformists among the patients. A Roman Catholic priest and a Jewish minister hold weekly services in the Asylum, for which they receive payment.

The percentage of patients attending the Church of England services in the Asylum chapel is low, being only 17; and not more than 19 per cent. attend the associated entertainments. One per cent. only are taken out for walks beyond the Asylum grounds, and 14 per cent. on the estate outside the airing courts, while the very undue proportion of 68 per cent. are altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise. We saw all the patients in residence, and found them in satisfactory personal condition. We gave to all the opportunity of speaking to us, of which none availed themselves to make complaints of ill-usage, but many complained of not being able to see the Committee, we hope without foundation, for we attach great importance to the regular visitation of the wards by members of the Committee.

Appendix C.

London
County
Asylums.
(5. Colney
Hatch.)
Exercise.
Condition of
patients.

In 172 of the 230 deaths post-mortem examinations were made, bedsores being present in the somewhat excessive proportion of 8·7 per cent. The causes of death were principally natural and ordinary, general paralysis being responsible for 24 per cent., and phthisis and tuberculous diseases for 16 per cent. Colitis caused 2 per cent. of the deaths; and one death was due to each of the following causes, namely: choking by food, the accidental fracture of the humerus, and suicide while out on trial. Inquests were held in these three last cases, and in two others, in one of which the patient died suddenly from natural causes, and in the other death was complicated by the fracture of three ribs, which the jury considered to have been accidentally sustained.

Post-mortem
examinations.
Deaths.

Inquests.

The serious but non-fatal casualties have consisted of fractures of bones, the result of accidents in 7 instances, and a severe wound caused by the bite of another patient.

Casualties.

The general health of the patients has been good upon the whole, but 38 have suffered from dysentery, 23 being fresh cases, and there have been 2 sporadic cases each of erysipelas and enteric fever, and one of scarlet fever. Forty-eight men and 38 women were confined to bed during our visit, none of them suffering from bedsores.

General health
of patients.

The employment of mechanical restraint has been limited to one case, in which its use was continued for 383 hours for surgical reasons. Seclusion has been used in 44 instances, 77 times, and for 395 hours.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The staff of attendants and nurses is maintained at adequate strength, and the duration of service is satisfactory, as many as 45 per cent. having been here upwards of five years.

Attendants.

Dr. Seward, who continues to be assiduous in the discharge of his duties, has the assistance of only five medical colleagues. The case books are, however, well and carefully kept.

Medical staff.

LONDON COUNTY ASYLUMS.—6. HANWELL.

19 May 1905.

OUR inspection of this Asylum during yesterday and to-day enables us to report favourably on its general condition and management, and we can specially mention for the information of the Secretary of State that the Temporary Buildings are in structural repair and are maintained in good order. The Asylum, however, is greatly overcrowded, there being 99 men and 144 women in excess of the proper numbers, and this fact points to the need in the immediate future of increased Asylum accommodation for the insane poor of the County of London.

London
County
Asylums
(6. Hanwell.)
State of
Asylum.

Appendix C.

London
County
Asylums.
(6. Hanwell.)
Improvements.

Among the improvements effected at this Asylum we were glad to notice that further efforts have been made to modernize the older part of the building by plastering the rough walls. We hope that the satisfactory results obtained in the rooms and passages thus treated will encourage the Committee to continue the work as opportunity offers, and that as the wards are taken in hand they may see their way to effect the better ventilation of the single rooms, by bricking up the existing flues, making apertures over the doors where necessary, and by introducing larger ventilating panels into the window shutters.

Exits in case
of fire.

Our Colleagues' recommendations with a view to facilitate escape in case of fire have been carried out in Male Dormitories 7 and 19, and something, but not enough, has been done to protect against suicidally disposed patients the chain loops, gas brackets, and looped door handles in the w.c.'s and lobbies.

We may also report that the storage of water for extinguishing fire has been increased.

With regard to the works now in progress, we can report that the scheme for centralizing the boilers which was mentioned as commenced at our Colleagues' visit has made good progress, and that the Assistant Medical Officers' former house is being converted into new flour and drapery stores.

Statistics.

As regards the "fields" and airing courts, we think that both require more attention—some of the paths needing asphaltting.

There are on the books of the Institution the names of 2,573 patients—1,011 being males and 1,562 females. Of these 52 are private patient, 2 are chargeable to out-county unions, and 8 are absent on trial. We have seen all the patients in residence, and can report that for the most part they were orderly and well behaved. In several of the wards, however, on the female side there was a good deal of noisy excitement—a fact partly to be attributed, in our opinion, to the lack of papers, illustrated books, and many of those objects commonly found in Asylums calculated to amuse and interest the patients.

Complaint.

Of the complaints made to us only one calls for comment—that of a patient who alleged that an attendant had played a trick upon an old male patient; the allegation was corroborated by another attendant and several patients, and although the attendant implicated denied the charge, we have no doubt that he committed the act attributed to him. He will no doubt be dealt with by Dr. Alexander.

Condition of
patients.

The dress and personal tidiness of the male patients were satisfactory, but on the female side we noticed that some of the dresses were ill fitting and unsightly.

Dietary.

We saw good dinners served to the patients yesterday and to-day, and in this connection we can report that the allowance of bread, though limited by the dietary table to 6 ounces for men and 5 ounces for the women at breakfast and tea, is increased in the cases of those patients who at those meals ask for more.

Statistics.

From the returns made to our office for 1904 we learn that at the end of the year not more than 6·4 per cent. of the patients were epileptics, and that only 1·3 were regarded as actively suicidal.

The number of patients who were attracted by the Church of England services in chapel on Sundays and by the associated entertainments was small, the proportion being respectively 21 per cent. and 20 per cent.

On the other hand, as many as 35 per cent. were altogether confined for exercise to the airing grounds. About half the patients were usefully employed.

Since the Asylum was last visited by members of our Board 568 patients have been admitted; 320 discharged, 232 on recovery; and 221 have died. Except in the case of a man who committed suicide whilst on trial and of a male general paralytic who was asphyxiated by food passing into the air passages, the deaths were all due to general causes. We find that 28 per cent. were the result of general paralysis and 13·1 of phthisis; that in 84 per cent. the cause of death was verified or ascertained by post-mortem examination, and that on 6·3 per cent. of the bodies bedsores existed.

Appendix C.
London
County
Asylums.
(6. Hanwell.)
Deaths.

There have been 12 serious casualties not ending fatally, all involving fracture of bones, and in all but 2 instances the result of accidental falls. The 2 excepted cases were that of a woman who was pushed down by another patient, and sustained a fracture at the neck of the femur, and that of a man, since discharged, who in a struggle with two attendants probably fractured one of his ribs.

Casualties.

Twenty men and 9 women have been attacked with dysentery, and there have been 2 cases of erysipelas.

Dysentery and
erysipelas.

In the course of our visit we saw the large number of 108 men and 94 women confined to bed; among them were a good many cases of phthisis, which, to lessen the risk of infection, should be treated quite apart from other patients in separate wards.

Statistics.

We should also be glad if the number of patients confined to bed solely on account of their troublesome and dirty habits or dangerous tendencies could be reduced.

We are sorry to see that it had been found necessary in the cases of as many as 34 patients to use mechanical restraint, the number of occasions being 1,108, and the number of hours 18,926½.

Restraint.

We also noticed that 117 patients have been secluded, on 4,616 occasions, for a total of 15,852½ hours.

Seclusion.

At our visit we saw a female patient who had been restrained by camisole almost continuously since 22 April last to prevent self-mutilation.

At the close of last year the proportion of day staff to the patients in the Asylum was good, there being one attendant to every 9·3 patients. The duration of service was also satisfactory, only 13 per cent. having served under one year, while 43 per cent. had served more than five years.

Attendants.

No male attendant or nurse has been discharged for misconduct affecting the patients.

In conclusion, we may mention that money allowances were granted to as many as 154 patients while on trial during last year.

The case books and other medical records continue to be very well kept.

LONDON COUNTY ASYLUMS.—7. HORTON.

29 July 1905.

SINCE the visit of our Colleagues last year to this Asylum 509 patients have been admitted; 222 have been discharged or removed, 140 of them on recovery; and 225 have died. There are now on the statutory books of the Asylum the names of 2,030 patients, 906 being of the male sex and 1,124 females. Fourteen of each sex are of the private class, the rest are paupers chargeable to home unions. Six

London
County
Asylums.
(7. Horton.)
Statistics.

Appendix C. — London County Asylums. (7. Horton.)	men and 2 women were out on trial at the time of our visit, the number in residence being therefore 2,022. The total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum, estimated as in the returns made to our office, is for 912 men and 1,126 women, and the actual number of beds correspond with this estimate. There are thus vacancies for 6 men and 2 women in addition to the patients absent on trial. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home paupers and for private patients 11s. 4½d., and for out-county paupers 14s. There are among the patients 229 Roman Catholics and 153 Non-conformists, for whom respectively weekly services are provided by a priest and minister, who are paid for the performance of their duties. We are glad to notice that in the year 1904 allowances were granted in 94 instances to patients while out on trial.
Divine service.	The number of patients attending the weekly services in the Asylum Chapel and of those who attend the associated entertainments is small, namely, 25 per cent. and 31 per cent. respectively.
Amusements.	
Exercise.	Only 2 per cent. go for walks beyond the Asylum estate, and as many as 51 per cent. are altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise. Not more than 41 per cent. of the men and 35 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
Employment.	
Improvements.	Since the last visit a large number of minor but useful improvements have been made, and considerable progress has been made in the painting and decoration of the wards, which present a very bright and cheerful appearance. The growth of shrubs and flowers in the grounds is rapidly rendering them attractive surroundings to the buildings. The ground floor of the steward's house is now used as accommodation for 5 female patients, and the upper floor for nurses. Additional exits have been made in the Recreation Hall. Other works in progress are the alteration of the main entrance and the laying out of a new road to provide better access. We found the wards in very good order throughout, and the beds and bedding clean and tidy.
Condition of patients.	We saw the patients in residence and can report favourably of their personal condition and of their dress, which was neat and pleasantly varied. In a few cases complaints were made to us of rough treatment, which we thought were not well founded; but, as at the last visit, there were an unusually large number of appeals for discharge and complaints by patients that they had no opportunity of seeing the Committee. Several spoke strongly against the spray baths.
Dietary.	We saw a dinner consisting of meat pie served to the patients on the first day of our visit. It was generally good and substantial, but in one ward the meat was found to be tainted and unfit for consumption.
Audit of stores.	As respects the stores, it is in our opinion very desirable, in the light of the recent inquiry, that there should be a quarterly audit of them by an independent auditor not officially connected with the Asylum staff.
Post-mortem examinations.	In the very creditable proportion of 96 per cent. the causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination. They were, with two exceptions, natural and ordinary, phthisis and general paralysis accounting for 14 and 27 per cent. respectively. Colitis, however, was the occasion of 4·4 per cent. of the deaths. One of the two

exceptional deaths was that of a general paralytic who was accidentally choked by a piece of meat; and the other that of a female patient who was murdered by her husband during his visit to the ward. As regards this case, care will no doubt be taken that all future visitors to patients in bed are kept under close continuous observation during their visit. In these two last cases alone inquests were held; and the husband was subsequently tried and found guilty, but insane.

Appendix C.
—
London
County
Asylums.
(7. Horton.)
Murder of
patient by
husband.

In the too large proportion of nearly 13 per cent. bedsores were present on those who died; but there were none among the 20 men and 48 women whom we saw in bed in the wards.

The general health has been upon the whole good; but zymotic disease has prevailed in the Asylum in the form of influenza, of which there have been 24 cases, and of dysentery, of which 17 cases have occurred.

General
health.

There have also been 64 cases of scabies, of which 15 are now under treatment in the isolation hospital. This communicable disease has recurred from time to time in the Asylum; and we think that a determined effort should be made to get rid of it altogether.

Scabies.

There have been 13 serious casualties, all of them involving fractures or dislocations of bones accidentally sustained, in one of them during a struggle with an attendant, who was found on inquiry not to have used undue force.

Casualties.

There have been only two instances of the use of mechanical restraint, and those for surgical reasons; but 119 patients have been secluded, 743 times, and for a total of 4,920 hours.

Restraint and
seclusion.

An adequately strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained; but the changes among them are far too frequent, as many as 40 per cent. having been here less than a year, and 17 men and 22 women discharged or allowed to resign to escape discharge since the last visit for misconduct, in no case, however, involving neglect of, or roughness to, patients.

Staff of
attendants.

Dr. Bryan has the assistance of five medical colleagues, by whom the case books, which are well illustrated by photographs, are carefully kept, and who will, no doubt, shortly engage in pathological research in the middle lodge building, which has been appropriated to this purpose by the Committee, who have also made a grant for its equipment.

Medical staff.

LONDON COUNTY ASYLUMS.—8. MANOR ASYLUM.

25 July 1905.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum, and found all in excellent order, the wards and dormitories fresh, bright and cheerful, and the beds and bedding clean.

London
County
Asylums.
(8. Manor.)
State of wards.
Condition of
patients.
Dietary.

The patients were neatly dressed, and generally contented as regards their treatment, of which we heard no complaints, though there were many appeals for discharge.

We saw a dinner consisting of a well-seasoned and substantial stew served to the patients in the wards, with whom it was evidently popular. We were glad to observe that the bread, instead of being served cut in rations, was placed in slices on a plate, from which the patients could help themselves.

Appendix C.	Since the last visit by members of our Board a large number of
London	small improvements have been made which will add to the comfort of
County	the patients and the efficiency of the institution. Plans are under the
Asylums.	consideration of our department for permanent buildings to increase the
(8. Manor.)	entire accommodation up to 1,000 beds for patients, for additions to the
Improvements.	bakehouse, laundry, stores, and kitchen, and for an isolation hospital.
Number of	One hundred and sixty-eight patients have been admitted since the
patients.	last visit ; 94 have been discharged or removed, 45 on recovery ; and
	40 have died. The number to-day on the books is 782, namely, 60
	men and 722 women. Of the women 128 are of the private class, and
	one is an out-county pauper, chargeable to Brentford. Two women
	were absent on trial ; the other 780 patients were in residence, and
	were seen by us, each being given an opportunity of speaking to us.
Accommoda-	The total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum, estimated as in
tion.	the return made to our office, is for 62 men and 720 women ; there
	are therefore, on this calculation, 2 vacancies on the male side, while
	the female side is full. The actual vacancies in beds correspond with
	the estimated accommodation.
Maintenance	The maintenance charges, per week are for home paupers 11s. 4½d.
charges.	per head, for private patients 16s. 11d. and 11s. 4½d., and for out-
	county paupers 14s.
Divine service.	There are 79 patients professing the Roman Catholic religion, for
	whom services are provided by a priest, who receives a salary, and
	69 Nonconformists.
	The Church of England services, when the chaplain is away on his
	holidays, are conducted by Dr. Donaldson ; we think that a deputy
	should be engaged to take the duty on such occasions.
	The average number of patients attending these services is not
	high, being only 36 per cent. of the total ; and but 31 per cent. attend
	the associated entertainments.
Exercise.	The number of patients who walk out beyond the Asylum is very
	small, namely, 3 women and no men, and as many as 63 per cent. are
	altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise.
Deaths.	With three exceptions the deaths since the last visit were due to
	natural causes, such as are usual in Asylums, general paralysis and
	phthisis respectively accounting for 12·5 per cent. of them. In one
	instance fatal peritonitis was caused by a hair-pin, which had been
	swallowed, and perforated the intestine ; and in another death was due
	to asphyxia during an epileptic fit ; while a fractured femur, the result
	of an accidental fall, led to the death of the third, which formed the
	subject of the only inquest.
Post-mortem	Post-mortem examinations followed the deaths in the satisfactory
examinations.	proportion of 88 per cent. ; and in no instance was there a bed sore.
	One patient was, however, so suffering among the one man and 32 women
	whom we saw in bed in the wards.
Casualties.	In four instances accidental fractures of bones were sustained by
	patients who recovered from their effects.
Zymotic	Eighteen of influenza, 7 of dysentery, one of them fatal, and one
diseases.	of erysipelas, have been the only cases of zymotic disease since the
	last visit.
Seclusion.	Three patients have been secluded 23 times, and for 47 hours ; but
	there has been no employment of mechanical restraint.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, and there
	have been no more changes than are usual in a young Asylum.
	The case books are carefully kept and well illustrated by
	photographs.

LONDON COUNTY ASYLUMS.—9. EPILEPTIC COLONY, EWELL. Appendix C.

25 July 1905.

London
County
Asylums.
(9. The Epilep-
tic Colony,;
Ewell.)
Improvements.

THIS colony continues to be maintained in excellent order, and much progress has been made in its further development. All the land has been brought under cultivation, and the cricket ground laid out. The gardens were bright with flowers, and all the villas attractive looking and comfortable. Holly Villa is being decorated, and Lime Villa has just undergone the same process with very good effect. Separate lockers are being provided for each of the patients, and additional pianos and billiard tables have been supplied.

The contract has been let for the new farm buildings, and plans for workshops and another villa for men are at present under consideration.

The dormitories were very clean and the beds and bedding in good order.

Since the visit of our Colleagues last year 106 patients have been admitted; 64 have been discharged or removed, of whom 2 had recovered; and 15 have died, all from natural causes, a post mortem having been very creditably made in every instance, no bedsores being present. No inquest has been held. No death has occurred from phthisis; and the only case of zymotic disease has been one of imported dysentery.

The only serious accident has been the fracture of a rib in a fall in a fit.

Mechanical restraint has not been made use of; but seclusion has been employed for 32 patients, on 68 occasions, for 319 hours.

From returns submitted to us we learn that an average of only 2 per cent. of the patients wet their beds, and that none wear strong dresses.

The religious services on Sunday are attended by 92 per cent. of the patients, and the associated entertainments by 95 per cent. 63 per cent. go for walks in the country, and only 6 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise to the gardens surrounding their villas.

Employment is found for 94 per cent. of the patients, some in the laundry, which is now in full use, others in cloth, mat, basket, and boot making, enough cloth being woven by them for the clothing of all the male patients, and all the boots being made and repaired.

There are now on the books the names of 265 men and 58 women, of whom 2 men are classed as private. One man has escaped and not yet been recaptured; the rest of the patients were in residence and were seen by us. There are now only 4 vacancies for patients.

The charge per head per week for home paupers is 11s. 4½d., and for private patients 18s. 2d. and 1l. 1s.

The staff of attendants and nurses is necessarily somewhat strong, and there have not been more changes among them than might have been expected in a newly opened Institution. One only has left for misconduct.

The general condition of the patients and the neatness of their dress, and absence of complaint, bear testimony to their attention to their duties of the staff.

The case books are well and carefully kept.

Statistics

Seclusion.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

Number of
patients.

Attendants.

Appendix C.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—1. NAPSURY.

Middlesex
Asylums.
(1. Napsbury.)
Opening of
Asylum.

17 October 1905.

WE have to-day paid the first visit of inspection which has been made by members of our Board to this Asylum, which was opened for the admission of patients on the 14th of June last.

All the buildings are practically completed, and consist of a Main Asylum, an Acute Hospital, 6 Villas for patients, an Isolation Hospital, a Detached Chapel, and Farm Buildings and Cottages for the Staff. The Main Building is already full, as well as one of the Villas, another is partially occupied by patients, and the rest of the residential buildings are ready for occupation by them.

The accommodation is superior in character, and the whole Asylum is fully, and perhaps somewhat expensively, equipped for the discharge of its special functions as a hospital for the treatment and cure of mental disease.

The contractor's work appears to have been well carried out, and the furniture is good and appropriate.

Great credit is due to Dr. Rolleston, the Medical Superintendent, and his staff, for the rapid progress which has been made in the organisation and development of the Asylum in its several departments, and in the laying out and planting of the grounds.

State of wards. We have found the whole Asylum, all parts of which we have seen, in the best possible order throughout, the rooms warm and comfortable, and the beds and bedding in excellent condition.

Condition of patients. The patients were generally contented, their dress was good, and they were neat and tidy in person. We had no complaints of ill-usage, and many patients spoke well of their treatment.

Number of patients. Since the opening of the Asylum 295 men and 435 women, a total of 730, have been admitted; while 9 have been discharged, of whom 6 had recovered; and 9 have died, all from natural causes of the usual kind, ascertained in every instance by post-mortem examination, no bedsores being present.

The number of patients on the books, and, with the exception of one woman out on trial, seen by us to-day, is 712, of whom 282 are men and 430 women, one of them being an out-county case and 2 of them of the private class.

As the total accommodation of the Asylum is for 1,150 patients, there are now vacancies for 439. The maintenance charges are for home patients 13s. 5d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients 21s.

There has been no inquest, and no form of zymotic disease has appeared among the patients. The serious casualties have been limited to one man, who accidentally slipped down and fractured his leg.

Divine service. The chapel attendance comprises 300 patients, and the 29 Roman Catholic patients are ministered to by a priest of their own faith.

Amusements. One hundred and forty-four patients attend the associated entertainments, and a considerable proportion walk beyond the grounds, which are accessible to still larger numbers.

The bathing, which is by means of spray baths, is carefully supervised by the head attendant and matron, or their deputies respectively. All epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision.

The patients generally dine in the hall, where we saw an orderly assemblage gathered together to-day enjoying a substantial dinner of Irish stew and plum pudding.

There is an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, who appeared to us to be of a respectable class.

Dr. Rolleston is assisted by 3 Medical Colleagues, who will shortly be supplemented by a fourth, when pathological research will be prosecuted in the room, and by means of the appliances which have been liberally provided by the Committee.

The state of the case books is creditable to the industry of the medical staff.

Appendix C.
Middlesex
Asylums.
(1. Napsbury.)
Dietary.
Attendants.
Medical staff.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—2. WANDSWORTH.

21 January 1905.

At the conclusion of our inspection of this Asylum we can report very favourably of the condition in which we found it.

The wards are maintained in a bright state of cleanliness, and the day rooms are rendered bright and comfortable by a good supply of decorative objects such as real and artificial flowers; and throughout there was a satisfactory number of books and illustrated and other papers.

Eight wards on the male side and 2 on the female have been repainted and decorated since the last visit of two of our Colleagues. The other improvements recently completed comprise the laying on of the electric light to the central portion of the Asylum, the fitting of new locks throughout the building, so that one key on each side is alone required, and the provision of new drying racks and a carding machine for drying and carding the horsehair for mattresses.

Since the 11th of March of last year, when two of our Colleagues paid the official visit of inspection for the year, 459 patients have been admitted; 359 have been discharged or removed, of whom 142 were recovered; and 114 have died. There are to day on the books the names of 1,416 patients, viz., 629 males and 787 females, all of whom, with the exception of a female who is away on trial, are in residence.

Twenty-five patients are out-county cases, but nearly all of them are imbecile and idiot children who are received here from other Asylums in exchange for adults.

There are at the present time 477 patients boarded out in other institutions, but with the opening of the Napsbury Asylum, which it is hoped will take place in May next, there will be a large reduction in these cases.

The Asylum is, within one patient on the female side, quite full. We are glad to learn that as soon as accommodation can be found for them at the Napsbury Asylum, the patients who at present sleep in the basement dormitories will be removed, and their sleeping quarters appropriated for other general purposes.

The weekly maintenance charges are as follows: 12s. 6d. for the home patients, 14s. to 16s. for the out-county idiots.

We are pleased to record money allowances are invariably granted to all patients when out on trial.

Of the 114 deaths since our Colleagues' visit, the chief cause of death has been general paralysis, which accounted for no less than

Middlesex
Asylums.
(2. Wandsworth.)
State of wards.
Improvements.
Number of
patients.

<p>Appendix C. <hr/> Middlesex Asylums. (2. Wands- worth.)</p>	<p>26·3 per cent. (35 per cent. amongst the males, 16·6 per cent. amongst females). There were 18·4 per cent. of the deaths attributed to senile decay and 15·7 per cent. to phthisis. Two deaths were due to septicæmia and one to erysipelas; these being the only diseases of zymotic nature which have occurred since the last visit. Bedsores were present at death in 9 cases, or 7·9 per cent. of the total deaths; and post-mortem examinations were made in 74·5 per cent.</p>
<p>Inquests.</p>	<p>Six inquests have been held; in one case where the patient died on the day after admission the coroner's jury found that death was accelerated by removal from the workhouse infirmary; in the remainder the deaths were all from natural causes.</p>
<p>Casualties.</p>	<p>There have been 8 serious but non-fatal injuries to patients, including one of self-inflicted wound in the throat by a piece of glass, a dislocation of the shoulder from a fall, and six cases of fractured bones, caused in one case by a kick from another patient, in another by being pushed down by another patient, and in the rest by accidental falls.</p>
<p>Condition of patients.</p>	<p>There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint or seclusion since the last visit.</p> <p>The resident patients were, without exception, quiet and orderly during our visit of inspection. Their condition in respect of matters of dress and personal tidiness was good, and apart from some chafing on the score of detention, we met with no grievance or complaint. In some of the wards we were present at the dinners, which yesterday consisted of stew with bread pudding to follow. We could not fail to be struck with the good behaviour of the idiot children at their meal; and with reference to some observations made on this point by our Colleagues who visited last year, we observed no hurry over any of the meals we saw served.</p>
<p>Statistics.</p>	<p>Apart from 35 men and 33 women who are confined to bed, the general health of the inmates is good.</p> <p>According to returns furnished to our office, and based upon the daily average number of patients resident during 1904, 18·1 per cent. suffer from epilepsy, 2·7 per cent. from general paralysis, and 1 per cent. are actively suicidal; 3 per cent. wetted their beds or bedding.</p> <p>As regards amusements, we find that 45 entertainments and dances were given in the year, and these were attended by an average of 36 per cent. of the total patients; 30 per cent. of whom usually go to the Sunday Church services.</p> <p>As regards exercise, 11 per cent. go out regularly for walks beyond the Asylum grounds, 8 per cent. walk out beyond the airing courts to which the rather high proportion of 27 per cent. are altogether confined.</p> <p>Useful employment is found for 47·7 per cent. of the patients other than the idiot children, who number 100. The latter, however, in addition to attending classes where simple instruction is given, are engaged in brush and mat making, book-binding, and other industrial employments.</p> <p>Of the total staff, which comprises 65 attendants and 87 nurses for day and 11 men and 12 nurses for night duty, giving a proportion of day staff of one to every 9 patients, the duration of service is on the whole good; 25 per cent., namely, 12 per cent. amongst the men and 34 per cent. amongst the nurses, having under one year's service, while 59 per cent. of the former and 23 per cent. of the nurses have been over 5 years in the Asylum service; the last proportions are highly satisfactory. Since the last visit 2 nurses have been dismissed for</p>

assaults on patients, in one case the nurse being prosecuted and convicted. Appendix C.

Dr. Rolleston, who was formerly senior assistant medical officer, has been appointed Medical Superintendent of the Napsbury Asylum.

Middlesex Asylums.
(2. Wandsworth.)

The case books continue to be well kept.

MONMOUTHSHIRE ASYLUM.

5 June 1905.

At our visit to this Asylum to-day we found the temporary buildings still standing, the Committee not having yet succeeded in disposing of them. Monmouthshire Asylum.

The following improvements have been completed since the last visit by members of our Board:—External staircases from Ward 8 and attic on the male side, and from Ward 4 and attic on the female side, and the new water main for fire purposes and new fire pump. Temporary buildings. Improvements.
The works now in progress include the installation of electric light, and the erection of new buildings for engines and batteries. The plastering of the walls of single rooms has been continued, and is still in hand; and the Committee intend to place gratings in the shutters of these rooms for ventilation, as suggested in the entry made by the Commissioners who last visited.

We found the wards, except for the disorder necessarily caused by the work in progress, in excellent condition, the day rooms bright and well supplied with books and newspapers, and dormitories, beds and bedding clean and well kept. State of wards.

In the interval since the last visit 272 patients have been admitted; 112 have been discharged or removed, of whom 89 had recovered; and 125 have died. There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 956 patients, of whom 492 are on the male and 464 on the female side. 30 men and 32 women are classed as private, and 2 men and 22 women are out-county paupers, 20 of the latter being patients received from Shrewsbury Asylum. All the patients were in residence to-day. Number of patients.

The total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum estimated as in the return made to us, is for 493 men and 484 women, upon which calculation there are at the present time vacancies for only one man and 20 women; and the actual vacancies in beds are in accordance with this. The new Asylum for Newport is, however, approaching completion, and is expected to be ready for the reception of patients in September, when some 200 cases will be removed from here. Accommodation.

We saw all the patients, and gave to each an opportunity of talking to us. Many made appeals for discharge, but there was an entire absence of complaints of ill-treatment. Condition of patients.

The general health was good; 15 of the men and 19 of the women were in bed, but some of these only on account of debility due to age. The dress and personal condition of the patients was satisfactory, and, with the exception of a few cases in the refractory wards, their conduct was quiet and orderly.

We were present in the hall while a good and plentiful dinner of boiled beef and pork, with two vegetables, with milk for drink, was served to 480 patients, who were evidently well satisfied with the fare provided for them. Dietary.

Appendix C.

Monmouth-
shire Asylum.

Divine service

Amusements.

Roman
Catholic and
Nonconformist
patients.

Exercise.

Employment.

The number of patients attending the Church of England services is 42 per cent., and of those attending the associated entertainments 41 per cent. There are 90 patients professing the Roman Catholic faith, and 362 Nonconformists; and services are provided for these by a priest and minister, both of whom are paid.

The patients are frequently taken out for walks beyond the Asylum estate, namely, the men on 313 days and the women on 234 days, an average of 14 per cent. going out. Not more than 12 per cent. are wholly confined to the airing courts for exercise.

Sixty-three per cent. of the men and 58 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion since the last visit.

Deaths.

The causes of death, which were in 25 per cent. of the cases pneumonia and bronchitis, in 12 per cent. general paralysis, and in 8 per cent. phthisis, were verified by post-mortem examination in 92 instances, or 73·6 per cent. of the total number of deaths. Bedsores existed at death in 4 per cent. of the cases.

The only case of zymotic disease has been one of typhoid fever in a female patient, which occurred in October, the disease developing a few days after her admission.

Casualties.

There have been three serious casualties, namely, a scald caused by a patient pouring a cup of hot tea down inside her clothes, and two cases of fractured bones due to falls.

Attendants.

The staff is of adequate strength, being for day duty in the proportion of one to 10·8 on the male side and one to 10·3 on the female side. 16 per cent. of the men and 23 per cent. of the nurses have served for less than a year; and the satisfactory proportion of 43 per cent. of the former and 30 per cent. of the latter have served over five years. Since the last visit one male attendant has been discharged for drunkenness; and one charge nurse was allowed to resign in order to escape dismissal for having authorised a young nurse to lock a patient out of a ward on one of the staircases.

Medical staff.

Dr. Nelis, who has been Senior Assistant Medical Officer for many years, has been appointed Medical Superintendent of the Newport Asylum, and will shortly leave to take up his duties in that office.

 NORFOLK ASYLUM.

8 May 1905.

Norfolk
Asylum.

Statistics.

THERE are to-day on the books of this Asylum the names of 998 patients, 453 males and 545 females; of these 6 are private cases and 165 are out-county patients, of whom 82 are chargeable to the Middlesex Asylum and 81 to the Yarmouth Union. There are 9 patients out on trial, and one, a male idiot, is boarded out in the Middlesex Asylum. The changes since the visit paid by our Colleagues in July last comprise 185 admissions, 86 discharges, including 65 recoveries, and 84 deaths. We can report very favourably of the condition in which we found the resident patients on both sides; they were quiet and free from excitement, and, apart from some appeals for discharge, contented; we had no complaints calling for mention; as regards matters of dress and personal neatness the condition of the patients, more especially on the female side, gave satisfactory evidence of proper attention on the part of attendants and nurses.

Condition of
patients.

We saw a good and popular dinner of meat, dumplings, and potatoes, served in several of the wards. From returns furnished to us, and calculated upon the daily average number of patients resident during last year, the percentage of epileptics is 9·9, that of the general paralytics 1·1, and that of the actively suicidal is ·2, all those percentages being below the averages in Asylums generally. The average Sunday attendance at the chapel services is satisfactory, being 45 per cent., and so also are the returns relative to the employment of patients, 65 per cent. of the males and 72 per cent. of the females being usefully engaged; we should like to see some reduction in the number of patients who are altogether confined for exercise to airing courts, the numbers so confined, viz., 218, or the proportion of 23 per cent., being somewhat high.

At our visit to day 111 patients were stated to be subject to epilepsy; out of these 12 do not sleep under constant supervision. Since our Colleagues last visited there has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained; the day staff comprises 50 and 60 respectively, giving the proportion of one to every 7 male and one to every 9 female patients. The duration of the service of the male staff is good, only 18 per cent. having less than one year's service, and 43 per cent. over 5 years. The changes among the nurses appear to be frequent, for the high proportion of 38 per cent. have been here less than one year, and only 9 per cent. over 5 years. Two of the male and two of the female staff have been dismissed since the last visit, in each instance for some offence not directly affecting the patients. The Asylum throughout is in excellent order; the many improvements carried out during recent years have now brought up the Institution to a high standard as regards the comfort and well-being of the patients; the improvements since our Colleagues' visit last year have been chiefly of a minor character, the most noteworthy being the conversion of the old detached block into a home for night nurses; on the female side additional external fire staircases have been fixed, and three more are on order, and expected to be shortly delivered, when all the dormitories on this side will be provided with suitable external alternative exits. We found the No. 8 Women's Ward in the hands of decorators, and did not fail to observe that opportunity had been taken to relay some floors and to stain and re-varnish all the floors; in this quarter we understood that all the floors which are at present scrubbed down will, as they are taken in hand for redecoration, be painted with boiled oil or stained and varnished.

The Ward 6 on the women's side is to be shortly taken in hand for this purpose, when we hope that the lavatory and scullery accommodation will be enlarged and improved; at present there are only 3 w.c. seats for the 69 patients who occupy this ward. In this connection we would point out that in Male C Ward, with 122 patients, there are only 5 w.c. seats provided. There is only one other matter to which we would draw attention—the importance of protecting all points of suspension, of which there are many in the w.c.'s and lobbies.

The 84 deaths were all due to natural and ordinary causes, which, however, were verified by post-mortem examination in only 67 per cent. In 13 per cent. of the deaths general paralysis was the cause, and in the large proportion of 22 per cent. phthisis. Bedsores were present in the too high proportion of 9·5 per cent. There were none,

Append x C.
Norfolk
Asylum.
Dietary.
Statistics.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Staff.

Condition of
Asylum.

Improvements.

Suggested
improvements.

Deaths.

Appendix C. however, among the patients in bed, who numbered 10 men and
Norfolk 11 women. There has been no inquest. The cases of zymotic disease
Asylum. have consisted of influenza, of which there have been many, of 4 of
Zymotic erysipelas, of 6 of severe diarrhoea, and one of dysentery, which ended
diseases. fatally. The non-fatal but serious casualties have been 5, 4 of
 them fractures or dislocations of bones accidentally sustained, and the
 fifth a severe cut on the hand, which was thrust through a window.

 The medical staff consists of Dr. Thomson and two assistants. The
 case books are carefully and fully kept in so far as the recent cases
 are concerned, but the records of many of the older cases are much in
 arrear, and should be at once written up to date.

NORTHAMPTON ASYLUM.

9 December 1905.

Northampton Asylum. Number of patients.	THE following changes have occurred among the patients in this Asylum since it was last visited by Commissioners, 13 months ago :—									
	Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198
	Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
	Of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
	Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87

 There are now on the Asylum books the names of 935 patients, of
whom 452 are of the male and 483 of the female sex. Seventeen
men and 25 women are classed as private ; and 354 of the patients
are out-county paupers, 255 being from Northampton Borough, 94
from the Liberty of Peterborough, and 3, 1, and 1 chargeable to the
Unions of Nottingham, Reigate, and St. Neots, respectively.

 The charge for home paupers is 8s. 6d. a week, for out-county
paupers 13s. and 14s., and for private patients from 10s. to 17s. 6d.

Accommoda- At the time of our visit 2 women were absent on trial, and one
tion. male criminal lunatic had escaped and not been brought back ; the
 numbers, therefore, in residence are 451 males and 481 females. Of
 the former, 23 idiot boys are warded on the female side, where there
 remains, according to the estimate furnished to our office, vacant
sleeping accommodation for 20 patients ; the male side contains 4
patients in excess of the number for whom there is sleeping accom-
modation according to that estimate.

Isolation At the building known as the “ Home ” we found 2 patients who
Hospital. had been isolated because suffering from a suspicious rash. This
 building is too large for the purpose of an isolation hospital, for which
 it was built, and the Committee propose to erect a new hospital for
this purpose, with 3 beds on each side, in the gasworks field, which
appears to provide a suitable site. Preliminary plans have been
approved by our Board, and the Committee desire that the construction
shall be of as inexpensive a character as is consistent with permanence
and security against fire. The erection of this hospital will enable
the “ Home ” to be used permanently for the accommodation of
patients.

 Plans for the new laundry have been approved, and a tender
accepted.

Improvements. Improvements completed since the last visit comprise 2 balconies,
and external stairs for fire exits in the main building, and fire exit

doors in the "Home." Casing of pipes in some of the w.c.'s has been carried out, as suggested in the last entry. Appendix C.

We saw all the patients in residence, and gave to each the opportunity of speaking to us and making complaints. One man availed himself of the occasion to make a series of complaints against the attendants. These we examined into, and in the result satisfied ourselves that the patient's statements could not be relied upon. With this exception, there were no complaints calling for notice, and the patients generally appeared contented with their lot. Their personal condition was satisfactory. Fifty-three were in bed, some of whom were seriously ill, but many were placed there only by reason of mental excitement. Northampton Asylum. Condition of patients.

We found the wards and dormitories in good order, bright and comfortable in appearance.

One patient, an idiot boy, has been mechanically restrained on 31 occasions, for a total of 372 hours, to prevent self-injury; 23 women have been secluded, on 196 occasions, for 488 hours in all. Restraint and seclusion.

The causes of death, which include general paralysis for 9·2 per cent., phthisis for 10·3 per cent., and senile decay for 9·2 per cent. of the cases, were verified by post-mortem examination for 49 cases, or 56·3 per cent. Bedsores existed at death in 8 per cent. of all who died. Deaths.

There have been 2 inquests, one on a female patient who died from epileptic suffocation, the other also on a female who died from senile decay, probably accelerated by an injury to the thigh bone. Inquests.

As regards zymotic disease, scarlet fever, which at the time was very prevalent in Northampton, attacked 12 male patients and 5 attendants in the months of February and March. In April there were 6 cases of German measles amongst the patients, 5 of those attacked being females; and at the same time an attendant of each sex contracted the malady. A single sporadic case of typhoid fever occurred on the male side in July. Zymotic disease.

Four patients sustained fractures of bones; one of them we saw to-day in bed with an ununited fracture of the femur. He is a general paralytic, and the injury occurred spontaneously on May 29th, whilst he was engaged in making a bed. The other cases, one a fracture of humerus, one of femur, and one of ribs, were due to accidental falls; the last-mentioned injury apparently contributed to the death of the patient, a man 70 years of age, who was suffering from cerebral atrophy and cystitis. Casualties.

The staff of attendants numbers, for day duty, one to 10·6 on the male side and one to 10·2 on the female side. Of the male attendants 33 per cent., and of the nurses 30 per cent., have served less than a year; of the former 37 per cent., and of the latter 15 per cent., can count over 5 years' service. These figures show that the length of service is not up to the average of similar institutions. Attendants.

The case books and other medical records are fully and carefully written up, and are well illustrated by photographs.

NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

12 July 1905.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum by our Colleagues on the 6th of April last year 276 patients have been admitted; 181 discharged or removed, 113 on recovery; and 129 have died. Northumberland Asylum. Number of patients.

Appendix C. Northumber- land Asylum.	<p>These changes leave on the books the names of 714 patients, in the proportion of 406 males and 308 females.</p> <p>With the exception of one woman now on leave, we have seen all the patients, of whom 5 are on the private list and 4 are chargeable to out-county unions.</p> <p>115 of the patients are lodged very comfortably in the three villas, which afford excellent examples of good and inexpensive Asylum accommodation—the cost of these villas, including furniture, and clothing of patients, being 135<i>l.</i> only per bed.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>We have found the patients for the most part neatly clothed, contented, and free from complaint calling for comment. There are at the present time vacancies for 54 men and 35 women.</p>
Dietary.	<p>During our inspection to-day we saw a substantial dinner of boiled beef, potatoes, and bread and cheese served to the patients in hall.</p>
Divine service.	<p>From the statistical returns furnished to our office we learn that 29 per cent. of the patients attended the Church of England services on Sundays during the year ; 43 per cent. were present at the associated entertainments, of which 52 were provided ; 7 per cent. were altogether confined for exercise to the airing grounds ; and that 55 per cent. of the men and 67 per cent of the women were usefully employed.</p>
Amusements.	
Exercise.	
Employment.	
Attendants.	<p>At the close of the year the staff of attendants was adequate, there being one attendant to about every 10 patients.</p>
Restraint and seclusion.	<p>Two patients have been restrained on 16 occasions, for 345 hours in all, and 15 patients have been secluded on 37 occasions, for a total of 168½ hours.</p>
State of wards.	<p>We can report that the Asylum continues to be maintained in good order—the day rooms bright and comfortable and the dormitories and bedding clean and in good condition.</p>
Improvements.	<p>Among the improvements which have been effected we must mention the new sewage construction in iron pipes, which has been very nearly completed. We may also mention the work of cementing all the w.c. floors, which is in progress.</p>
Isolation Hospital.	<p>We regret to have to report that nothing has been done to render the Isolation Hospital secure against fire ; this in our opinion could be done by removing the felt, plastering the walls, and substituting a solid floor for that now in existence.</p>
Suggested improvements.	<p>We would also again urge upon the Committee the need of a covered way to the laundry ; and we also suggest that a visiting room on the female side is required and that a medical office is needed ; the addition last mentioned could easily be made by adding a storey over the visiting rooms for the accommodation of the clerks, and by converting the room now used by them into a medical office.</p>
Deaths.	<p>With the exception of a patient who died from choking in an epileptic fit, all the deaths were from natural causes ; 17 per cent. from general paralysis, 10 per cent. from phthisis, and 10 per cent. from dysentery.</p> <p>In 78 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made, and in none of those who died was any bed sore present—a fact very creditable to the nursing of the sick.</p>
Enteric fever.	<p>Two deaths were due to enteric fever, of which there have been 8 cases among the women, believed to be due to the defective drains now renewed ; and 13 to dysentery, of which there have been no fewer than 47 cases.</p>
Dysentery.	

These cases of preventable disease, together with two of scarlet fever and one of imported small-pox, present a somewhat formidable indictment of the sanitation of the Asylum. Appendix C.
Northumber-
land Asylum.

26 men and 25 women were confined to bed during our visit—several of them undergoing open-air treatment out of doors—and one woman being in the Isolation Hospital with enteric fever.

Two inquests have been held on patients, one of whom died from choking in an epileptic fit while eating and the other from the effects of swallowing a wooden draughtman. Accidental fractures of bones in 6 patients have been the only other serious casualties. Inquests.

The Medical Staff consists of Dr. McDowall, whose valuable services have, we are glad to report, been recently specially recognised by the Committee, and of two Medical Colleagues. He has hitherto also had the service of two clinical assistants, but we have learned with regret that the discontinuance of one of them is contemplated—a step which appears to us to be very undesirable. Medical staff.

The case books continue to be kept with care and intelligence.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ASYLUM.

13 May 1905.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum in July last by members of our Board, 128 patients have been admitted, 56 have been discharged, of whom 48 were recovered, and 62 have died. Nottingham-
shire Asylum.
Statistics.

These changes leave on the books the names of 206 male and 223 female patients, all of whom are to day in residence. There are also 10 male patients boarded out in the Kesteven Asylum.

With the exception of a patient of each sex of the private class, and 10 females who are chargeable to London, all the patients are chargeable to the county unions.

The Asylum has vacancies for 20 males, but the woman's side is practically full.

The weekly maintenance rates per head are as follows: Private patients pay 21s., the out-county 14s., and the home patients 13s. 5d. Maintenance
rates.

The patients, who presented a tidy appearance, and were suitably dressed, with a good variety in the dresses among the women, were quiet and well behaved during our inspection. They were on the whole fairly contented; we had no complaint calling for inquiry, and the appeals for discharge were not numerous. We think some inquiry should be made respecting the property of a female patient, R. D., who has been recently admitted. Condition of
patients.

The dinner to-day was soup and rhubarb pudding; it appeared to be not unpopular.

There are 13 patients of the Roman Catholic faith, who are visited by a priest when their friends desire, and there are 100 Nonconformists, for whom no special services are provided.

From returns furnished to us, and which are based upon the daily average number of patients resident during last year, the satisfactory proportion of 47 per cent. attend the Church of England services on Sundays, and the same proportion take part in the associated entertainments. Statistics.

Walking parties went out beyond the Asylum grounds on only 48 days, and the percentage who had this privilege was only 24. No

Appendix C. Nottingham- shire Asylum.	<p>patient has the advantage of walking on the estate, a boundary wall not having been yet made ; 17 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise to the airing courts.</p> <p>Employment of the kinds usual in Asylums is found for 64 per cent. of the men and 42 per cent. of the women, the latter percentage being below the average in Asylums generally.</p>
State of Asylum.	<p>We found the Asylum maintained in satisfactory order. The air in the day rooms was oppressive, apparently the result of the Plenum system of heating ; in other respects the day rooms, which are bright and cheerful, were comfortable.</p>
Unsatisfactory arrangement as to books.	<p>No books have yet been provided for the male patients, and more are needed for the women. The book-cases are locked, and the books are handed out to those patients only who ask for them. It would be more satisfactory if the custom generally prevailing in Asylums of having the book-cases open, and the books available at all times, were adopted here.</p>
Suggestions.	<p>We have suggested to Dr. Jackson the desirability of protecting all pipes, and removing all door handles of w.c.'s ; they afford dangerous facilities to suicidal patients.</p>
Improvements.	<p>The improvements since the last visit comprise the completion of the water softening apparatus, a cricket pavilion, the planting of the borders of airing courts, and the laying down of an orchard.</p> <p>In every case of death since the last visit a post-mortem examination was made, which is very creditable to the Medical Staff.</p> <p>No bedsores were present, nor was any patient whom we found in the wards so suffering.</p>
Deaths.	<p>The causes of death were generally natural and ordinary ; of these, general paralysis contributed 8 per cent., and phthisis 13 per cent. of the deaths. Epidemic influenza, of which there was a serious outbreak early in the year, caused 3 deaths and contributed to several more ; and of 3 cases of dysentery, the only other zymotic disease which has occurred in the Asylum, 2 ended fatally. The death of a female patient from cirrhosis of the liver was complicated by severe scalding of the thigh and leg, caused by her deliberate immersion of the limb in a tank of boiling water in the laundry. The patient had previously attempted suicide whilst in the Asylum, and was supposed to be under constant supervision.</p> <p>No inquest has been held, and even in this case the coroner does not appear to have thought an inquest necessary.</p>
Casualties.	<p>Serious accidents not ending fatally occurred to 2 male patients, one of whom dislocated his shoulder and the other fractured his toe, both accidentally.</p> <p>The use of mechanical restraint and seclusion has not been found necessary in any instance.</p>
Phthisical cases.	<p>The patients' health is generally very good, and we found only 9 of them confined to bed. We regretted, however, to notice that some of these were suffering from phthisis, and being treated in the open dormitories.</p>
Staff.	<p>The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, but the length of service leaves much to be desired, probably in consequence of the transfer of the Asylum to a new locality.</p> <p>A male attendant has been dismissed for insubordinate conduct.</p> <p>The case books are generally well kept, but there are many arrears in the records of the older cases, which should be collected together in recent books.</p>

OXFORD COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.

Appendix C.

20 May 1905.

Oxford County
and City
Asylum.

Number of
patients.

SINCE the 10th March 1904, when this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 172 patients have been admitted, 57 have been discharged, of whom 41 were recovered, and 77 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 599 patients, in the proportion of 242 males to 357 females. With the exception of a male who is on leave with a monetary allowance, all the patients are in residence.

There are vacancies for 76 males and 26 females, the large number of vacancies on the male side being due to one of the wards in the new male block which can accommodate 50 patients being unoccupied.

Accommoda-
tion.

All the patients belong either to the county or city, their weekly maintenance charge being 9s. 11d. per head. The resident patients had full opportunity of speech with us. There was some noisy excitement in one of the women's wards, but otherwise general good order prevailed during our inspection. The women were still in their winter dresses, many of which were worn and somewhat untidy; we were not favourably impressed with their personal neatness, the condition in which the hair was in many instances kept being far from satisfactory. The only complaint of the patients to which attention need be drawn is the long interval, viz., 14½ hours, between tea and breakfast. We saw an excellent but somewhat dry dinner of corned beef, with potatoes and suet pudding. Some vinegar or gravy would redeem the defect to which the meal was open.

Condition of
patients.

Dietary.

Included in the patients are 4 Roman Catholics of each sex. They have the services of a priest of their faith, who visits from time to time, and none of them is now permitted to attend the Church of England services. According to the statistical returns furnished, 40 per cent. of the patients generally take part in the Sunday services of the Church of England. These services are at present held in the capacious recreation room, as the Chapel is being enlarged. The associated entertainments are attended by 37 per cent.; 39 per cent. are in the habit of walking out beyond the Asylum grounds. Owing to the disturbance caused by drainage works, the airing courts have not been available for patients, so the returns on this head are not available. The satisfactory proportions of 67 per cent. of the men and 55 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Since the visit of last year the condition of the Asylum has been further improved by the connection of boilers at the laundry and engine-house for use in case of fire, and by fixing at many points round the new building fire hydrants and hose. New bays have been thrown out in the galleries of F. 9 and 11, and similar improvement is in course of construction in M. 10 and 12 Wards. A new general bath-room is finished but not yet fitted with baths. The general condition of the older parts of the Asylum bears evidence of much having been done to bring the galleries to a higher standard in respect to matters of comfort and sanitation. The day rooms of M. 4, 12, and 14, and F. 3 and 11 Wards are, however, still very dull and bare, and in some of them no books or means of amusement are provided. The day room in the new building affords an excellent object lesson of what these wards should be and of the good influence they have upon the patients in them.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

Improvements.

Some of the old w.c.'s are offensive, and in those at the new building stiff gas pendants have been introduced instead of the much safer flexible brackets.

Appendix C.
 —
 Oxford County
 and City
 Asylum.

We understand that alternative exits are to be made to F. 1, 3, and 7 dormitories, from which the means of escape in case of fire are not satisfactory.

We noticed an electric fire alarm push in each ward. These alarms communicate direct to the engine-house, where the steam-pump forces sufficient water to enable 7 hoses to play simultaneously over the highest points of the building.

Deaths.

In the majority of instances the deaths since the last visit here were due to natural causes such as usually prevail in Asylums, general paralysis being responsible for 11·6 per cent. and phthisis for 4 per cent., and post-mortem examinations were made in the not unsatisfactory proportion of 77 per cent. In 11·6 per cent. of the cases which died bedsores were present, and 2 of the 6 men and 13 women whom we saw in bed in the wards were also the subjects of them. These results would seem to indicate the need of somewhat more careful nursing of the sick in the Asylum. One death occurred from cellulitis, from which 2 patients are still suffering; one from enteric fever, an isolated case; 2 from dysentery, by which 15 patients have been attacked since the last visit; and one from suicide.

Suicide of
 patient.

The cases of cellulitis and dysentery indicate not an altogether satisfactory sanitary condition of the Asylum, and the need of improved sanitary appliances and ventilation of some of the older parts of the building, as well as the dry rubbing of floors which are at present scoured, and the plastering of rough walls. The suicide, which formed the subject of the only coroner's inquest, was that of a man who, being actively suicidal, and having previously attempted suicide, hanged himself, in the temporary absence of the attendant who had been placed in charge of him, from a ladder to which he had obtained access by the door of a closet being improperly left open.

The jury returned a verdict of death from syncope, but made no reference to the apparent want of care of the attendant, who has been suspended pending further action by the Committee.

Casualties.

There have been 7 serious but non-fatal casualties since the last visit, 6 of them resulting in fractures of bones, and the 7th in a rupture of the ligaments of the knee, all except one, in which the cause was not ascertained, being the result of accidental falls.

Seclusion.

Four patients have been secluded once for short periods, but there has been no resort to mechanical restraint.

Attendants.

The numerical relation of attendants and nurses to patients is adequate, but the duration of the service of the nurses is not at all satisfactory, 42 per cent. of them having served less than one year, and only 6 per cent. of them 5 years and upwards. This must react seriously upon the comfort and treatment of the patients. No attendants or nurses have been discharged for misconduct of any kind.

Medical staff.

A much needed addition has been made to the Medical Staff by the appointment of an additional medical officer. The case books are generally well kept, but there are a few arrears, which will no doubt be now made up.

The new and good Pathological Room with its equipments enables much useful pathological work to be effected.

Asylum rules.

Having had occasion to refer to the rules, we find them deficient in important particulars, and think that they should be amended.

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY ASYLUM.

Appendix C.

10 June 1905.

THE changes among the patients in this Asylum since it was visited by Commissioners in November last have been as follows :—124 have been admitted ; 87 have been discharged or removed, of whom 52 had recovered ; and 57 have died. There are now on the statutory books of the Institution the names of 799 patients, 373 being males and 426 females. Of the males 25 are boarded out in Forden Workhouse, and two of the females were to-day absent on trial. The actual numbers in residence were, therefore, 348 males (exclusive of one who was brought in while we were in the building and was seen by us) and 424 females. Six of the men and 12 of the women are of the private class ; there are no out-county paupers.

Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.

Number of
patients.

The total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum estimated as in the return made to our Board is for 330 men and 421 women ; the numbers resident, therefore, show an excess of 18 on the male side and 3 on the female side beyond those for whom proper accommodation is provided. The actual vacancies in beds are for 25 men and 22 women. In addition to the 25 male patients boarded out in Forden Workhouse, 20 males are at present in Cotford Asylum and 20 females in Abergavenny Asylum under reception contracts. In these circumstances we are glad to learn that the Committee are seriously considering the question of providing additional Asylum accommodation for 200 patients, though no decision has yet been arrived at as to the mode in which it is to be provided. Should the decision be to extend the present Asylum the acquisition of more land will be essential.

Asylum accom-
modation.

Since the last visit progress has been made in the plastering of the walls of the male wards, in some of which the work has been completed, while others are still in the hands of the workmen. An additional field of 14 acres has been rented. Plans of a proposed new isolation hospital have been forwarded to our office.

Improvements.

Some of the female wards were undergoing repairs and redecoration, and the inmates of these had, during the operations, for some time past, been living and taking their meals for the most part out of doors, with beneficial results to themselves.

In the workshops which we visited we found that Dr. Rambaut had introduced looms, in which the cloth used for the Asylum clothing is woven, with, we were informed, good economical results.

We think it right again to call attention to the want of a calendar in the laundry, and to express the hope that the Committee will see their way to provide one.

We saw all the patients in residence, and were satisfied with their dress and personal condition. With a few exceptions they were quiet and orderly. Many of the women appealed for discharge, but none of either sex made complaints calling for notice. Their health was generally good, 16 men and 20 women being in bed, but many of them not on account of serious illness.

Condition of
patients.

We saw a good and substantial dinner served in the dining hall to some of the patients, consisting of Irish stew, which seemed to be fairly popular, though we were informed it is not the favourite dish.

Dietary.

Apart from the operations of the workmen the wards were in good order.

State of wards.

The average number of patients attending the Church of England services is 47 per cent., and of those attending the associated entertainments, 38 per cent.

Divine service.
Amusements.

Appendix C.
 Salop and
 Montgomery
 Asylum.
 Exercise.
 Deaths.

The average number walking out beyond the Asylum estate is 21 per cent., and of those wholly confined to the airing courts for exercise 11 per cent.

The chief cause of death has been phthisis, which accounted for 26·3 per cent. of all the deaths; there were 5·2 per cent. from general paralysis, 10·5 per cent. from senile decay, and 10·5 per cent. from influenza. This disease is still prevalent in the winter months. Thus from November to April inclusive 61 patients and 25 attendants of both sexes were attacked by it.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 34 cases, or 59·6 per cent. of all who died; and there was only one instance of a bed sore present at death.

One inquest has been held, in the case of a female patient who died from acute mania.

As regards zymotic disease, in addition to influenza, there has been one case of enteric fever and 5 cases of erysipelas, all amongst female patients.

Casualties.

There have been 5 serious casualties involving fracture of bones; in 3 the injuries were the result of accidental falls, caused, in one instance, by an attendant slipping on the floor while carrying the patient to bed, when the latter sustained a fracture of the femur. The other 2 cases were fractures of ribs, one caused by a blow with a broom inflicted by a fellow patient; in the other case the cause could not be ascertained.

Seclusion.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded; 22 patients have been secluded, on 69 occasions, for an aggregate duration of 424 hours.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is, on the male side, in the proportion of one to 11 patients, and on the female side of one to 9·9. 20 per cent. of the men and 38 per cent. of the women have served less than a year, while 44 per cent. of the men and 10 per cent. of the women have served for upwards of five years.

One attendant has been discharged for absenting himself without leave. No attendant or nurse has been allowed to resign in order to escape dismissal.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUMS.—1. COTFORD.

26 April 1905.

Somerset and
 Bath Asylums.
 (1. Cotford.)
 Completion of
 building.

WE have pleasure in congratulating the Committee of this Asylum on the completion of the Institution as designed, by the addition of the new wards on the male and female sides. Both blocks are now finished and one ward on each side has been brought into occupation. They afford excellent accommodation for the patients for whom they are intended, those of the quiet and working class. The builders' work seems to have been well carried out, and the wards in occupation have been suitably furnished.

Much has already been done to put in order the ground round the new buildings; the inner courts have been asphalted, and the laying out of an additional airing court on the female side has been taken in hand, the boundary fence being, we are glad to see, much lower and less obtrusive than that of the other courts.

The enlargement of the dressing room in connection with each of the general bath-rooms is in progress. With a view to facilitating

the supervision of patients while bathing, we suggest that the present would be a good opportunity to remove the high partitions between the baths, leaving one in each room standing for the benefit of such patients as object to publicity.

Appendix C.
Somerset and Bath Asylums.
(1. Cotford.)

The Committee have also completed the purchase of an additional 50 acres of land, bringing their estate up to 166 acres. Part of the newly acquired land has been brought into occupation in connection with the farm; the rest will be on the termination of an outstanding lease.

Purchase of additional land.

Additional machinery is about to be introduced into the laundry to meet the increased demands which will now be made upon it. Nothing has yet been done to improve the ventilation of the padded rooms referred to by our Colleagues in their entry last year.

Ventilation of padded room.

Since their visit 116 patients have been admitted; 32 have been discharged or removed, 26 of them on recovery, and 49 have died. There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 246 men and 281 women, making a total of 527, of whom one on each side is of the private class, and one man and 2 women are out-county cases chargeable respectively to Fulham, Lambeth, and Lymington Unions. All the patients were to-day in residence except one who was absent on trial. There is now in the Asylum sleeping accommodation estimated as in the return made to us for 310 men and 390 women, and there are thus vacancies at the present time, on this calculation, for 64 men and 110 women, the actual vacancies in beds standing at these figures.

Statistics.

The weekly charge for maintenance is for home patients of the pauper class 9s. 0½d., for out-county paupers 14s., and for private patients 15s. 2d.

Maintenance rates.

The number of patients attending Divine Service in the Chapel, and the number attending the associated entertainments, are satisfactory, the former being 53 per cent. and the latter 54 per cent. of the number in residence. Only 13 per cent. are now altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise. The proportion of patients usefully employed is good, being 64 per cent. of the total number, and especially good on the male side, where it reaches 71 per cent.

Statistics.

We found the wards in a satisfactory condition, bright, clean, and tidy; and the airing courts were well kept. The opening of the new wards has afforded the opportunity for the closing of two of the old ones, one of which is now undergoing thorough renovation.

Condition of Asylum.

We gave an alarm of fire to test the efficiency of the fire brigade and appliances. The water was played on the two-storied building in 5½ minutes, but at first, owing to a defect in the condition of the nozzle, the water was not thrown over the roof. We drew attention to the fact that the pressure was insufficient to reach the roofs of the higher buildings, being obtained merely by gravitation from the high-level tank; and we would suggest to the Committee the expediency of providing a steam pump to give increased pressure. We noticed also that there were no clips available for stopping a leakage in the hose.

Fire appliances.

We saw all the patients in residence, and found them neat and clean in dress and person and orderly in their conduct, and though we gave them all full opportunity for speaking with us, none made any complaint which appeared worthy of mention.

Condition of patients.

A dinner of boiled pork, with bread and two vegetables, was served in our presence to 410 patients in the hall. The food was of good

Dietary.

Appendix C.	quality, sufficient in quantity, and well served; and the patients appeared to be satisfied with it.
Somerset and Bath Asylums. (1. Cotford.)	Two inquests have been held. One was on a man who died a week after sustaining a fracture of the skull through being pushed over on the stairs by a fellow patient; the other was also on a man, who, being in the habit of filling his mouth with rubbish which he picked up, died from suffocation owing to a cinder becoming impacted in his larynx during an epileptic fit.
Inquests.	
Deaths.	The rest of the 49 deaths were due to natural causes. Only one patient died of general paralysis; but phthisis was the assigned cause of death in 16·3 per cent. of the cases.
Influenza.	About a month ago there was a sharp outbreak of influenza, 86 patients and 14 of the staff being attacked; and since the last visit 3 male and 6 female patients have suffered from dysentery, though none of them fatally.
	To-day the health of the institution is good, only 7 men and 8 women having been seen in bed by us during our inspection.
Casualties.	Eight serious but non-fatal casualties involving either fracture or dislocation of bones have occurred. In 6 instances the injury was the result of an accidental fall, in a fit or otherwise, and in the other 2 it arose from the roughness of a fellow patient. The only case demanding mention is that of an old man aged 70, one who more than a year ago was knocked down in the airing court by another patient, and sustained a fracture of the base of the skull, from which, however, he seems to have made a good recovery.
Restraint.	No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.
Staff.	The staff of attendants is maintained at adequate strength, being for day duty 9·3 per cent. of the number of patients. Thirty-nine per cent. have under one year's service, and as yet only 17 per cent. over five years' service. Five men and one woman have been dismissed either for drunkenness or for other misconduct which did not immediately affect the patients.
	Due attention is paid to the keeping of the case books and other medical records.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUMS.—2. WELLS.

20 October 1905.

Somerset and Bath Asylums. (2. Wells.)	SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board Dr. Pope has been appointed Medical Superintendent in the room of Dr. Laing, who died last December. Dr. Pope has been favourably known to us in a similar position elsewhere, and we do not doubt that under him the Asylum will be well administered.
Appointment of Dr. Pope as Medical Superintendent, vice Dr. Laing, deceased.	The chief improvements effected since the last visit have been the completion of the Isolation Hospital, which now has gas and hot and cold water laid on, and the installation of the fire-alarm system. There has been besides a good deal of renovation and redecoration in various parts of the building. The erection of new sanitary annexes in Wards 1 and 2 on each side is now in progress. We are glad to find that the ventilation of some of the single rooms has been improved by the insertion of squares of wire gauze in the shutters so as to produce a cross draught.
Improvements.	

We agree with the view expressed by our Colleagues at the last visit, that the time has arrived when the improvement of the central administrative block should be taken in hand.

The overcrowding to which they drew attention has been since relieved by the transfer of 153 patients to Cotford Asylum, where accommodation for them became available on the opening of the new extensions. The number of patients admitted in the 20 months since the last visit has been 323; 324 have been discharged, 154 of whom had recovered; and 139 have died. There are now on the Asylum books the names of 758 patients, of whom 307 are on the male and 451 on the female side. Fifteen men and 25 women are classed as private, and 3 men and 2 women are out-county paupers chargeable to various unions. All the patients whose names are on the books were in residence when we visited the wards yesterday, none being out on trial.

There is at the present time vacant sleeping accommodation for 62 men and 51 women, the total amount available according to the return made to our Board being sufficient for 369 men and 502 women.

We saw all the patients, and gave to all the opportunity of speaking to us. They were generally clean in their persons, and we thought the condition of their dress very satisfactory, that of the women being especially neat and tidy. The health of the Institution generally is good. Twelve men and 28 women were in bed, many of whom were very aged people, and some were put to bed merely for troublesome excitement, and were wearing strong clothing. Three of the latter class on the female side had, we thought, an insufficient supply of rugs, especially for such cold weather. We had some complaints made to us by the patients as to the supply of these rugs, and also as to the condition of the mattresses, several of which we found had got into a bad state, but we understand that steps have been taken to put this matter right. The only other complaint which is worth mentioning was that of a female patient who accused a nurse of rough treatment. On inquiry we found that she had made a complaint to Dr. Pope at the time, and that he had investigated it, but had been unable to satisfy himself that the charge was well founded. With these exceptions the patients were contented, and many spoke of the kindness they received.

We saw 140 men and 150 women having dinner in the hall, of boiled mutton with two vegetables, and coffee, and a dinner was served in some of the women's wards consisting of fish and potatoes, with coffee. The meal was to a great extent spoiled by being served on cold plates.

The wards and dormitories were in good order, and well supplied with pictures and other objects of interest.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

The excellent proportion of 69 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed; 36 per cent. attend the Church of England service in the Asylum chapel on Sundays; 39 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments; 23 per cent. are altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise.

The deaths, which were followed by post-mortem examination in the very satisfactory proportion of 96 per cent., were due to natural causes in all instances save one, in which some food passed into the windpipe of an aged female, causing partial asphyxia and cardiac syncope. In this and in two other instances where a verdict of death from natural causes was returned, coroner's inquests were held. It speaks well for

Appendix C.
—
Somerset and
Bath Asylums.
(2. Wells.)
Number of
patients.

Vacant accom-
modation.

Condition of
patients.

Dietary.

State of wards.

Employment,
&c.

Deaths.

Appendix C.
 —
 Somerset and
 Bath Asylums.
 (2. Wells.)

Zymotic
 disease.
 Casualties.

the nursing that only one of the bodies of those who died presented a bed sore. General paralysis accounted for 10·7 per cent., and phthisis for 15·1 per cent. of the deaths, and one death was from dysentery, of which there have been 13 cases.

The serious casualties have been 8 in number. Seven of them were the fracture of some bone or bones of the upper or lower limbs, occasioned in each instance by an accidental fall, and the eighth was an injury to the fingers of a female patient who managed to get them crushed in the laundry calendar.

With the exception of the cases of dysentery just mentioned, the Asylum has been free from any disease of an infectious or zymotic character.

Attendants.

The staff is of adequate strength, being in the proportion of one to 9·2 patients on the male side and of one to 10·8 on the female side. The number who have served for less than a year is only 15 per cent. on each side, while of the male attendants the high proportion of 55 per cent., and of the nurses 20 per cent., count over five years' service. One male attendant has been dismissed for misconduct not affecting the patients.

Medical staff.

Dr. Pope has for his assistant medical officers Dr. Shera and Dr. Scowcroft, both of whom have been appointed since he entered upon his duties as medical superintendent.

The case books and other medical records, which have been kept most irregularly, are now being written up better. The former are too numerous, and it would be well if the cases now scattered through the older volumes were collected and carried forward into the books provided for the purpose.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BURNTWOOD.

13 June 1905.

Staffordshire
 Asylums.
 (1. Burnt-
 wood.)
 Additions and
 improvements.

A GOOD deal has been done in the way of improvements at this Asylum since the last visit of Commissioners, in April 1904. The roofs on the male side have been stripped, boarded, felted, and re-slatted throughout; and on both sides the fireproof walls have been raised and fireproof doors fixed in the roofs, holes in the walls have been stopped, lath and plaster air-flues cleared away, and the roofs left clean. The sanitary blocks in Male Wards 1, 2, 3, and 4 have been fitted with new w.c. fittings of the best modern type, and the walls above the doors have been cut away to improve the ventilation. Renovation and redecoration has been carried out in many parts. A new engineer's and blacksmith's shop has been built, and the old shop converted into a dynamo room; the boiler house has been extended, and a new 8-ft. by 30-ft. boiler added; 8 new houses have been built for married attendants. Additional mess and rest rooms for the attendants and nurses have been built, and new sitting rooms and office accommodation for the head nurse and head attendant. These rooms are bright and of good dimensions, and will do much to promote the comfort of the staff. New dining rooms have also been provided for the assistant medical officers and for the sub-officers. Other minor improvements have been effected, and an addition has been made to the Asylum cemetery. Alterations and additions to the steam and electrical generating appliances are in progress.

Appendix C.
—
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(1. Burnt-
wood.)

State of wards.
Condition of
patients.

Dietary.

Number of
patients.

Overcrowding.

Divine service.

Amusements.
Exercise.

Employment.

Deaths.

Inquests.

We are again able to praise highly the condition in which we found the Asylum and its inmates to-day. The wards were bright and cheerful, and, as well as the dormitories, thoroughly clean and tidy throughout. The patients were well dressed, with a pleasing variety, clean, and very quiet and orderly in their conduct in all parts.

We had no complaints of ill-treatment, but many expressions of gratitude for the kindness received.

The bodily health was generally good, but there were some cases of serious illness among the 22 patients whom we found in bed.

We were present when dinner, consisting of meat and potato pie, was served in the hall to a considerable number of both sexes. It was preceded by a musical grace, and accompanied by selections played on the organ and piano. Here, as elsewhere, we were struck by the good order that prevailed. The fare provided seemed to give general satisfaction, and the mode in which it was served was excellent. We were glad to hear from Dr. Spence that the Committee have sanctioned an increase in the allowance of butter at breakfast and supper, which is now $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce per patient instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, the previous allowance.

Since the last visit 329 patients have been admitted; 150 have been discharged or removed, of whom 94 had recovered, and 134 have died. There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 931 patients, the number being 466 males and 465 females. Of these two on each side are of the private class, and two women are out-county cases chargeable respectively to Wandsworth and Hampstead. All the patients were to-day in residence and were seen by us.

As the total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum estimated as in the return made to our office is for 417 males and 465 females, it will be seen that there is overcrowding to the extent of 49 males beyond the accommodation provided. As 7 boys are placed on the female side, which would be quite full without them, there is an excess to that amount there, while the excess on the male side is 42. It is time, therefore, that some additional provision should be made for the housing of the lunatics of this county. Plans have, we understand, been prepared and forwarded to our office for an extension to Cheddleton Asylum sufficient to receive 400 patients, which will, when completed, afford some relief.

From returns furnished to our Board it appears that the satisfactory proportion of 51 per cent. of the patients attend the Church of England services in the Asylum chapel, and 44 per cent. the associated entertainments. Twenty-two per cent. walk out beyond the Asylum estate, and only 8 per cent. are altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise.

The number of patients usefully employed is very high, being as many as 79 per cent. of the men and 70 per cent. of the women.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion recorded since the last visit.

Post-mortem examinations are made whenever no objection is made by the patients' friends. Since the last visit they have amounted to 82 in number, or 61·2 per cent. of the deaths. In only 3 instances, or 2·2 per cent., did a bed sore exist at the time of death.

Amongst the causes of death, general paralysis has been the chief, accounting for 17·1 per cent.; phthisis yielded 14·1 per cent.; and senile decay 11·2 per cent.

There have been two inquests: one on a case of cardiac failure in a subject of acute alcoholic mania, the other in one of pneumonia and mania.

Appendix C.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(1. Burnt-
wood.)

Zymotic
disease.

Casualties.

Attendants.

The diseases of the zymotic class include erysipelas, of which there have been 3 cases at different periods; and dysentery, of which there have been 11 cases, 9 of the sufferers being females who were attacked in May last, and of whom one died. She was the subject of melancholia and cerebral degeneration, and there was no post-mortem examination.

The serious but non-fatal casualties include three instances of fractured bones caused by falls; one of fractured rib, the cause of which could not be ascertained; and one in which a patient inflicted wounds on his throat and hand by means of a piece of glass.

The staff of attendants is maintained at adequate strength. Only 15 per cent. of the men and 23 per cent. of the women have served for less than a year, and as many as 40 per cent. of the men and 28 per cent. of the women have served for more than five years. No attendant or nurse has since the last visit been discharged for misconduct, or allowed to resign to escape dismissal.

The case books are well kept.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. CHEDDLETON.

15 December 1905.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(2. Cheddle-
ton.)

Statistics.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by two of our Colleagues, on the 22nd of April 1904, 320 patients have been admitted; 162 have been discharged or removed, of whom 138 had recovered, and 3 were found to be not insane; and 133 have died. There are now on the Asylum books the names of 655 patients, 321 of the male sex and 334 females. One man and 6 women are classed as private; and one man is an out-county pauper chargeable to Nottingham. All the patients are in residence, with the result that there are on the male side 12, and on the female side 25, in excess of the numbers for which the Asylum affords sleeping accommodation according to the return furnished to our Board.

Delay in carry-
ing out exten-
sions.

In these circumstances we hope that the erection of the new extensions will soon be commenced. Plans have been approved, but we are informed that there has been some delay occasioned by the length of time occupied by the quantity surveyors in doing their work, which is not yet completed.

Improvements.

A considerable number of minor alterations and improvements have been completed since the last visit. The painting and decoration of the female side has been concluded with the exception of one ward, on which workmen are now engaged. Much planting has been done on the estate, and this work is still in progress.

Condition of
wards and
patients.

We found the wards and dormitories in very good order throughout, and the beds and bedding clean and in good condition.

We saw all the patients, who were, except in the female refractory ward, quiet and orderly. They were well and tidily dressed, and generally clean. We gave to each the opportunity for making complaints, but of this few availed themselves except to appeal for discharge; no complaints worthy of mention were made with regard to the treatment.

Dietary.

The dinner, which to-day was served in the wards, by reason of the hall having been cleared for the operation of fixing the Christmas decorations, consisted of boiled fish and vegetables, and seemed to be fairly popular, though, as is usual, some patients objected to a fish diet.

Monthly Mass is celebrated for the Roman Catholic patients, who number 56, by a priest, who is paid for his services. Appendix C.

According to the return furnished to us for the year 1904, as many as 55 per cent. of the patients attended the Church of England services on Sunday, and as many as 54 per cent. the associated entertainments. The average number of those usefully employed was also very creditable, being as high as 82 per cent. of the men and 75 per cent. of the women. Staffordshire Asylums.
(2. Cheddleton.)
Religious services.
Amusements.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; seclusion has been employed in the case of one woman, on a single occasion, for a quarter of an hour. Employment.
Seclusion.

The causes of death include general paralysis 18·8 per cent., phthisis 12·7, pneumonia and bronchitis 12·0, senile decay 10·5, and cancer 2·2. Death causes.

There were 117 post-mortem examinations, or 88 per cent. of the total number of deaths; and in no case did a bedsore exist at death, a fact which is creditable to the nursing, especially in view of the number who have died from general paralysis.

There have been 6 inquests, in 3 of which the cause of death was natural, the other cases being (1) accidental asphyxia from food swallowed during an epileptic fit, (2) exhaustion after fracture of thigh and subsequent amputation, and (3) pneumonia, the death having been accelerated by a fall from a window prior to admission.

During the months of January and February of the present year 27 patients were attacked by influenza, and 3 cases occurred subsequently. A nurse also was attacked. One case of erysipelas in a female patient occurred in May 1904, but there has been none since. Dysentery had been almost continuously prevalent, yielding a total of 37 cases since the Asylum was last visited, 22 of them being females. There were 4 deaths so caused. A male attendant also suffered from this affection. Zymotic diseases.

As regards serious non-fatal casualties, we learn that 5 patients have sustained fractures of bones by accidental falls, and one in a violent struggle. A male patient received a scald on the back presumably caused by hot water being turned on in the bath, for which negligence the attendant on duty was dismissed the service. Casualties.

Besides the attendant last mentioned, 4 others have during the period under review been discharged for misconduct, not, however, in their cases affecting the patients. Attendants.

The case books are properly kept.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. STAFFORD.

13 December 1905.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by two of our Colleagues on the 20th April 1904, a good deal has been done in the way of re-decoration and general improvement. The rough brick walls of all the corridors have been plastered and painted, and the staircase to Female Wards Nos. 5, 6, and 7 has been similarly treated; new tile floors have been laid in some corridors and in the entrance hall; and the ventilation and light of the general bathrooms have been improved by the raising of the roofs. Female Wards 5, 6, and 7 have been brightened by removing the dividing walls between the day rooms Staffordshire Asylums.
(3. Stafford.)
Re-decoration and improvements.

Appendix C.	and galleries. New staircases have been built for Male and Female
Staffordshire Asylums.	No. 2, and external staircases for Male and Female Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9,
(3. Stafford.)	and 10 Wards. Progress has been made with the introduction of cross
State of wards.	ventilation in the single rooms.
Condition of patients.	We found the wards and dormitories to-day in very good order—bright, fresh, and comfortable.
	The patients, except in the refractory and epileptic wards, where some were noisy, were generally orderly and well conducted. We gave to all an opportunity of making complaints, but such few as were made we satisfied ourselves were not well founded. Their personal condition was satisfactory. The general health of the Institution appears to be good, the number confined to bed to-day being 30, many of them old people.
Number of patients.	Since the last visit, 415 patients have been admitted; 180 have been discharged or removed, 107 of them on recovery, and 189 have died. There are to-day on the statutory books of the Asylum the names of 914 patients, of whom 491 are men and 423 women. Forty-two of the women are at Weston Hall; the remainder and all the men are now in residence at the Asylum, and were seen by us in the course of our visit. Four of the men and two of the women are classed as private; there are no out-county paupers at present.
Accommodation.	The number of men now in residence is 11 in excess of that for which there is sleeping accommodation, estimated in accordance with the return furnished to our Board. On the female side according to the same calculation there are vacancies for 14 patients.
	The maintenance charge is 10s. 6d. for home paupers and 14s. for private patients and out-county paupers.
Roman Catholic patients.	A weekly service is provided for the Roman Catholic patients, numbering 56, by a chaplain, who is paid for the performance of this duty.
Seclusion.	There has been no use recorded of mechanical restraint since the last visit; 31 patients have been secluded, on 56 occasions, for a total of 234 hours.
Dietary.	We saw dinner served in the wards, consisting of roast beef with potatoes and other vegetables. There were a few complaints of the quality of the meat, but the majority appeared to find the meal palatable and satisfying.
Statistics.	According to the return furnished to our Board for the year 1904, the average number attending the Sunday services in the Chapel was 34 per cent., and the number of those attending the associated entertainments 27 per cent., being in each case below the average for Asylums. The patients walking out beyond the grounds were 24 per cent., and those wholly confined to the airing courts for exercise 20 per cent., which figures compare favourably with the average.
Deaths.	Of the total number of deaths, 22·7 per cent. were due to phthisis, 12·7 per cent. to senile decay, 10 per cent. to general paralysis, 4·2 per cent. to cancer, and 3·7 per cent. to colitis. In no fatal case did a bed sore exist at death. Post-mortem examinations were made in 68·7 per cent. of the total.
Inquests.	There have been 3 inquests. One was held in the case of a male patient who died from the effects of rupture of the bladder. In regard to this case a further inquiry was held by 2 Members of our Board, in consequence of allegations having been made of rough treatment by an attendant, with the result that the allegations were not substantiated. The other inquests were on a male and on a female who had committed suicide, the former by self-suffocation, the latter
Inquiry by Commissioners.	
Suicides.	

by cutting her throat with a knife which she had secreted. Neither of these patients was regarded as suicidal, and in each instance the jury was of opinion that no blame was attachable to any of the officials of the Asylum. The circumstances of all these cases were fully reported to our Board at the time of their occurrence. Appendix C.
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(3. Stafford.)

The only zymotic disease which has occurred has been dysentery (colitis), of which there have been 21 cases, all but 4 of which arose in the first quarter of the present year. The attacks, 7 of which proved fatal, were limited to female patients. Zymotic
disease.

Serious non-fatal casualties, involving fractures of bones, are reported to have occurred to 9 patients. In 4 cases the injury was sustained by falling in a fit, in the remaining 5 it was caused by struggles with other patients. Casualties.

The staff of attendants is of adequate strength, being for day duty in the proportion of one to 9·6 on the male and one to 8·7 on the female side. The record of service for the male attendants is exceedingly good, as many as 70 per cent. having served over 5 years, and not more than 7 per cent. less than a year. Attendants.

Two attendants have since the last visit been allowed to resign in order to escape dismissal for misconduct, which in neither case affected the patients.

WESTON HALL.

13 December 1905.

At our visit to-day to this house we found all in excellent order, and comfortable. Weston Hall.

We saw the 42 women now in residence, and found them suitably dressed and in satisfactory personal condition. No complaints were made to us, and general contentment prevailed.

Smoke screens have been placed where recommended by our Colleagues who last visited, and keys of the basement exits are now kept in glazed boxes close at hand.

Some 24 of the patients usually attend Divine Service in the Parish Church on Sundays.

The staff employed consists of a charge nurse, five others for day duty, and one for night duty.

SUFFOLK COUNTY ASYLUM.

5 May 1905.

THE visit which we have to-day paid to this Asylum enables us to confirm the very favourable report made by our Colleagues last year as to its general condition and management. Suffolk
Asylum.

The day rooms, with their liberal supply of means of amusement, added to many objects of attraction and abundance of flowers, presented a comfortable and bright appearance, and the condition of the dormitories and bedding was in every way satisfactory. Condition of
Asylum.

Since our Colleagues' visit in July last further improvements have been made. These comprise an extension of the means of telephonic communication with the Medical Superintendent's house and that of the Improvements.

Appendix C. Suffolk Asylum. Statistics.	<p>foreman of the works ; the addition of two new and well planned shelters, and an extension of the Asylum estate by the acquisition of a lease of 35 acres of good land.</p> <p>Since our Colleagues' visit 209 patients have been admitted, 49 have been discharged or removed, of whom 24 had recovered, and 71 have died.</p> <p>There are to-day on the books the names of 854 patients, in the proportion of 400 males to 454 females. The private patients number 5, and the out-county cases 135, of whom 30 come from West Ham, and 105 from the Essex County Asylum.</p>
Maintenance rates,	<p>The weekly maintenance charges per head are 10s. 6d. for the home patients and 14s. or 15s. 2d. for the out-county, the private patients paying 20s.</p> <p>There is estimated vacant accommodation for 49 patients. A patient of each sex is boarded out with friends under the provisions of section 57 of the Lunacy Act, and another patient is at home on trial.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>We found the resident patients suitably dressed, personally tidy, and free from complaint, excepting in a few cases on the score of their detention.</p>
Dietary.	<p>We were present at some of the dinners, which consisted of good pea soup, with bread and cheese to follow.</p> <p>The general health of the inmates is good ; 29 patients were to-day confined to bed, the majority of them being old and feeble cases.</p>
Deaths.	<p>In the very creditable proportion of 98·6 per cent., or in all but one, of the deaths since the last visit the assigned causes were verified by post-mortem examination. They were all natural and such as are usual in Asylums, general paralysis accounting for 7 per cent., phthisis for the large proportion of 17 per cent., and dysentery, of which 13 cases have occurred since the last visit, for 5·6 per cent. Bedsores existed on the bodies of 10 per cent. of those that died, a proportion which should be capable of diminution. No patient, however, was so suffering during our visit. No inquest has been held, and the only cases of zymotic disease, other than influenza, have been those of dysentery already referred to.</p>
Casualty.	<p>The fracture of the neck of the femur in a man from an accidental fall in the airing court was the only serious casualty.</p>
Restraint.	<p>There has been no employment of either seclusion or mechanical restraint.</p>
Insufficient accommoda- tion for Church services.	<p>With reference to the usual statistical information returned to our office, and which is based upon the average number of patients resident during the past year, we note that the percentage of attendances at Sunday services in the Chapel continues to be low, a condition which is due entirely to the inadequate size of the Chapel.</p> <p>The Committee, who have done so much in improving the Asylum, and who, we are sure, recognise as fully as we do the value of Church Service as an additional means of medical treatment of patients, will, no doubt, as soon as they deem it possible to do so, increase the present Chapel accommodation. The other statistical returns call for no special mention beyond recording the fact that only 7 per cent. of the patients are altogether confined for exercise to the airing courts. These courts have been much improved of late years by the removal of enclosing walls, and they now present a garden-like appearance. We may state in connection with the courts that we are glad to learn that the public are no longer permitted to disturb the patients in the male airing courts by making use of the way which passes alongside these courts.</p>

The staff of attendants and nurses is maintained at an adequate strength, and their duration of service is not unsatisfactory. Appendix C.

Three attendants and a nurse have been discharged for offences which were not connected with their treatment of the patients. Suffolk Asylum.

The case books and medical records continue to be carefully kept. Staff.

SURREY ASYLUM.—BROOKWOOD.

28 November 1905.

DURING yesterday and to-day we have inspected all parts of this Surrey Asylum, which continues to be maintained in good order. (Brookwood.)

The day rooms were warm and comfortable and well supplied with illustrated books and papers and other objects calculated to amuse and interest the patients, and the dormitories and bedding were in excellent order. State of wards.

Since our Colleagues were here the following improvements have been effected :— Improvements

All the external fire escape staircases have been covered in with meshed wirework.

Two w.c.'s in Female 8 corridor have been refitted with wash-down pedestal basins.

The coal store has been enclosed by a concrete wall to a height of about 6 feet.

The kitchen in the detached female block has been enlarged, and additional cooking plant has been provided here and also in the main kitchen.

The laundry machinery has been protected with meshed wirework. Minimax fire extincteurs have been fixed in all the female wards, laundry, and cottage hospital—the displaced heavy fire queens having been transferred to the male wards, farm house, garden house, and workshops.

The alterations and additions to the laundry are completed, as well as the alterations in connection with the conversion of the old bath-room in Male No. 10 Ward into an attendants' recreation room. The last-mentioned addition we regard as a very valuable improvement.

Some other improvements are now in progress, among which we may mention the electric lighting of the external fire escape staircases—an ingenious arrangement which works automatically by opening the exit doors—the fixing of fire alarms throughout the Asylum, Cottage Hospital, Home Farm, and Garden House, and the completion of an external fire-escape staircase connecting with the gallery in the recreation hall.

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,351 patients, of whom 6 are absent on trial. We have seen all the 1,345 patients in residence. Number of patients.

Of the total number on the books, 545 are males and 806 females. Twelve patients are chargeable to out-county unions. There are no private patients in this Institution.

There are at the present time vacancies for 38 men and 16 women, but 56 males are now boarded out in other Institutions, and the need, therefore, for the second Asylum for this county, now in course of erection, has become very urgent.

Appendix C.

—
Surrey
Asylum.
(Brookwood.)

Condition of
patients.

Exercise of
patients.

The patients were neatly clothed and generally tidy. They were also, for the most part, very orderly and contented—not a few expressing their appreciation and gratitude for the kindness they had received.

The only complaint preferred which calls for mention was made by several patients, and had reference to the lack of exercise beyond the airing courts. From the returns made to our office for last year it would appear that there is some foundation for the complaint—only 6 per cent. of the patients having been taken for walks beyond the Asylum estate once a week, while one-third of the entire patients appear to have been altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise.

Divine service.

About half the patients generally attend the Sunday services in chapel, but not more than 28 per cent. were on an average present at the entertainments last year. The health of the patients is satisfactory, for of the 25 men and 12 women who were in bed at our visit, very few were seriously ill.

Amusements.

Dietary.

Yesterday we saw a good dinner served to the patients in the halls and wards. It consisted of boiled beef, potatoes, cabbage, and bread. The meal was well served and was relished by the patients.

Statistics.

Since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board 545 patients have been admitted, 294 discharged, of whom 177 had recovered ; and 195 have died.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint, but 32 females have been secluded on 88 occasions for a total of 278 hours.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is now maintained at adequate strength ; 5 nurses have been dismissed and 4 have been allowed to resign to escape dismissal. In no case did the misconduct affect the patients. The duration of service continues to be unsatisfactory—42 per cent. having been in the Asylum service less than one year when the annual returns were made to our office, and only 22 per cent. having reached more than 5 years.

Suggested
enlargement of
mortuary
building.

Post-mortem examinations were made in the very satisfactory proportion of 90·7 per cent. of the total deaths. In this connection we draw the attention of the Visiting Committee to the present mortuary building, which we have inspected. This building we regard as inadequate for the present needs of the Asylum, and suggest that it should be enlarged, and at the same time a post-mortem room provided of a more suitable character. Amongst the causes of death general paralysis is assigned to 16·9 per cent., phthisis to 6·6 per cent., and senile decay to 13·3 per cent. Bedsores were present in 4·1 per cent. of those who died.

Inquests.

Amongst the deaths was one of an imbecile and epileptic girl of 16 years of age, who died from exhaustion following epilepsy, with bedsores, 10 days after admission in a state of emaciation. The case, we think, was one that should have been treated at a union infirmary rather than removed a long distance to an Asylum. In this case, at the inquest, the parents were censured by the coroner for neglecting the child. No other inquest was held, the coroner not deeming one necessary in the case of a woman who died from renal disease, accelerated by a wound in the throat self-inflicted before admission.

Zymotic
disease.

As regards zymotic disease, there have been 11 cases of erysipelas, distributed in 4 different months—10 being males, one of which was fatal. Influenza attacked 9 male patients and 10 attendants, and one

attendant contracted diphtheria, for which he was treated at the Isolation Hospital. Appendix C.

Eight casualties involving fractures of bones have occurred—all due to accidental falls except one of a male patient, who sustained a fracture of two ribs whilst being conveyed from the dormitory to the ward. Surrey
Asylum.
(Brookwood.)
Casualties.

We can report in conclusion that the case books and other medical records are carefully kept.

EAST SUSSEX ASYLUM, HELLINGLY.

16 November 1905.

HAVING concluded to-day our inspection of this Asylum, we can report that it continues to be maintained in excellent order, and that the work of its further improvement and equipment is being carried out by Dr. Taylor with zeal and energy. East Sussex
Asylum,
Hellingly.

The improvements recommended by our Colleagues with regard to the asphaltting of the paths in the airing grounds and the provision of shelters, either have been or are being effected; and among other improvements either completed or now in progress we may specially mention the erection of a small separate store for oil and turpentine, the provision of two additional contact beds at the sewerage outfall works, the levelling and forming of the recreation ground, and the painting and papering of the walls of the main building and hospital. Improvements.

During the period since our Colleagues' visit the water supply of the Asylum has caused considerable anxiety, and is now engaging the serious attention of the Committee of Visitors. Water supply.

The supply from the Hailsham Water Company does not provide more than 32,000 gallons a day, and though this is supplemented by 5,000 gallons daily from the Asylum well—the latter being used for laundry and boiler purposes—the total is inadequate, more especially in view of the possibility of an outbreak of fire.

The Hailsham Water Company have, we understand, already bored to a depth of about 800 feet, and are still boring, but as yet have not come in contact with any additional supply.

The patients whose names are on the books to-day number 1,007, of whom 449 are males and 558 females. Number of
patients.

There are 18 private patients and 163 patients chargeable to out-county unions, as many as 149 being London patients. Notwithstanding the fact last mentioned, there are vacancies for 51 men and 73 women, and therefore we see no reason why the proposed contract which will shortly be submitted to our Board for the reception of 20 men and 50 women may not be sanctioned.

We found the patients neatly dressed and in a satisfactory state as regards personal neatness. They were on the whole orderly and free from excitement, and two complaints only call for special mention. Condition of
patients.

Of these one was an allegation of ill-treatment by attendants more than a year ago. We investigated the charge, but as the Medical Officer, who was specially informed of the facts of the case, and the Head Attendant have left the Asylum, it has not been possible to make an exhaustive inquiry. Complaints of
patients.

Dr. Taylor, however, assures us that he has no reason to believe that undue violence was used by the attendants.

Appendix C.
 —
 East Sussex
 Asylum,
 Hellingly.

The other complaint was preferred by a private patient who is very excitable. He alleged that the attendant refused to supply him with ink when he wished to write a letter. We have pointed out to Dr. Taylor the importance of supplying means to patients of making the communications required to be forwarded by the Lunacy Act.

We desire to call attention to a Chinese patient who is at present in the Asylum. No one is able to hold any conversation with him, and though he appears to be demented, we think that the services of an interpreter should be engaged with a view to establishing the patient's insanity.

We desire also to suggest that the newspapers should be distributed in the wards earlier than is the case at present and we think that the number of bound illustrated periodicals might be increased with advantage. In the Idiot Block also, where the accommodation is excellent, we should be glad to see more toys distributed among the children—a somewhat limited number of toys being kept in a cupboard at the time of our visit.

Dietary.

We saw an excellent dinner served to the patients, consisting of meat pie, potatoes, and bread.

Statistics.

We are sorry to learn from the statistical information furnished to our Office that on an average only 35 per cent. of the patients attended the Chapel services on Sunday, and 21 per cent. were present at the associated entertainments. The proportion of those who were altogether confined for exercise to the airing grounds is also unsatisfactory, being as high as 74 per cent., but it is fair to add that this fact is probably to be attributed to the unfinished condition of the estate in respect to roads and paths.

Since the Institution was last visited by members of our Board 430 patients have been admitted, 180 discharged, 126 on recovery, and 103 have died. Owing to the objection of relatives, the causes of death were verified in 70 instances, or 68 per cent. only of the total number of deaths, which comprised 22·3 per cent. from senile decay, 12·6 per cent. from phthisis, and 8·7 per cent. from general paralysis.

In 7·7 per cent. of those who died bedsores existed at the time of death. There have been no inquests.

Zymotic
 disease.

A male attendant contracted scarlet fever in February last—this being the only instance of zymotic disease in the Asylum except dysentery, of which there was an outbreak in the months of November to January inclusive, when 20 male patients were attacked, one of whom died.

All the cases were isolated, and since recovery have been kept in a ward (F. 1) apart from the other patients.

Two other cases occurred in February and April, but none has since arisen.

The disorder has not occurred on the female side.

Casualties.

Seven patients, all with one exception being females, have sustained fractures of bones caused, in 5 cases, by accidental falls, and in two by being pushed down or in struggling with other patients.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is maintained at adequate strength.

Two attendants, one of each sex, have been dismissed since the last visit, and one attendant of each sex has been allowed to resign to escape dismissal. Of these 2 nurses left the Asylum for misconduct for offences connected with the patients.

The case books continue to be well kept and illustrated by photographs.

WEST SUSSEX ASYLUM.

Appendix C.

15 April 1905.

West Sussex Asylum.

Condition of Asylum.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum and found it in its usual excellent order—the wards being very bright and cheerful and the dormitories and bedding in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. The larders in the ward sculleries have been completed on the female side and are being provided on the male side.

We noticed also—among other improvements, chiefly of a minor character—that the mortuary has been altered and improved, with satisfactory results.

We are informed that the Committee have under consideration the question of providing a surgery on the male side where minor operations can be performed. Above this it is also proposed to construct a room in which any case of suspected infectious disease may be temporarily isolated. Improvements under consideration.

We think that such additions would be of considerable advantage to the Asylum.

Since the last visit to this Institution by two members of our Board 114 patients have been admitted; 57 discharged, 37 on recovery; and 47 have died. Statistics.

These changes leave on the books the names of 743 patients, 313 being males and 430 females.

Twelve of these are on the private list, 205 are out-county patients, and 3 are absent on trial. Except the last mentioned, we have seen all the patients.

They were particularly quiet and well behaved, and free from complaints, and in the matter of dress and personal tidiness their condition was satisfactory. Not many of the patients appealed for discharge—a fact not improbably to be accounted for by the action of the Committee, all of whom now visit the wards in rotation on days other than the Committee day, and thus give frequent opportunity to the patients to appeal for their liberty and to prefer complaint. Condition of patients.

We saw a good dinner served in the wards to-day; it consisted of meat puddings, greens, and bread, and was evidently relished by the majority of the patients. Dietary.

Seven men and as many as 55 women were in bed at our visit to-day, but of the latter a considerable proportion were not seriously ill. The rest of the patients appeared to be in good health.

There are at present vacancies for 20 men and 23 women.

Statistics.

During the past year the average proportion of patients who attended the Sunday services in the chapel was 58 per cent., which almost completely filled the building. The percentage of patients attending the associated entertainments was 53 per cent., and in this connection we may mention with approval the adoption of a plan much appreciated by patients of taking out small parties for pic-nic excursions in the summer months.

The returns show that during 1904 16 per cent. of the patients were wholly confined to the airing grounds for exercise, whilst 29 per cent. walked out beyond the Asylum estate.

Post-mortem examinations were made in the satisfactory proportion of 93·6 per cent. of the deaths, which in 23·2 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 17 per cent. to phthisis, and 6·3 per cent to senile decay. Deaths.

Bedsore existed at death in 3 instances, or 6·3 per cent.

Appendix C.

No inquests have been held.

West Sussex
Asylum.

Casualties.

There have only been two serious casualties, both in female patients, one of whom fractured the ulna by striking her hand against the wall, and the other sustained a dislocation of the shoulder by being pushed down by a fellow patient.

Restraint and
seclusion.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 2 females have been secluded, on 2 occasions, for $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours in all.

Staff.

The staff of attendants at the close of last year consisted of 84 members for day duty and 10 for night duty—giving a proportion of one to 9 patients of each sex. Of the male attendants 45 per cent. had been here less than one year and 20 per cent. more than five years; while of the female attendants none had served more than five years and 44 per cent. less than one year.

The dispensary is under the charge of a qualified lady dispenser, who also takes the photographs, which form a valuable addition to the clinical records. Since the last visit the vacancy caused by the appointment of Dr. Steen to the office of Superintendent of the City of London Asylum has been filled up by the appointment of Dr. Peachell as second Assistant Medical Officer.

The case books and other medical records continue to be well kept.

WARWICK ASYLUM.

19 June 1905.

Warwick
Asylum.

WE are able to report as the result of our inspection to-day that this Asylum continues to be maintained in good condition. The wards were in thorough order and the beds clean and well kept.

Improvements.

Since the Institution was visited by our Colleagues in November last the work of improvement has been carried on. In the main building a new general bath-room has been completed; new tailors' and weavers' shops have been built; a new dormitory for males and two for females are nearly completed. In the Highfield block an alteration has been made by which the male side will be converted into two wards, the one over the other, with day room and dormitories on the level; the lavatories in connection with these have also been remodelled. Three cottages for Attendants have been built near the Lodge; and some alterations are in progress at the Superintendent's house which will increase and improve the accommodation. The building of a new dormitory over the laundry, and of mess room for the Nurses, is in hand; and workmen were to-day engaged in the redecoration of Female Ward 2, which will now, like all the other wards, have plastered walls.

Number of
patients.

Since the last visit there have been the following changes among the patients:—139 have been admitted; 87 have been discharged, of whom 68 had recovered; and 69 have died. The books now contain the names of 1,042 patients, namely, 469 men and 573 women. Of these 14 men and 23 women are of the private class. Nine men and 12 women were to-day absent on trial, and the numbers in residence were 460 of the former and 561 of the latter sex.

The total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum, estimated as in the return made to our Board, is for 473 men and 583 women; and there are upon this calculation vacancies for 13 men and 22 women, and these are the numbers of beds actually vacant.

We saw all the patients in residence, giving them full opportunity to make complaints if so disposed. Such complaints as were made seemed to be mostly the result of delusions, and we heard none which we consider worthy of mention. The condition of the patients as regards their persons and dress was satisfactory. Their health was generally good, the number confined to bed being 15 on each side.

Appendix C.
—
Warwick
Asylum.
Condition of
patients.

The private block, known as Leigh House, has accommodation for 30 patients of each sex. As there are not sufficient private patients to fill it at present, the vacant places are temporarily occupied by paupers of the better class. The rooms are bright and cheerful, and extensive operations are in progress for laying out the ground in front in terraces, which when completed will greatly improve the amenity of the building. The charge is moderate (one guinea a week), and we think the building serves a useful purpose in meeting the requirements of patients of small means, who have often a difficulty in finding accommodation at a rate which they can afford to pay.

Private
patients' block.

A large number of the men and some of the women at this season take their meals in the open air. For the former open sheds have been erected, and like provision is contemplated for the women, which will enable a larger number to be so dealt with. The arrangement appears to work well and to be beneficial to the patients.

Services are held in the Chapel twice on Sundays, the average Divine Service attendances being 28·7 per cent.

The associated entertainments are attended by 25·3 per cent. of the patients.

Amusements.

The number taken for walks beyond the Asylum estate is 22·8 per cent., and only 8·8 per cent. are altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise.

Exercise.

The patients usefully employed are 48·4 per cent. of the whole. We notice that all the cloth used for the men's garments is woven in the Asylum workshops, giving employment to patients of an easy kind suited to imbeciles, and showing good results in point of economy. We saw many of the women in the Laundry, where the work is well done with less aid than usual from mechanical appliances.

Employment.

Mechanical restraint has been used in the case of 2 females, on 14 occasions, for an aggregate of 32 hours, and seclusion in the case of 17 females, on 76 occasions, for an aggregate of 145 hours.

Restraint.
Seclusion.

There have been 42 post-mortem examinations, being in the proportion of 60·8 per cent. of the deaths. In one instance only did a bed sore exist at the time of death.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Phthisis was the assigned cause of death in 21·7 per cent., general paralysis in 17·4, and senile decay in 11·6.

Deaths.

There have been 3 deaths from colitis, which has attacked 6 patients in all, the cases being distributed over 5 different months. No other zymotic disease has occurred.

The only serious casualty has been a case of fracture of the skull, which was caused by the assault of a fellow patient since removed to Broadmoor.

Casualty.

The proportion of the day staff of attendants to patients is good, namely, one to 9·2 on the male side and 1 to 8·5 on the female side. Twenty-six per cent. of the men and 29 per cent. of the women have served less than one year; and as many as 46 per cent. of the men and 21·2 per cent. of the women have over five years' service. Three of each sex have been discharged for misconduct since the last visit, but only one of them for an offence affecting a patient.

Attendants

The case books are well kept.

Appendix C.

ISLE OF WIGHT ASYLUM.

17 April 1905.

Isle of Wight
Asylum.Condition of
Asylum.

At our visit to this Asylum to-day we found it generally in good order, and we can report that since our Colleagues' visit some redecoration has been carried out, 2 of the 4 female wards having been thus treated, and one being now in the hands of the painters.

Improvements.

We can also report that some of the paths in the female airing courts have been asphalted; that the thin mattresses previously referred to by members of our Board have all been condemned, and are being gradually replaced by others of a better quality; and that a new bread-baking oven has been provided in a room immediately adjacent to the kitchen. Nothing, however, has been done to improve the padded rooms, and for this we must again press, the cushions greatly needing renovation.

Padded rooms.

Statistics.

There are to day on the books the names of 281 patients, 95 being males and 186 females.

Of these, 31 are private patients, of whom 2 only are males, and one is chargeable to an out-county union.

With the exception of 2 cases, who were out driving, we have seen all patients in residence, but 2 patients were absent on leave.

Condition of
patients.

We found the patients on both sides of the Asylum quiet and orderly, free from complaint of their treatment, and neatly and suitably dressed.

Only a few appeals for discharge were made to us.

The bodily health was satisfactory, only 2 men and 7 women being confined to bed.

There are at the present vacancies for 25 men, of which 15 are in the private block, but there is only one vacancy on the female side.

Maintenance
rates.

The maintenance charge per week for private patients is 25s. for cases not belonging to the Isle of Wight and 21s. for cases admitted from the Island.

Statistics.

From the annual returns made to our office, we find that during last year about half the total number of patients attended the Church service on Sunday and associated entertainments on an average, and as regards exercise about one-fifth were confined for this purpose to the airing courts.

Since the last visit 63 patients were admitted; 26 discharged, of whom as many as 23 had recovered; and 18 have died.

Deaths.

We learn that owing to the objection on the part of the friends, whose permission is sought in every instance, only 3 post-mortem examinations have been made since the last visit. General paralysis was the cause of death in 4 cases, senile decay in 3, phthisis in one; there was also one death from Addison's disease.

In but one instance did a bed sore exist at death.

There has been no inquest.

Casualties.

Two patients, one of each sex, have sustained fractures of bones from falls.

Influenza.

The only zymotic disease has been influenza, which attacked 37 patients and 16 of the attendant staff at the latter part of January last.

Seclusion.

No patient has been mechanically restrained, but 5 patients have been secluded, on 9 occasions, for 20½ hours in all.

We saw a dinner of boiled beef, potatoes, and bread served to the patients in the hall to-day; it was a substantial meal, but somewhat roughly served, and the plates were cold; the beverage was lemonade.

The staff of attendants and nurses is maintained at adequate strength, and 33 per cent. of the male attendants and 9 per cent. of the nurses have been in the Asylum more than 5 years.

Four male attendants have been dismissed since the last visit for misconduct not connected with the treatment of the patients.

The case books are well kept.

Appendix C.
Isle of Wight
Asylum.
Staff.

WILTS ASYLUM.

13 October 1905.

IN the course of our visit to-day we inspected every part of this Asylum, and have the satisfaction to report that we found it throughout in very good order.

The more important alterations and improvements carried out since the last visit by members of our Board have been the reorganisation and extension of the electric lighting and power plant, the erection in the central boiler house of a new Galloway Boiler, the conversion of the old laundry into stores and a sewing room, and the completion of Villa No. 2, which is now in occupation and provides very suitable accommodation at a reasonable cost for 54 female patients. In addition to these, other minor improvements have been effected.

Since the last visit 244 patients have been admitted; 116 have been discharged, of whom 99, being to the admissions in the satisfactory proportion of over 40 per cent., had recovered; and 121 have died. There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 457 males and 537 females, a total of 994, of whom 31 are of the private class and 4 are out-county paupers. Six of the men and one woman were to-day absent on trial, and the numbers in residence were therefore 451 on the male and 536 on the female side. This shows according to the estimated accommodation as returned to us vacancies for 18 females, and overcrowding on the male side, which now contains 11 patients in excess of the proper number. In view of this deficiency in the accommodation, we are glad to learn that the Committee are considering the advisability of calling for tenders for carrying out the enlargement on the male side providing accommodation for 50 patients, plans for which have been approved by the Secretary of State.

We to-day saw all the patients in residence, giving to each of them the opportunity of speaking to us, of which many availed themselves to appeal for discharge, but none made any complaint calling for mention. They were clean and neat in their persons and dress, and appeared to be well cared for.

We should like to see the padded rooms provided with floor pads which the patients could not move; and we recommend that every knife box should have a list of the knives and forks it should contain pasted on the inside of its lid, and that the mixture of beeswax and turpentine kept in the wards for polishing floors, being highly inflammable, should be stored in tin cans.

The patients are exercised fortnightly in the use of the fire escape staircases, a practice which we think very useful.

The dinner which we saw served in the wards consisted of tinned beef, bread, and a not very liberal supply of potatoes.

We should be glad to see a larger attendance at the chapel services and at the associated entertainments, at which only 22 and 23 per cent.

Appendix C.
 ———
 Wilts Asylum.

respectively are present. No doubt the number attending chapel would be considerably increased if a larger and more suitable building were provided, as we have recommended for several years past.

There are 14 Roman Catholic and 208 Nonconformist patients. The former are occasionally visited by a priest, who receives no payment for his services.

The patients usefully employed are 48 per cent. of the total number, a fair proportion.

No inquest has been held, and the 121 deaths were all the result of natural causes. Two were due to facial erysipelas, by which disease 4 men and a woman have been attacked. One of the men developed the disease immediately after his admission, and is supposed to have infected the other three.

Two deaths were from dysentery, of which there have been 18 cases ; but no one is suffering from it at the present time, and the health of the Asylum appears to be very good, the majority of the 23 men and 9 women whom we saw in bed being merely feeble, aged persons.

Post-mortem examination was made in the satisfactory proportion of 84·3 per cent. of the deaths. Bedsores existed on 6·6 per cent. of of the bodies, a rather high proportion.

There have been 10 serious casualties during the 20 months under review, involving in 8 instances fracture and in 2 instances dislocation of bones. All these injuries were the result of accidental falls except in one case, that of a woman who sustained a fracture of both bones of the forearm, having been pushed down by another patient.

Four male and one female patient have been restrained with gloves on 95 occasions, for an aggregate of 1,639 hours, in every case for surgical reasons. Seclusion has been employed for one female on a single occasion for 55 minutes.

The staff of attendants is adequate, being in the proportion for day duty of 9·4 per cent. to the number of patients.

As many as 41 per cent. of the nurses have served for less than one year ; but the good proportion of 48 per cent. of the male attendants can reckon upwards of five years' service.

No male attendant or nurse has been discharged or allowed to resign for misconduct since the last visit.

The case books and other medical records continue to be kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Dr. Bowes, who accompanied us during our inspection, continues to take the same deep interest in the welfare of the patients and the affairs of the Asylum which he has always shown. He is assisted by the same two medical officers, Dr. Cole and Dr. Cormac.

WORCESTER COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.

3 June 1905.

Worcester
 County and
 City Asylum.
 Number of
 patients.

THE number of patients admitted to this Asylum since the last visit by members of our Board is 164 ; 109 have been discharged, 68 of whom had recovered ; and 52 have died. There are now on the books the names of 528 men and 659 women, a total of 1,187, of whom 12 of the former sex and 16 of the latter are classed as private. In addition to these 25 male patients are boarded out in Cotford Asylum, and 30 females in Leicester Borough Asylum.

At our visit yesterday we saw all the patients whose names are on the books except one man and 6 women, who were absent on trial. They were clean and neat in their dress, and with the exception of some in the acute wards, quiet and well behaved. Many appealed for discharge, but none made complaints which called for mention.

The health of the patients was generally good, 11 men and 18 women being at the time of our visit in bed, and several of them not for serious illness.

A dinner consisting of bacon and vegetables was served to the patients in the wards in our presence. It appeared to be of good quality, and most of those whose opinion we asked spoke well of it.

The building is maintained in good order; the wards were bright and well supplied with flowers and other objects, and additional book-cases have been supplied since the last visit. Some redecoration was in hand on the female side. The dormitories, beds, and bedding were clean and tidy. There is, however, still overcrowding in some parts. The total sleeping accommodation estimated as in the return made to our Office is for 530 males and 638 females, upon which calculation there are 3 vacancies on the male side and an excess of 15 cases on the female side. The actual vacancies in beds are for 18 men and 29 women.

From returns furnished to our Office it appears that the satisfactory proportion of 52 per cent. of the patients usually attend divine service in the chapel, and 37 per cent. attend the associated entertainments.

As many as 34 per cent. walk out beyond the Asylum estate; but, on the other hand, the number altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise amounts to 58 per cent.

Fifty-nine per cent. of the men and 63 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint recorded since the last visit; 18 patients have been secluded, on 69 occasions, for an aggregate of 355 hours.

Post-mortem examinations have been held in 44 cases, giving the satisfactory proportion of 84·6 per cent. of the total deaths. In none of the fatal cases did a bed sore exist, and none of those whom we saw in bed were so suffering, facts which reflect credit on the nursing staff. Of the total mortality more than one-third has been due to phthisis and colitis, the deaths from each of these affections amounting to 17·3 per cent. of the whole number; senile decay accounted for 13·4 per cent.; and general paralysis for 11·5 per cent.

There has been no inquest.

The only zymotic disease has been dysentery (colitis), of which fresh attacks are recorded every month, several being in persons who have been attacked before. Since our Colleagues' visit one of the nurses has suffered from the affection, whilst 17 male and 32 female patients have been attacked, with fatal result in 9 cases. The continued prevalence of the disease has caused much anxiety, and we are glad to learn that the Committee are taking steps with a view to the more effectual isolation of those attacked by it. In accordance with a suggestion recently made by our Board, preliminary plans are in preparation for the erection of buildings of an inexpensive character to be assigned to this purpose. The important question of securing a suitable site is proving difficult, and will require much consideration if, as seems likely, it be not found possible to obtain a site in proximity to the annexe or main Asylum.

There have been only three instances of injuries involving fractures of bones, two of which were caused by accidental falls.

Appendix C.

Worcester
County and
City Asylum.

Condition of
patients.

Dietary.

State of wards

Accommoda-
tion.

Divine service

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

Seclusion.

Deaths.

Zymotic
disease.

Casualties.

Appendix C.
 ———
 Worcester
 County and
 City Asylum.
 Attendants.

The staff of attendants is maintained at adequate strength. The number of those who have served for less than a year is 12 per cent. for the men and 15 per cent. for the nurses; while the high proportion of 60 per cent. of the men and 32 per cent. of the nurses reckon over five years' service.

Since the last visit one attendant has been discharged for boxing a patient's ears.

The case books are well kept.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM.

7 March 1905.

Yorkshire
 (East Riding)
 Asylum.

Condition of
 Asylum.

Absence of
 books, &c.

Keys admit-
 ting to the
 female ward.

Precautions
 against fire.

Statistics.

Dietary.

WE have to-day paid our annual visit to this Asylum, which continues to be maintained in good order.

We found the wards comfortable and warm, and the dormitories clean and bright, the state of the bedding being for the most part also satisfactory.

In Ward 2 Female, however, where there was considerable excitement, we noticed a lack of books and illustrated papers, and in the day room connected with this ward, where the less favourable cases are confined, there were no objects of any sort calculated to amuse or interest the patients.

We desire to again repeat the recommendation previously made by members of our Board, to the effect that artizan members of the staff be not allowed to have keys admitting to the female side; this matter demands attention.

We can report that the new block is now partially occupied, and also that the work of laying a 6-inch fire main round the Asylum, and of providing fire alarms and fire hydrants to each ward, has been completed, with satisfactory results.

The alternative fire exits referred to by our Colleagues have also been furnished, but we would point out that the external staircases from Male and Female 2 Dormitories should be either raised or covered in.

The patients whose names are on the books to-day number 512, 226 being males and 286 females. Of these 10 are private patients, and as many as 94 chargeable to out-county unions.

With the exception of 5 patients who are at present on trial, we have seen and conversed with all the patients. They were suitably clothed, and, with the exception of those in the ward on the female side to which we have already referred, quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and free from complaint calling for mention.

During the past year the service in the chapel and the associated entertainments attracted only a small proportion of the patients, the average percentage who attended the former being only 23, and that who attended the latter 26.

On the other hand, we would draw attention to the large number of patients who were altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise, the average percentage being 46, or nearly half the entire population of the Asylum.

During our inspection to-day we saw a substantial dinner of beef, potatoes, and bread served to the patients in the hall. The plates were warm and the meal was evidently appreciated.

The general health of the Asylum was good, 12 men and 15 women being in bed, of whom, however, many were suffering from debility of old age only.

There are at the present time vacancies in the institution for 94 males and 18 females.

Since our Colleagues were here in October last 62 patients have been admitted, 14 discharged, 9 on recovery, and 10 have died, all of them, with one exception, from ordinary and natural causes. The exception was that of a woman, over whom the only inquest was held, whose death was accelerated by fracture of her femur, caused by her being pushed down by another patient in the airing court.

General paralysis and phthisis were the causes respectively of 10 per cent. of the deaths. Post-mortem examinations were made to the satisfactory proportion of 90 per cent. of all the deaths, and it is creditable to the nursing staff that no bed sore existed in any instance, and that no patient in bed during our visit was so suffering.

A nurse was attacked by enteric fever, but there has been no other case of zymotic disease, nor have there been any serious casualties other than the case already referred to.

One patient who was admitted with a fractured leg, the result of a suicidal attempt, was at our visit mechanically restrained to prevent interference with the splints, but there has been no other instance of the use of that form of treatment.

Twenty patients have been secluded, 35 times, and for 140 hours.

The staff of attendants and nurses is not very strong, there being only one to nearly 13 patients. We notice also that 24 per cent. of them have been here less than a year.

No attendant of either sex has left for misconduct since the last visit.

Dr. Macleod has the assistance of two medical colleagues, by whom the case books are carefully kept. It would, however, be convenient if all the older cases were brought forward into recent books.

Appendix C.

Yorkshire
(East Riding)
Asylum.
Statistics.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Staff.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

3 March 1905.

WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Institution, and can report very favourably on its general condition and management.

We found the wards and dormitories in good order, and the bedding in a satisfactory state; but we think that more interesting books should be provided, and should be kept in open bookcases, and not locked up in the cupboards in which the medicines are kept.

We desire also to point out that, in our opinion, alternative exits should be made from each of the lavatory spurs at the Hospital; and also that the ventilation of the single rooms in that building should be improved by introducing panels of fine wire into the shutters.

We would also call attention to the door handles and pull-rings in the w.c. lobbies of the main building, which at present afford facilities for suicidally disposed patients. These should be protected or removed.

Since our Colleagues were here the entire relaying of the drains has been almost completed, and we can also report that Female Dormitory No. 7 has been converted into day rooms, with new lavatory accommodation, and that a new iron external staircase for this ward has been provided.

Yorkshire
(North Riding)
Asylum.
State of wards.

Suggested
improvements.

Improvements.

Appendix C.
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 Yorkshire
 (North Riding)
 Asylum.
 Number of
 patients.
 Condition of
 patients.
 Accommoda-
 tion.

There are to-day on the books the names of 713 patients, 345 being males and 368 females.

With the exception of 3 patients who are absent on trial, and 2 escaped criminals, we have seen every one, and can report very favourably on the dress and personal tidiness and orderly behaviour of the patients—no one being troublesome or excited during our visit.

There are 53 private and 19 out-county patients in residence. There are at the present moment vacancies for 4 male and 9 female patients only, and we must repeat, therefore, our Colleagues' recommendation that the question of providing additional Asylum accommodation for the insane poor of this Riding should receive the anxious consideration of the Committee.

Statistics.

The general health of the patients was good, but 9 men and 20 women were in bed. From the returns furnished to us we noticed that only 1·2 per cent. of the patients are general paralytics, that an average of only 2 per cent. wetted their beds nightly during the year; and that a daily average of one person only has worn a strong dress.

But we would point out that the average percentage of patients who have attended Divine Service is only 33, while the average percentage of those who have been confined for exercise to the airing courts is 15. This proportion we hope may be diminished.

The dinner served to the patients in hall to-day consisted of pea-soup, suet pudding, and bread, the beverage of the workers being beer.

Since the last visit 56 patients have been admitted, 46 discharged or removed, 19 having recovered, and 35 have died.

An inquest was held in one case, that of a male patient who died suddenly from heart disease, but all the deaths were due to natural causes—3 per cent. being from general paralysis and 14 per cent. from phthisis. Post-mortem examinations were made in 71 per cent. of the total deaths, and no bed sore existed in any instance. One patient, a woman confined to bed with sarcoma of the femur, was so suffering at the time of our visit, but this was the only case, and from this and other indications we formed a favourable opinion of the quality of the nursing.

Seclusion.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, and seclusion has been limited to 2 patients, on 62 occasions, and for a total of 362 hours.

No serious casualties have been recorded since the last visit, and the zymotic disease which has prevailed during the same period has been represented by 2 cases of colitis and a considerable number of cases of influenza.

Several patients were suffering from the latter disease at the time of our visit, and an attack of it deprived us of the advantage of Mr. Hingston's presence. In his unavoidable absence, however, Dr. Hearder and Dr. Tighe afforded us every information and assistance.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants and nurses continue of good strength; and the fact that 38 per cent. have been here upwards of 5 years, and 19 per cent. less than a year, gives assurance that, although it leaves something to be desired, the record of service is not on the whole unfavourable.

One attendant only has been discharged for misconduct, not affecting the patients.

The case books are generally well kept.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1. MENSTON.

Appendix C.

9 March 1905.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(1. Menston.)
State of wards.

DURING yesterday and to-day we have visited this Asylum, which continues to be maintained in the best order—the wards being bright and cheerful and the dormitories and bedding in a thoroughly satisfactory condition throughout. Among other improvements which have been effected since the last visit we may mention the better lighting which has been carried out in the male new blocks and the main corridors.

A few weeks ago a fire broke out in the roof of the dormitory connected with Female Ward 20. It was discovered about 12.30 p.m., when the patients were quickly and without panic removed from the ward, and was extinguished between 4 and 5 o'clock.

Fire in roof of
female dormi-
tory.

In this connection we would point out that a steam pump should, in our opinion, be provided which would automatically increase the pressure in the mains.

We would, also, again point out there is only one means of exit from the 8-bedded dormitory at the Homestead Farm. This defect has previously been pointed out, and we repeat our Colleagues' recommendation that an external staircase from the room be provided instead of the canvas shoot which, we understand, the Committee are about to supply.

Exit from
dormitory at
Homestead
Farm.

We desire, also, to call attention once more to the absence of a chapel in connection with this Institution. The opinions of our Board are well known with regard to this matter. We think that the provision of a suitable building for Divine Service is an important addition to the medical resource of an Asylum, and we again commend this question to the anxious consideration of the Committee.

Lack of provi-
sion for Divine
Service.

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,616 patients—788 being males and 828 females. Of these, 60 are private patients, 2 are out-county patients, and 7 are absent on trial. We have seen all the patients who are resident in the Institution, and found them for the most part quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and neatly and suitably dressed. One complaint only calls for mention—that of a male patient whose wife had reported to the Secretary of State certain allegations by her husband of ill-usage by attendants. We carefully examined the patient, and inquired into his allegations. Some of these he denied that he had made, and the rest appeared to us to be clearly without foundation. We gave several other private interviews to patients.

Number of
patients.

Condition of
patients.

We noticed several children in the wards yesterday who should, in our opinion, if possible, be transferred to Stanley Hall.

Children in
wards.

Good health appeared to prevail generally among the patients.

The total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum estimated in the return made to our office is for 1,594 patients, and the Institution is, therefore, overcrowded, there being 22 patients in excess of the proper number, but we are informed by Dr. McDowall that the Attendants' Block is now used to accommodate 16 patients, being no longer needed for the purpose for which it was built, viz., for single male attendants.

Accommoda-
tion.

Seventeen patients are also accommodated at the Isolation Hospital, which brings the number of those in excess of the normal accommodation up to 23.

Yesterday we saw a good dinner served to the patients. It consisted of meat pie and potatoes and bread, and rice pudding.

Dietary.

Appendix C.
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 Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.
 (1. Menston.)
 Statistics.

Since the last visit 332 patients have been admitted ; 159 discharged, 128 on recovery, and 152 have died.

We regret to notice from the return made to our office that the daily average of patients during the past year altogether confined for exercise to the airing courts was the very high proportion of 44 per cent.

In 70 per cent. of the 152 deaths post-mortem examinations were made, the causes of death being natural in all but two, which were the result of suicide when out on trial.

General paralysis occasioned the large proportion of 25 per cent. of the deaths, and phthisis 10 per cent., while 3·3 per cent. were due to colitis, of which there have been 6 cases. One death was due to erysipelas, and one to enteric fever.

Of the latter, 4 cases have occurred, the cause being unascertained, and there has been one case of scarlet fever in a nurse.

No other form of zymotic disease except influenza has appeared in the Asylum. Only 2·5 per cent. of the patients who died were suffering from bedsores, but one patient of each sex had this complication out of the 24 men and 29 women who were in bed at our visit.

Casualties.

No inquest has been held. Ten serious accidents are recorded, all of them resulting in fractures and dislocations of bones, and all but 2, which occurred in struggles with attendants, were the result of accidental falls.

Seclusion.

Mechanical restraint has not been used, but the seclusion of 6 women, on 24 occasions, and for 55 hours, was recorded.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants and nurses is a strong one, and the duration of service satisfactory, 33 per cent. having served upwards of 5 years. No one has left for misconduct since the last visit. Dr. McDowall continues to be assisted by 4 Medical Colleagues and a clinical clerk, the latter and one of the former being ladies.

The case books are generally kept by them with care and intelligence, but a few of the older cases are in arrear. It will be well to bring these forward into more recent books.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS—2. SCALEBOR PARK, BURLEY-IN-WHARFEDALE.

9 March 1905.

Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.
 (2. Scalebor
 Park,
 Burley-in-
 Wharfedale.)
 Improvements.
 Statistics.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit to this Asylum a connection has been made between the Institution and the Burley Urban District Council's high-pressure main for fire purposes.

We can also report that a walk is now being made round the estate.

We found the Asylum in very good order throughout, the day rooms and bedrooms being clean and comfortable.

There are to-day on the books the names of 127 patients, 49 being gentlemen and 78 ladies, many of whom are of the less favourable class, and for these we are sure that Dr. Gilmour appreciates the importance of providing objects calculated to arouse their interest, such as illustrated papers and books and other means of amusement.

Condition of
 patients.

We have seen all the patients, and found them in a satisfactory condition as regards their dress and personal tidiness. Their behaviour was orderly, and they were free from complaint calling for mention.

We gave protracted private interviews to several patients, and paid special attention to the recently admitted cases. Appendix C.

In the patients' book we give a list of those who, in our opinion, manifest some mental improvement. Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums.

The general health of the Asylum is good, but 12 gentlemen and 5 ladies were in bed at our visit. (2. Scalebor Park, Burley-in-Wharfedale.)

At the present time there are vacancies for 119 patients.

The lowest scale of payment is 25s. weekly, and for this sum the great majority of the patients are maintained; 24 paying 40s. and 13 30s. per week. Payments.

During the past year the services on Sunday, which at no distant date will, we hope, be held in a suitable chapel, and the associated entertainments, attracted an average attendance respectively of 61 per cent. and 64 per cent.; and we were glad to notice that no patient has been confined to airing-courts for exercise, while an average of 56 per cent. walked out daily on the estate and 17 per cent. beyond it.

Since our Colleagues visited this Asylum in April of last year 103 patients have been admitted, 67 discharged, 45 having recovered, and 11 have died, all of them from natural causes; post-mortem examinations have been made in two of them, no bedsores being present. Statistics.

One of the deaths was complicated by a fracture of the femur which was believed to be spontaneous. No inquest has been held.

One case of scarlet fever represents all the zymotic disease which has occurred, and there have been no serious casualties.

No resort has been had to either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff of attendants and nurses is a strong one—there being one attendant to every $4\frac{1}{2}$ patients. No attendant of either sex has been dismissed for misconduct. Staff.

The case books continue to be fully and carefully kept, and the fact that the Asylum is maintained in its present good order and that 45 per cent. of the admissions have been sent out recovered affords satisfactory evidence that Dr. Gilmour continues to discharge his duties with zeal and efficiency.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—3. STORTHES HALL.

8 July 1905.

WE have to-day paid our statutory visit to this Asylum, and can report that satisfactory progress has been made with the erection and organisation of the Institution. Since our Colleagues' visit an additional ward on each side of this building has been opened for the reception of patients; the administrative buildings and all those for the female patients at the main portion of the Asylum have reached the ground floor joists, while two of the wards are being roofed in, and the foundations on the male side are being excavated. The bakehouse is nearly completed, and the machinery in the officers' laundry, which is now used for the whole Asylum, has been protected, and the patients are employed there. We can also report that one of the Cottage Homes will be opened for the reception of male patients this month—that for females being at present used temporarily as a workroom. Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (3. Storthes Hall.) Progress of erection of main Asylum.

We found the wards bright and cheerful, but we would call attention to the absence of books and bound periodicals. We hope these will be shortly supplied. State of wards.

Appendix C.	The dormitories were clean and in good order, but we thought that there were too many mattresses on the floor in the single rooms.
Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (3. Storthes Hall.)	We would also suggest that the door handles in the w.c. lobbies should be removed, and we noticed that some of the windows at present open dangerously widely at the bottom.
Number of patients.	There are to-day the names of 190 patients on the books, 115 being males and 75 females : of them 8 are absent on trial.
Condition of patients.	We have seen all the 182 patients now resident, and can report favourably on their dress and personal condition. Only two women were in bed. The patients were quiet and orderly, and free from complaint.
Statistics.	There are at present vacancies for 28 men and 120 women. Since the visit of our Colleagues in October last 134 patients have been admitted ; 26 discharged, of whom 23 had recovered ; and 16 have died. There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion. There has been no zymotic disease, and no serious casualty has occurred. All the deaths but one were from natural and ordinary causes, and in one of them only a post-mortem examination was held. There were no bedsores.
Inquest.	The excepted death, which formed the subject of the only inquest, was that of a woman who drank, by mistake, gravy which should have been thrown away, and which was believed to have produced ptomaine poisoning.
Attendants.	The present staff of attendants is adequate. Two male attendants have left for misconduct not affecting the patients.
Medical staff.	Dr. Adair is to be congratulated upon the continued progress made in the equipment of the Asylum. In his absence on his annual holiday we received every assistance from Dr. Cross, who has been appointed assistant medical officer. The case books and other medical records are well kept.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS—4. SOUTH YORKSHIRE ASYLUM, WADSLEY, NEAR SHEFFIELD.

17 March 1905.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (4. South Yorkshire, Wadsley.)	DURING yesterday and to-day we have visited this Asylum, and can report favourably on its condition and management. We found the wards warm and comfortable, and well supplied with papers and other objects calculated to amuse the patients.
Condition of Asylum.	The condition of the dormitories and bedding was also satisfactory, the former being clean and free from unpleasant odour, and the latter in good order throughout the building.
Improvements.	Among the other improvements at the Asylum, completed since our Colleagues' visit, we may mention the improved heating of the female dining hall and Ward 14, and we can report that the females' old block is now being similarly treated.
Escape in case of fire.	With regard to the additional means of escape in case of fire, which have been previously recommended by members of our Board, we can report that new stone staircases will shortly be erected in connection with Dormitories 3, 4, 7, and 9 on the male side, and with Dormitory 21 over Ward 20 on the female side. The plans

for these staircases will, we understand, be submitted to our Board to-morrow. Appendix C.

Nothing, however, has been done to provide alternative exits from what is known as the Dining Hall Dormitory, the Laundry Dormitory, or Dormitory 21 over Ward 15 on the female side, nor is any action in contemplation in respect to such provision. We desire, therefore, to again urge upon the Committee the fact that it is, in our opinion, essential to the safety of the patients lodged in these dormitories that alternative exits should be provided at the earliest possible moment. Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (4. South Yorkshire, Wadsley.)

During our inspection we noticed some driving bands in the wash-house which, we think, ought to be protected. Protection of machinery.

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,637 patients, in the proportion of 756 males to 881 females. Of these 49 were private patients. Statistics.

With the exception of 4 men and 10 women who are at present on trial, we have seen all the patients, and have given the opportunity to every one of speaking with us. On the whole, the behaviour of the patients was quiet and orderly, with some few exceptions among the less favourable cases, and no complaints were made to us calling for comment. Condition of patients.

The dress and personal tidiness on both sides of the Asylum were satisfactory, and the health of the Institution was good.

We saw yesterday an excellent dinner served to the female patients in hall. It consisted of meat and potato pie and bread, followed by sago pudding. The meal was well served on hot plates, and was evidently relished by the patients. Dietary.

There are vacancies at the present time in the Asylum for 9 women, but there are 36 men in excess of the proper number. The Institution is, therefore, overcrowded. Overcrowding.

From the returns made to our office, we learn that during the past year an average of 4 per cent. of the patients wetted their beds nightly; the average proportion of epileptics being as high as 20·4 per cent. The average attendance at the services on Sundays and at the associated entertainments was very small, about one-fourth of the patients being present, while, on the other hand, as many as one-third of the patients were on the average altogether confined for exercise to the airing grounds. This number may, we hope, be reduced. Statistics.

We noticed yesterday several children in the wards; we should be glad if the Committee could see their way to accommodate these separately from the adult patients. Suggested separate accommodation for children.

Since the 19th October last, the date of our Colleagues' visit to this Asylum, 146 patients have been admitted; 108 discharged, 71 on recovery; and 51 have died.

There is nothing special to report respecting these deaths, which were all due to natural causes, most creditably ascertained in every instance by post-mortem examination, 30 per cent. resulting from general paralysis and 16 per cent. from phthisis. Deaths.

No inquest was held.

In 4 per cent. of the deaths bedsores were present, but there were none among the 31 men and 28 women whom we saw in bed yesterday, a fact which supports the result of our observation in the wards as to the efficiency of the nursing.

In the interval since the last visit there have been 2 cases of Zymotic erysipelas, 7 of dysentery, and 17 of diarrhœa, but none of any other form of zymotic disease except influenza.

Appendix C.
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 Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.
 (4. South
 Yorkshire,
 Wadsley.)
 Casualties.
 Restraint and
 seclusion.
 Staff.

Eight patients have suffered fractures and dislocations of bones, which were known to have been sustained accidentally in all but two instances. In one of these a rib was fractured during a struggle with an attendant, and in the other the origin of a similar injury was unable to be ascertained.

One patient has been mechanically restrained once for $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and 11 patients, on 28 occasions, and for a total of 80 hours, have been secluded.

The attendants and nurses continue to be maintained at adequate strength, and their duration of service is not unsatisfactory. This is especially the case with the men, of whom only 4 per cent. have been here less than a year, 48 per cent. having served upwards of five years. The percentages of the women are not so satisfactory, the figures being 30 per cent. under the former and 24 per cent. under the latter of these heads.

No attendant or nurse has been discharged for misconduct.

The numerical strength of the medical staff remains unchanged.

The case books are carefully written up, but we must remind Dr. Kay that by Rule 27 of the Commissioners' "Rules," in each case of death a copy of the statement sent to the coroner must be entered in the case book.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—5. WAKEFIELD.

15 March 1905.

Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.
 (5. Wakefield.)
 Condition of
 Asylum.

WE have during yesterday and to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum, which continues to be maintained in its usual excellent order, and we think that the condition of the day rooms and dormitories is highly creditable, in view especially of the difficulty of maintaining an old building in a thoroughly satisfactory state. We would again call attention, however, to day room 18 on the male side, in respect to which nothing has been done to improve its lighting, the patients having to use artificial light by day.

Improvements.

Since our Colleagues' visit to this Institution a considerable number of minor improvements have been effected, and we were glad to notice that the work of dry rubbing the floors is gradually proceeding.

Escape in case
 of fire.

With regard to the means of escape in case of fire, some of the suggestions made at previous visits by members of our Board have been carried out, but we greatly regret to have to report that nothing has been done to provide alternative exits from Male 35 dormitory, from 10 or 13 Male Hospital dormitories, which are now re-occupied, from 7 Male Hospital dormitory, the use of which is likely to be renewed, from 26 Female dormitory, which is now re-occupied, from Field Head, and from Ivy House.

In continuing to ignore the repeated recommendations which have been made from time to time in the interest of the patients detained in this Asylum, the Committee are, in our opinion, incurring a very grave responsibility, and we desire to again commend this matter to their most anxious consideration.

We would also call attention to the fact that nothing has been done to improve the access to the w.c.'s at Stanley Hall appropriated to the female staff.

At our visit we found that there were 1,844 patients whose names were on the books of the Institution. Appendix C.

Of these, 4 were criminal patients, the same number chargeable to out-county unions, and 15 were absent on trial. With the exception of one man, who was in the Isolation Hospital suffering from small-pox, we have seen all the patients in residence, and can report in very favourable terms on their quiet and orderly behaviour and freedom from complaint calling for mention. In the matter of dress and personal neatness also the condition of the patients was satisfactory. We noticed, however, several children in the wards on the female side, and we think it very desirable that provision should be made for their accommodation apart from adult patients, either by the enlargement of Stanley Hall, where 70 boys are at present comfortably lodged, or otherwise. Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (5. Wakefield.) Statistics. Case of small-pox. Suggested separate accommodation for children.

There are now vacancies for 114 men, but the Asylum is overcrowded on the female side, there being 9 women in excess of the proper number. Overcrowding on female side.

We saw yesterday a good dinner served to the patients ; it consisted of meat and potato stew and bread, and appeared to be relished by the patients. We wish, however, in connection with the diet, to again point out that the allowance of bread to the females at breakfast and tea, and the allowance of butter at those meals, is below that now almost universally given to patients at other Asylums. We again urge that this matter demands the attention of the Committee. Dietary.

The health of the patients was generally good. Since the Asylum was last visited 455 patients have been admitted ; 237 have been discharged, 177 on recovery ; and 187 have died. Statistics.

From the statistics returned to our office we learn that during the past year an average of about one-third of the entire patients attended the services in chapel and the associated entertainments ; this proportion is somewhat small. We notice, on the other hand, that more than a fourth of the patients were on the average altogether confined for exercise to the airing grounds. We hope that this number, which is somewhat excessive, may be found to be capable of reduction.

The deaths, in 86 per cent. of which post-mortem examinations were made, were, with a few exceptions, due to ordinary and natural causes, of which general paralysis accounted for 27 per cent. and phthisis for 17 per cent ; enteric fever and dysentery causing one death each. Deaths.

Bedsore acquired in the Asylum were present in 4 per cent. of the deaths, but there were none among 50 men and 33 women who were in bed during our visit, and whose nursing appeared to us to be careful and efficient.

Inquests were held in 9 instances, in 6 of these because the deaths from natural causes were sudden, and in one complicated with an accidental fracture of the femur ; in a seventh because of death from fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall ; in the eighth because of rupture of the liver, the result of another patient attacking and falling on the deceased ; and in the ninth because of the death of a male patient who, in a fit of excitement, jumped through one of the unsafely large squares of glass in the windows of the Acute Hospital. With reference to this incident, we have explained to Dr. Bevan Lewis our views as to the alterations necessary to prevent a recurrence of this accident. Inquests. Unsafe windows.

The casualties of serious but non fatal character have comprised fractures of bones in 8 instances, all of them accidental, but one Casualties.

Appendix C.	sustained in a struggle with a nurse, and in a most severe cut on the head, the result of an impulsive rush against a glass door.
Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (5. Wakefield.)	Zymotic disease has shown itself in the Asylum by 11 cases of erysipelas, 3 of enteric fever (the cause of which was unascertained), 2 of German measles, a few of influenza, and one of small-pox, before referred to.
Zymotic diseases.	The origin of this case is believed to have been an artizan who did some work at the Asylum, and was subsequently found to be suffering from a mild attack of the disease. The patient was attacked three weeks since, and no fresh case has occurred, vaccination and revaccination being strictly carried out in the Asylum.
Restraint and seclusion.	Mechanical restraint has been employed in 3 cases only, 19 times, and for 292 hours, and seclusion also in 3 cases, for very short periods, 4 times.
Staff.	The staff of attendants and nurses is maintained at good strength, and their period of service is satisfactory, only 15 per cent. having served less than a year, and as many as 35 per cent. upwards of five years.
	Two nurses have been discharged for misconduct, one of them for striking a patient. In this case a prosecution was ordered, but the nurse was found to have left the country.
	Dr. Bevan Lewis, who is assisted by 6 medical colleagues, continues to show unabated zeal and energy in the discharge of his duties.
	The case books continue to be very well kept, pathological investigation pursued, and the out-patients department maintained.

BIRMINGHAM CITY ASYLUMS.—1. RUBERY HILL AND HOLLY MOOR.

6 December 1905.

Birmingham City Asylums. (1. Rubery Hill and Holly Moor.)	SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board the buildings at Holly Moor have been completed and brought into occupation. Though under the same management as Rubery Hill Asylum, of which they technically form part, they constitute, so far as the accommodation and arrangements are concerned, an entire institution in themselves. In the course of our two days' visit we inspected the whole of these buildings, which appear to us to be well planned, and thoroughly equipped for the purpose for which they are intended. The wards are bright and cheerful, well furnished, and plentifully supplied with books, suitable pictures, flowers, and other objects to attract the attention of the patients. The quarters for attendants and nurses are excellent, and should act as an inducement to long service. Good progress has been made in the laying out and planting of airing courts and grounds.
Completion of Holly Moor.	
State of wards.	The Rubery Hill buildings have been connected with the Welsh water supply by a 12-inch main, to be used in case of fire.
Condition of patients.	We found the wards and dormitories in good order throughout the Asylum, and the beds and bedding clean.
	We saw all the patients whose names are on the books, and gave to each an opportunity, of which many availed themselves, of speaking to us. We had, as is usual, a large number of appeals for discharge, or, in some cases of London County patients, for re-transfer to their own

Asylums ; but no complaints worthy of mention were made to us with regard to the treatment. Appendix C.

The general health of the patients appeared to be very good, only 10 men and 7 women being in bed. Their personal condition and dress were satisfactory, the women's dress in particular being pleasantly varied. Birmingham
City Asylums.
(1. Rubery
Hill and
Holly Moor.)

We were present at the dinners served in the halls, yesterday at Rubery Hill, and to-day at Holly Moor. The former consisted of boiled pork with a good supply of vegetables, the latter of pea soup and raisin pudding. Though a few complained of the food supplied, the majority appeared to be well satisfied, and we thought they had reason to be so. General health
of patients.
Dietary.

Since the last visit 667 patients have been admitted ; 14 have been discharged, of whom 2 have recovered ; and 112 have died. There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 1,348, of whom 685 are men and 663 women. Of these 787 are accommodated at Rubery Hill, and 561 at Holly Moor. Four of the men are classed as private ; and 130 men and 170 women at Holly Moor are out-county patients, received under contract from the county of London. Number of
patients.

According to the return made to our Board there is estimated sleeping accommodation for 711 men and 710 women, upon which calculation there are at present vacancies for 26 of the former and 47 of the latter sex ; there are actual vacancies in beds for 34 and 48 respectively. The maintenance charge for home pauper patients is 11s. 1d. per week, having been raised from 10s. 6d., the charge made to the 30th June last. Accommo-
lation.

Weekly services are provided for the Roman Catholic patients (175 in number) by a priest, who receives payment for performance of this duty. Statistics.

The average attendance at the Sunday services in the Asylum chapels is low, comprising only 32 per cent. of the patients ; and only 33 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments. Not more than 16 per cent. walk out beyond the Asylum estate ; but, on the other hand, it is satisfactory to find that only 2 per cent. are wholly confined to the airing courts for exercise.

There have been 73 post-mortem examinations, that is in about 65 per cent. of the total number of deaths. Bedsores were present only in 3 cases. Deaths.

Tubercular disease formed the chief cause of death, accounting for 22·3 per cent. of the total, and phthisis alone accounting for 12 5 per cent. The proportion of deaths from general paralysis and from senile decay was in each case 5·3 per cent.

One inquest has been held, resulting in a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

Twenty-two patients, of whom 10 were males, have been attacked with dysentery, and 4 of the cases proved fatal. There have been 5 cases of enteric fever, one occurring in December 1904, one in February of this year, 2 in August, and one in September ; all were males, and all recovered. There have also been 2 cases of erysipelas, one fatal. Zymotic
disease.

Nine patients have sustained serious but non-fatal injuries, one being a dislocated shoulder from a fall, 7 being fractures of bones due to falls, either accidental or in struggles with others ; the remaining case being that of a woman, the subject of chronic rheumatism with contracted legs, who sustained a fracture of the femur, the cause of which could not be ascertained. Casualties.

Appendix C.

Birmingham
City Asylums.
(1. Rubery
Hill and
Holly Moor.)
Attendants.
Medical Staff.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion recorded since the last visit.

The proportion of day staff at Rubery Hill to patients was in 1904 one to 13 on the male side and one to 12·5 on the female side. Only 14 per cent. of the men and 17 per cent. of the women had served for less than a year ; 37 per cent. and 19 per cent. respectively had served over 5 years.

The senior Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Prendergast, has been placed in charge, under Dr. Suffern, of the Holly Moor establishment ; and 2 additional medical officers have been appointed.

The case books and other medical records are properly kept.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—2. WINSON GREEN.

15 June 1905.

Birmingham
Asylums.
(2. Winson
Green.)
Number of
patients.

SINCE the last visit of Commissioners to this Asylum, in April 1904, 534 patients have been admitted ; 599 have been discharged, of whom 200 had recovered ; and 130 have died. There are now on the books the names of 308 males and 335 females, a total of 643. Fifteen men and 11 women are of the private class, and 42 men and 41 women are out-county paupers. Of the latter, 38 men and 40 women are London County cases received under contract. None were to-day absent on trial. Four men are engaged in work at The Leveretts (which is undergoing alterations with a view to being used for private patients), and sleep there, and one man is still at Sandwell Hall, being too unwell to be moved ; and 48 women are at Glenthorne. The numbers residing in the Asylum building are 303 men and 287 women.

Accommoda-
tion.

The total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum (including Glenthorne, but not The Leveretts or Sandwell, which do not to-day form part of the permanent accommodation of the Institution) is for 309 male and 365 female patients. There are upon this calculation vacancies for one male and 35 females ; the actual vacancies in beds are for 10 males and 55 females.

Improvements.

The principal improvement which has been carried out since the last visit has been in the laundry, the walls of which have been plastered, and in some parts covered with tiles, and additions have been made to the appliances. The work of plastering the walls of the wards and altering the windows to improve the lighting and ventilation has been carried further, and is still in progress.

While expressing our gratification at the work that has been done towards bringing the Asylum up to the modern standard of efficiency, we hope that the Committee will not relax its efforts with regard to other matters which still require attention. We may mention in particular, arrangements for heating and the supply of electric light.

Condition of
patients.

We saw in the Asylum all the patients except the man who remains at Sandwell Hall and the women lodged at Glenthorne, and found them generally clean and tidy and contented with their treatment. At this time of the year they live largely in the airing courts, and take all their meals there when the weather permits, an arrangement which enables the wards to be well ventilated, and is found beneficial to the health of the patients.

Dietary.

We saw to-day a good and plentiful dinner of pig's head with two vegetables served in the open air to a large number of the men.

The wards and dormitories were in good order, and the beds and bedding clean and sufficient. Appendix C.

Fifty per cent. of the patients attend the Church of England services in the Asylum Chapel, and 28 per cent. the associated entertainments. Twenty-two per cent. on the average take part in the weekly walks beyond the Asylum grounds, and we are glad to observe that none are altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise. Fifty-six per cent. of the men and 58 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Birmingham Asylums.
(2. Winson Green.)
State of wards.
Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

There is no record of the employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion on any occasion since the last visit.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 75·4 per cent. of the total deaths, and in 8·4 per cent. bedsores occurred. Deaths.

Of the deaths 20·7 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 15·4 per cent. to phthisis, 9·2 per cent. to senile decay, and nearly 4 per cent. to dysentery, of which disease there have been 10 cases—5 last autumn and 5 in March and April of this year. Apart from these cases and 2 of diarrhoea there has been no zymotic disease. Zymotic diseases.

Four inquests have been held, the verdicts being in 2 cases "Death from natural causes," in one "Accidental death," and in the fourth "Death by misadventure." In the last case, the patient, a female, was found dead in the airing court, having fallen from a window of an upper dormitory. She had previously attempted to escape from the Asylum, and a short time before the event happened had told the nurse that she wanted to go home. The circumstances were reported to our Board at the time. Inquests.

The serious casualties comprise 3 cases of fractured bones from accidental falls, and 2 of dislocation of the shoulder. Casualties.

The staff of attendants is adequate, being in the proportion of one to 10·1 on each side. Thirty-four per cent. of the men and 18 per cent. of the women have served less than one year, and 20 per cent. of the men and 12 per cent. of the women over 5 years. One attendant has been dismissed for absenting himself from duty without leave and refusing to give an explanation. Attendants.

The case books seem to be well kept.

GLENTHORNE.

15 June 1905.

THIS house has largely undergone redecoration, and was looking very fresh and bright when we visited to-day. All was in excellent order.

The patients were neatly and well dressed, and appeared to be properly looked after—none made any complaints. One patient was in bed for slight indisposition; the rest were in good health.

The number in residence to-day is 48. The staff consists of a head nurse, and 3 nurses in addition for day duty and one for night duty.

Appendix C.

BRIGHTON ASYLUM.

Brighton
Asylum.

14 April 1905.

Condition of
Asylum.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum, which continues to be maintained generally in good order, and we notice that some new machinery has been provided in the laundry, and that the floors of Male 3 and 4 dormitories have been stained and dry rubbed.

Necessity for
better provi-
sions against
fire.

We noticed also that the lavatory accommodation to Male 6 Ward, which was referred to by our Colleagues as deficient, has been improved. Nothing, however, has been done to improve the ventilation of the single and padded rooms. With regard to the means of dealing with an outbreak of fire, we greatly regret to have to report that the only improvement which has been effected has been the provision of two new fire hydrants in the workshops. We therefore desire to repeat our Colleagues' recommendation respecting the laying of a fire main round the building and the provision of a steam pump, the present manual engine being quite inadequate for its purpose.

Suggested
isolation hos-
pital.

The Sanatorium remains unoccupied, and we understand that the Committee are now considering the question of providing a small isolation hospital in its place. Should this be done, it is proposed to devote the Sanatorium to the accommodation of 40 male patients, the Asylum on the male side being now full.

If this proposal is to be carried out, we must repeat the recommendation that before the Sanatorium is again used for the reception of patients it ought to be rendered safe in the event of an outbreak of fire, by adopting the suggestions made at previous visits by members of our Board.

Statistics.

There are on the books the names of 858 patients, in the proportion of 383 males to 475 females.

Of these 17 are private patients and as many as 271 out-county patients, 60 being chargeable to West Ham and 202 to Cardiff.

We have seen all the patients with the exception of one woman, who was absent on trial.

State of
patients.

We found those in residence properly clothed, and for the most part quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and free from complaints which were not obviously the outcome of delusion.

But numerous appeals for discharge were made to us by patients of both sides of the Asylum. From the returns made to our office for the year 1904 we notice, among other items, that about one-fourth of the entire patients were altogether confined for exercise to the airing grounds. This proportion, which we regard as excessive, may, we hope, be found to be capable of reduction.

Dietary.

During our visit to-day we saw a fairly good dinner served in hall to the men. It consisted of meat pudding, potatoes and bread. On the female side the dinner was soup, and was not apparently much relished by the patients. We are glad to report that, in consequence of our Colleagues' recommendation, this form of dinner is now given only once a week.

Among the patients we saw several children, of whom two boys and two girls appeared to us to be quite unsuitable cases for treatment in an Asylum.

These cases we have pointed out to Dr. Planck, who, in the absence of Dr. Walker, accompanied us during our inspection, and afforded us every assistance.

Since this Institution was last visited by two members of our Board 152 patients have been admitted, 72 discharged, 44 on recovery, and 51 have died. Appendix C.
Brighton Asylum. Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 80·5 per cent. of the deaths, the causes of which include 24·4 per cent. from general paralysis and 9·7 per cent. from phthisis. There has been only one death from senile decay. Bedsores existed at death in 5 instances, or 12·2 per cent. of the total deaths.

The health of the Asylum is at present satisfactory, 13 men and 23 women being confined to bed to-day; and since the last visit there has been no zymotic disease except dysentery, which has attacked 9 male and 35 female patients, with fatal issue in 2 of the latter. Dysentery.

No inquests have been held. There have been 3 serious casualties involving fractures of bones due to accidental falls in 2 cases, and in the third to being pushed down by a fellow patient. No patient has been either restrained or secluded. Casualties.

The staff of attendants at the close of 1904 comprised 35 male attendants and 37 nurses for day duty, and 5 of the former and 6 of the latter for night duty. Staff.

The proportion of day staff to number of patients was—males, one to 11; and females, one to 13.

This number, therefore, especially on the women's side, might be strengthened with advantage.

Of the total number of attendants, those under one year's service amounted to—males 28 per cent., females 44 per cent.; whilst 63 per cent. of the men, but only 12 per cent. of the women, had been in the Asylum service more than five years.

The medical staff remains at the same strength as at the last visit.

There is no paid dispenser in the Asylum, the dispensary being in the charge of the third assistant medical officer, who is responsible for the custody and compounding of all the medicines.

The case books are very well kept.

BRISTOL ASYLUM.

17 October 1905.

SINCE the visit paid by two of our Colleagues to this Asylum in February 1904, 522 patients have been admitted, 227 have been discharged or removed, of whom 189 had recovered, and 201 have died. The number of patients whose names were to-day on the books is 945, of whom 420 are males and 525 females. Two men and 7 women are classed as private, 60 women are received under a reception contract from Cardiff, and 2, one of each sex, are out-county paupers chargeable respectively to Mansfield and Westbury Unions. Bristol Asylum. Number of patients.

We saw all the patients whose names were on the books with the exception of one man, who died during our visit. We found them clean as regards their persons and very well dressed. They were generally happy and contented, and many spoke gratefully of their treatment by the doctors and attendants; several, however, complained that they were not allowed enough bread and butter, but we were assured that, within reason, they could have as much as they liked. Condition of patients.

Dinner was served to-day in the dining halls to 408 women and 300 men, who were very quiet and orderly in their conduct. We Dietary.

Appendix C.	were present at the commencement of the women's dinner, consisting of meat pie with two vegetables. It was well served, and appeared to be good in quality and sufficient in quantity.
Bristol Asylum.	
Improvements.	The improvements completed since the last visit have been the erection of new piggeries, and the removal of all urinals, in place of which waterclosets with lift-up seats have been substituted. We hope that when the present floor boards in these wear out their place will be supplied by tile floors, which are on sanitary grounds to be preferred, and that tiled floors will be placed in the closets of the new buildings about to be erected.
Asylum accommodation.	The total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum estimated as in the return made to our Board is for 405 men and 550 women. While, therefore, at the present time there are vacancies for 25 women, there are on the male side 15 patients in excess of the proper number. Plans have been forwarded to our Office, and are now under consideration, for an extension which will accommodate 45 additional men.
State of wards.	We inspected the Asylum throughout, and can report very favourably on the condition in which we found it. The wards and dormitories were bright and cheerful and well kept. Many of the single rooms, however, want better ventilation. This could be provided by the insertion of strong galvanized iron wire gauze in the shutters. The bedding, with one or two exceptions, was in good order.
Divine service.	We should be glad to see a larger attendance of patients at the Sunday service, at which only 33 per cent. are usually present, and a reduction in the number, now 63 per cent., who are altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise. The proportion of those usefully employed, namely, 64 per cent., is satisfactory.
Exercise.	
Employment.	No patients have been secluded since the last visit; but 2 men have been mechanically restrained, on 23 occasions, for a total of 493½ hours. Both of these patients were admitted with fractures, and one of them is now in a critical state; it was found necessary to restrain them to prevent them from removing their bandages.
Deaths.	The deaths which have occurred since the last visit, 201 in number, were, with 3 exceptions, the result of natural causes, verified by post-mortem examination in the satisfactory proportion of 83·5 per cent. Bedsores were present on 4 per cent. of the bodies.
Deaths from exceptional causes.	The exceptional deaths were those of 2 women who were accidentally suffocated by the impaction of food in the windpipe, and of a third who died of pulmonary congestion following on a fractured femur accidentally sustained. In each of these cases a coroner's inquest was held.
Zymotic diseases.	Three women have been attacked with enteric fever, one fatally, and 6 with facial erysipelas, and there have been 22 cases of dysentery, 7 on the male side and 15 on the female; but to-day the Asylum is quite free from any of these diseases, and the patients generally looked well nourished and healthy. Only 5 men and 15 women were in bed, and included among the latter were some who were isolated, suffering from scabies, which disease has proved troublesome for the last 18 months.
Casualties.	Casualties not terminating fatally, all being fractures of bones, have occurred in 8 instances. All of them were due to accidental falls except in one instance, in which the injury was occasioned during a struggle with an attendant, to whom no blame was attached.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants is somewhat weak, being on the female side in the proportion of one to 11·4 patients, and on the male side one to 11. The duration of service also is not so good as we should

like to see it, as many as 33 per cent. of the men and 47 per cent. of the women having served less than a year, and not more than 19 per cent. of the men and 8 per cent. of the women over 5 years.

Since the last visit 2 male attendants have been dismissed for misconduct, one of them for ill treating a patient. The Committee very properly placed the case in the hands of the police for prosecution, but the defendant absconded, and has not been brought to justice.

In concluding our report, we would express our regret at the loss the Asylum has suffered in the death of Dr. Benham, who had held the position of Medical Superintendent for 14½ years. The Committee appointed as his successor Dr. Blachford, who had been First Assistant Medical Officer for 10 years.

During Dr. Blachford's temporary absence to-day Dr. Marnan accompanied us round the wards, and gave us all the information we required.

The case books and other medical records are very carefully kept.

Appendix C.

Bristol
Asylum.

Prosecution of
an attendant.

Death of
Dr. Benham.

CANTERBURY ASYLUM.

8 April 1905.

IN commencing our report on this Asylum to-day we desire to again draw attention to the fact that nothing has been done to proceed with the further erection of the buildings according to the original design of the Institution. This omission has twice been pointed out by members of our Board, as well as the consequence of the present incomplete condition of the Asylum, which endangers the patients in the event of an outbreak of fire.

Canterbury
Asylum.

Condition of
Asylum
buildings.

We again, therefore, for the third time, commend this matter to the anxious attention of the Committee.

We would also again call their attention to the unprotected state of the looped pipes in the w.c.'s, which at present afford facilities for self-destruction to suicidally disposed patients.

We can report that the question of providing an adequate water supply for the purpose of extinguishing fire is under consideration.

Water supply.

The Asylum was in good order at our visit to-day, and we understand that some pictures have been recently purchased, and will shortly be hung in the wards.

There are to-day on the books the names of 153 patients, 63 being males and 90 females.

Statistics.

Of these 55 are private patients and 18 are chargeable to out-county unions.

Except 2 females now on trial, we have seen all the patients, who were neatly dressed and comfortable, and free from complaints calling for mention.

Condition of
patients.

Nine males and 16 females were in bed, but otherwise the health was good.

Since our Colleagues' visit 73 patients have been admitted, 41 discharged, of whom 14 had recovered, and 10 have died from natural causes—inquests being held in 5 instances.

Four of the deaths were due to general paralysis, one to epilepsy, one to influenza, by which disease in December and January 19 patients and 7 attendants were attacked, and 4 to heart failure.

Deaths.

Except influenza, no epidemic disease has occurred in the Asylum.

Appendix C.
 ———
 Canterbury
 Asylum.
 Casualty.
 Restraint and
 seclusion.
 Staff.

The only serious injury has been that sustained by a female patient who was pushed down by another patient, symptoms pointing to impacted fracture of the thigh bone resulting.

No patient has been mechanically restrained, but 8 patients have been secluded, on 198 occasions, for 1,086 hours in all.

The staff of attendants is maintained at satisfactory strength, there being one attendant to every $7\frac{1}{2}$ male and one nurse to every 6 female patients.

One attendant has been dismissed for intoxication and failure to return to duty.

The case books are well kept.

CROYDON ASYLUM,

29 May 1905.

Croydon
 Asylum.
 Number of
 patients.

WE have to-day visited all parts of the Asylum and seen the resident patients. The number on the books to-day are 427 in the proportion of 187 males to 240 females. With the exception of 27 contract, 10 private, and 4 out-county cases, all the patients are chargeable to Croydon, their weekly maintenance rate per head being 16s. 11d., while the charge for the out-county patients is 14s.

There are vacancies for 32 males and 20 females. One ward on the male side is unoccupied. The changes among the patients since the visit by the Commissioners in July last consists of 113 admissions, 52 discharges, inclusive of 41 recoveries, and 39 deaths. The deaths, which were followed by post-mortem examinations in the satisfactory proportion of 82 per cent., were all due to natural and ordinary causes, of which general paralysis formed 23 per cent., and phthisis 15 per cent.

It is satisfactory to find that no bedsore was existent at death in any patient who died, and no patient whom we found confined to bed to-day was suffering from this complication.

There has been no inquest and no serious casualty since the last visit.

Condition of
 patients.

We can speak very favourably of the condition of the patients in respect to matters of personal tidiness and dress, the summer dress on the women's side being attractive and varied.

Apart from appeals for discharge, which in most cases were made by patients who were obviously unfit to be at large, the patients were contented, and good order prevailed during our inspection.

Dietary.

We were present at the dinners in some of the wards, and saw a substantial meal of cold beef, with potatoes and pickles. The allowances of bread and butter, which the last visiting Commissioners considered to be hardly sufficient, have been increased.

Divine service.

From returns forwarded to us, and which are based upon the daily average number of patients resident in 1904, the proportion of patients attending the Church of England services and the associated entertainments are satisfactory. On the other hand, the low proportion of 17 per cent. got extended walks weekly beyond the grounds, 13 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise to the airing courts, where we would suggest, for the favourable consideration of the Committee, whether some portion of the ground walk could not be asphalted.

Employment.

Employment of the kinds usual in Asylums is found for 58 per cent. of the men and 50 per cent. of the women.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint since the last visit, and the only case of seclusion has been that of a woman who was thus treated for $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

The Asylum continues to be maintained in excellent order. Attention has been given to all the matters referred to by our Colleagues who visited last summer, and the ventilation of the single rooms is now found to be satisfactory.

Among the improvements in hand are the provision of shelters in the airing courts, and of a new washing machine in the laundry, where the appliances in this respect are not sufficient.

We are glad to find that a beginning is being made in the staining and dry-rubbing of floors.

The day rooms, with a liberal supply of books, flowers, and objects of interest, presented a comfortable appearance, and the dormitories were well ventilated.

We found only 5 men and 4 women confined to bed. The general health has remained satisfactory since the last visit, the only zymotic disease being 5 cases of facial erysipelas, which were treated in the Isolation Hospital.

The staff is maintained at an adequate strength. They are instructed in fire drills, and in order to test their knowledge in this respect we gave a fire alarm. Within 2 minutes the ward in which the alarm was given was cleared of patients, and within 3 minutes the brigade were at work throwing water over the building.

The case books are well kept and illustrated with excellent photographs.

Appendix C.
Croydon Asylum.
Seclusion.
Improvements.

State of wards.

Health of patients.

Attendants.

DERBY BOROUGH ASYLUM.

19 July 1905.

THERE are on the books of this Asylum, which we have visited to-day, the names of 343 patients, 157 being males and 186 females. Of these 18 are private patients and 25 are chargeable to out-county unions, being patients from the Middlesex Asylum.

The Asylum is at present overcrowded on the male side, there being one man in excess of the proper number, and there are only 8 vacancies for women; and even if the out-county patients were removed the margin would be so small that we must repeat our Colleagues' recommendation to the Committee to take into serious and immediate consideration the question of providing additional Asylum accommodation for the insane poor of the borough.

No patient was out on trial at our visit, and therefore we were able to give every patient the opportunity of speaking with us. No complaints, however, were made by the patients, who were quiet and well behaved. Their dress, also, and personal tidiness were satisfactory, and the general health good, 4 males and 8 females being in bed, of whom no one was suffering from a bed sore.

From the returns made to our office for the past year, it is satisfactory to learn that 53 per cent. of the patients attended the Sunday service in the chapel, 57 per cent. were present at the associated entertainments, 70 per cent. were usefully employed, and that in no case was it found necessary to use a strong dress; 14 per cent. were altogether confined for exercise to the airing courts, but this proportion includes the patients using the Infirmary verandahs on both sides.

Derby Borough Asylum.
Number of patients.
Overcrowding.

Condition of patients.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Employment.
Exercise.

Appendix C.	We found the Asylum in very good order, the day rooms being well supplied with objects of interest to the patients and the dormitories clean and well ventilated. The bedding, also, was for the most part in a satisfactory state.
Derby Borough Asylum.	
State of wards.	Among the improvements, we may mention the plastering of Male 1 Ward and the completion of the work of providing fire appliances and instantaneous couplings.
Improvements.	We noticed, also, an aviary which has been placed in one of the airing courts for the amusement of the patients.
Statistics.	Since our Colleagues' visit 125 patients have been admitted, 65 discharged or removed, of whom 50 had recovered, and 42 have died.
Post-mortem examinations.	As respects the deaths, we report with satisfaction that in every case a post-mortem examination was made and that in only one instance, or at the rate of 2·3 per cent., was a bed sore present.
	The causes of death were altogether natural. They were in 19 per cent. general paralysis and in 4·7 per cent. phthisis.
Casualties.	No inquest has been held, and there have been but 2 serious casualties, one a fracture of the femur from an accidental fall, and the other a dislocation of the shoulder from a fall in a struggle with another patient.
	Beyond some cases of influenza there has been no occurrence of zymotic disease, and there is no record of the employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.
Dietary.	We saw a good dinner served in the hall to-day ; it consisted of cold boiled beef, 2 vegetables, and bread, the beverage being lemonade ; the meal appeared to give general satisfaction.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants and nurses is maintained at good strength, but the duration of service, of the women especially, is shorter than could be desired.
	No one has been discharged for misconduct since the last visit.
	The case books continue to be well and carefully kept.

EXETER CITY ASYLUM.

21 October 1905.

Exeter City Asylum.	
Number of patients.	THE changes among the patients in this Asylum since the 10th of February 1904, when it was last visited by members of our Board, have been as follows : 207 have been admitted ; 88 have been discharged or removed, of whom 49 had recovered ; and 73 have died. The number of those whose names are now on the books is 368, namely, 172 men and 196 women. Sixty-five are of the private class, one is a criminal lunatic, and 120 are out-county paupers, 41 of whom are from Barnstaple and 36 from Tiverton ; 31 and 10 are received under contract from Cardiff and Surrey respectively, and 2 are chargeable to Fulham. No patient is absent on trial, but one man is boarded out under s. 57 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
Accommodation.	The total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum estimated as in the return furnished to our Board is for 178 on the male and 200 on the female side. There are thus vacancies at the present time for 7 men and 4 women.
	The weekly charge for home paupers is 11s. 6d., for out-county paupers 14s., and for private patients 21s. and 25s.

Fourteen men and 5 women patients profess the Roman Catholic religion. For these no services are provided, but they are visited from time to time by a priest.

Appendix C.
Exeter City
Asylum.

The laundry has since the last visit been provided with excellent new machinery. We are glad to hear that the Committee have decided to lay the whole of the laundry yard with cement.

Roman
Catholic
patients.
Laundry
improvements.
Airing courts.

The airing courts on both sides need attention. They are very rough and uneven, and there are several dangerous iron plates projecting. In one of the female wards we saw a girl who had badly grazed her face by a fall in the airing courts.

We saw all the 367 patients in residence, and conversed with those who showed any desire to speak to us. The men were generally tidy in their dress and person, and orderly in their conduct. On the women's side, while making due allowance for the number of very deluded cases, we thought there was too much discontent and disorder in Wards 1, 3, and 4.

Condition of
patients.

We were present when dinner, consisting of pea soup, was served in the hall to patients of both sexes. Though it was of good quality, some of the patients, as will always be the case, refused to eat it. We should like to know that such patients are allowed bread and cheese to allay their hunger.

Dietary.

The wards and dormitories were clean and in good order.

We were informed that when the Committee pay their bi-monthly visits the male patients are not brought into the wards to be seen by them, with the exception of those, averaging about 20 in number, who ask to be brought before them. We attach great importance to the provision of the law which requires the visitors to see every patient, and, as far as possible, give every one full opportunity of complaint, and cannot think the present practice a sufficient compliance therewith. We feel sure the Committee will give the matter their attention.

Visits of Visit-
ing Committee.
Majority of
male patients
not seen by
members.

From the returns furnished to our Board, we are glad to find that, by careful discrimination, it has been found possible so to limit the number of special caution cards issued to the attendants in the case of actively suicidal patients, that the proportion of patients in respect to whom such cards have been issued has been only 0·3 per cent. of the total number.

Supervision of
suicidal
patients.

The same returns also show that as large a proportion of the patients as 63 per cent. are usefully employed, and that only 14 per cent. are altogether confined to the airing courts for their exercise. We should be glad, however, to hear of a larger proportion, now only 34 per cent., attending the Chapel services, which are held only once on Sunday.

Returns of
employment,
&c.

No inquest has been held, and the 73 deaths were all due to natural causes, of which not more than 60 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination. Over 20 per cent. of the deaths were caused by general paralysis, but only 5·5 per cent. by phthisis; one death was from erysipelas.

Deaths.

It is satisfactory to learn that, again, no patient has met with a serious accident.

There has been no other instance of zymotic or infectious disease in the Asylum during the 20 months under review besides the case of erysipelas just mentioned and 4 cases of dysentery, 3 of which occurred on the male side and one on the female.

The staff of attendants is of sufficient strength, and the duration of service satisfactory, only 30 per cent. of the nurses having been in the

Attendants.

Appendix C.	Asylum less than a year, and as many as 61 per cent. of the men having served for more than 5 years.
Exeter City Asylum.	Dr. Harris-Liston has retired, and been succeeded as Assistant Medical Officer by Dr. Raffle.
Medical staff.	The case books are kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, but we should like to see somewhat fuller particulars of bruises and other minor injuries given in the medical journal ; and to avoid confusion the names in these books should be written in full.

HULL CITY ASYLUM.

6 March 1905.

Hull City Asylum.	SINCE our Colleagues' visit to this Asylum on the 11th October of last year 73 patients have been admitted ; 49 discharged, 31 on recovery ; and 40 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 560 patients, in the proportion of 280 males to the same number of females.
Number of patients.	Twenty of these are private patients and 12 are chargeable to out-county unions.
Condition of patients.	We have to-day seen all the patients, no one being absent on trial, and we can report that, for the most part, they were quiet and orderly in their behaviour and free from complaint.
	In Ward III., however, on the female side, some noisy excitement prevailed, a fact partly to be accounted for, in our opinion, by the absence of papers and books and many objects calculated to attract and interest the patients.
	The dress and personal tidiness of the patients were satisfactory.
	Nineteen men and 14 women were confined to bed at our visit, but the general health was, on the whole, good.
Children in wards.	We noticed several children in the wards to-day, and would suggest for the consideration of the Committee that it would be well if arrangements were made to ward these children separately from the adult patients.
Dietary.	The dinner which we saw served to the patients in hall was of very fair quality, but in our judgment was insufficient, consisting of soup and bread only.
	In future we think it would be desirable to supplement this meal by bread and cheese or suet pudding.
Accommodation.	At the present time there are vacancies for one patient of each sex only, and, therefore, the need of additional Asylum accommodation is urgent—a fact which, we are informed, the Committee are seriously considering.
	We notice that during the past year the percentage of epileptics in the Asylum has been as high as 14.
	We also notice that an average of two patients only wore strong dresses during the same period.
State of wards.	During our inspection of the Institution we found the wards and dormitories in excellent order throughout, the former being bright and comfortable, and the latter clean and free from unpleasant odours. The bedding also was, for the most part, in a satisfactory condition. We desire to again repeat the recommendations which have been previously made with reference to the removal or protection of the various points of suspension in the w.c. lobbies, such as door handles,

looped pipes, stiff gas brackets, which at present afford facilities for suicidally disposed patients ; we hope that the matter will receive the attention it demands.

All the deaths which have occurred since the last visit were due to natural causes, phthisis being responsible for 5 per cent. and general paralysis for the large proportion of 33 per cent., or a third of the whole number. This must be taken into account with reference to the excessive proportion of bedsores which existed at death, viz., 12·5 per cent.—a percentage which we hope it may be found possible to reduce.

In the satisfactory proportion of 88 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made.

In two of them inquests were held. Both were cases of general paralysis, which was complicated in the case of a woman by a fractured humerus, the cause of which was not ascertained, and in the case of a man by œdema of the glottis in which laryngotomy was performed without success. One death was the result of dysentery, the only form of zymotic disease, of which 7 cases have occurred since the beginning of the year. Among the patients in bed during our visit several were suffering from this disease, and we would strongly urge their being treated in separate wards, and in as complete isolation as possible, instead of, as at present, in the open Infirmary dormitory.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 3 patients have been secluded, on 5 occasions, for 14 hours in all.

The staff of attendants is maintained at adequate strength, and we are able to report that no attendant of either sex has been dismissed or allowed to resign and escape dismissal since the last visit.

Dr. Merson continues to be assisted by a male and a female medical colleague. We regret to have to confirm the experience of our Colleagues at their last visit with regard to the case books. The medical journals are also in arrear. We must request that in future the requirements of our "Rules" be strictly complied with in reference to these matters.

Appendix C.
Hull City
Asylum.
Deaths.

Seclusion.

Attendants.

Medical staff.

IPSWICH ASYLUM.

6 May 1905.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum in February of last year by 2 of our Colleagues, 117 patients have been admitted, 64 have been discharged, of whom 46 were recovered, and 44 have died.

These changes leave on the books the names of 138 male and 161 female patients. Of the former sex 16 and of the latter 14 are private cases, for whom the maintenance charges vary between 14s. and 25s. per head per week.

There are 82 out-county patients, of whom 37 are chargeable to Bury St. Edmunds, 24 to the county of Essex, and 19 to the county of London. The weekly maintenance charges for these patients run from 14s. to 16s. per head, the charge for the borough patients being 11s. 9d.

There are at present 6 patients away on trial, of whom one is in receipt of a monetary allowance ; such allowances are given to those cases only where it is deemed to be necessary.

Ipswich
Asylum.

Statistics.

Appendix C.

Ipswich
Asylum.Condition of
patients.

Dietary.

Statistics.

No special
service pro-
vided forRoman
Catholic and
Nonconformist
patients.

Deaths.

Inquests.

Staff.

Condition of
Asylum.Escape in case
of fire.

We found the resident patients quiet and orderly during our visit, and in a satisfactory condition in respect to their dress and personal tidiness. Apart from appeals for discharge, of which the majority came from the London patients, we met with general contentment and a complete absence of charges of ill-usage since our Colleagues' visit.

We saw the majority of the female patients for the second time at the dinners in the general dining hall, where we saw a good meal of meat pudding and potatoes being evidently enjoyed.

The returns in respect of the employment of patients and their attendance at the associated entertainments and chapel services continue to be very satisfactory; we find the good proportions of 77 per cent. of each sex usefully employed. The chapel services are attended on Sundays by as many as 74 per cent. of the total patients, and the associated entertainments by 63 per cent.

More than half the patients go out regularly beyond the Asylum estate, but the proportion of 24 per cent. who are altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise is a little above the average in Asylums generally, viz., 24 per cent. as against 21 per cent.

The Roman Catholic patients number 10 and the Nonconformists 57; there is no special service provided for either of these classes.

The causes of the 44 deaths were generally natural, and such as are usual in Asylums, general paralysis accounting for 11.3 per cent. and phthisis for 13 per cent. of them. There was one imported case of dysentery, which resulted fatally, and one death from enteric fever, out of the 2 male and 1 female patients and 1 attendant of each sex who were attacked by that disease, the origin of which was unascertained.

There were no other cases of zymotic disease. In 70 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made, and in no instance was a bed sore present, a fact which, taken in connection with their absence from the bodies of any of the 6 patients whom we saw in bed in the wards, is creditable to the Asylum nursing.

In 3 of the deaths inquests were held, in the case of sudden death from heart disease, in one of suffocation during an epileptic fit, and in a man whose death from heart failure was complicated by severe abdominal injuries, the cause of which was unable to be ascertained. In all these cases the circumstances were inquired into by our Board at the time of occurrence.

The fact that 6 patients only were in bed shows that the present sanitary state of the Asylum is good.

No serious but non-fatal casualty is recorded, nor has there been any use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, and their duration of service is fair. One of each sex has been discharged for misconduct, not, however, affecting their treatment of the patients.

As regards the Asylum, we found the wards maintained in a satisfactory condition. The day rooms have been evidently brightened up by a good supply of objects, which helps to interest and attract the patients.

The dormitories were clean and well ventilated.

As regards the dormitory leading out of the laundry, we have suggested to Mr. Rowe, with a view to facilitating the escape of patients in the event of fire, the importance of either arranging for the inspection window to be made to open, or of converting that window into a doorway.

We observed a good many dormitory floors still treated by scrubbing, and have suggested that they should be painted with boiled oil, so as enable them to be dry-rubbed in future.

The need of a general bath-room on the women's side similar to one supplied for the men is so obvious that we have no hesitation in recommending the matter to the favourable consideration of the Committee, as well as the provision of a calendar in the laundry.

The case books are carefully kept.

Appendix C.
Ipswich
Asylum.
Suggested
improvements.

LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

7 December 1905.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by Commissioners, on the 8th of April 1904, 307 patients have been admitted; 195 have been discharged or removed, of whom 103 had recovered; and 114 have died. There were to-day on the books of the Asylum the names of 815 patients, 348 on the male and 467 on the female side. Of these 25 are classed as private, and 178 are out-county paupers, namely, 30 of each sex received under contract from the county of London, 47 women from Cardiff, 35 from Leicestershire and Rutland, and 30 from Worcestershire, and 6 men from Grantham. Two women died this morning and 2 were absent on trial; thus the number resident on the female side at the time of our visit was 463, and the total of both sexes, all the men being in residence, was 811. The sleeping accommodation on the male side as estimated in the return made to us is for 348, the number actually accommodated at present, but on the female side it is sufficient for 520, and there are thus 57 vacancies for women.

Leicester
Borough
Asylum.
Number of
patients.

Accommoda-
tion.

In the course of our visit we saw all the patients in residence, giving to each the opportunity of speaking to us. We had many appeals for discharge, but not many complaints as to treatment, and none which seemed to us worthy of mention. The dress and personal condition of the patients was generally satisfactory. Sixty-five were confined to bed, several of them being seriously ill; the bodily health of the rest appeared to be good.

Condition of
patients.

We saw a dinner of fish and vegetables, with tea for beverage, served in the wards. It seemed to be of good quality and sufficient in quantity, though there were, as usual, a number of patients who object to a fish diet.

Dictary.

The new battery-room mentioned in the last report as about to be erected has been completed; the additions now building comprise two new cottages and a slaughter-house. The question of providing a general bath-room on the female side is now under consideration. There is at present a scarcity in the water supply, in consequence of which baths can only be given fortnightly. Dr. Finch pointed out to us a cellar now used as a potato store which could without much difficulty be adapted for a cold storage chamber for meat. We think the suggestion a good one, and worth the consideration of the Committee.

Additions.

Scarcity of
water supply.

The wards and dormitories were in good order throughout, and the beds and bedding clean and neatly arranged.

State of wards.

There are 37 patients of the Roman Catholic persuasion, who are attended weekly by a priest, and 98 Nonconformists, for whom services are provided twice a week; both priest and minister are paid for their attendance at the Asylum.

Religious
services.

Appendix C.
 Leicester
 Borough
 Asylum.
 Statistics.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded in the period under review; one woman has been secluded, on one occasion, for 5 hours.

According to the return furnished to us for the year 1904, the average number of patients attending the Church of England services on Sunday, and that of those attending the associated entertainments, was only 18 per cent. of the total; and the number walking out beyond the Asylum grounds was also low, being no more than about 10 per cent.

Deaths.

We have again to report that no bed sore existed at the time of death on any patient, and this notwithstanding that 18·4 per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis. We consider such a return does credit to the nursing of the sick patients. The proportion of those dying from phthisis was 19·3 per cent., and from senile decay 11·4 per cent. Post-mortem examinations were made in 103 cases, or the very satisfactory proportion of 90·3 per cent. of the total deaths.

There has been one inquest, on a patient who died from heart disease.

The Asylum has been quite free from diseases of a zymotic character.

Casualties.

There have been 4 serious casualties involving fractures of bones, 3 being bones of the fore-arm and one of the thigh. All were due to accidental falls, one of which occurred in a fit.

Attendants.

Four male attendants have been discharged for misconduct, 3 of them for offences not affecting the patients, the other for an assault on a patient, for which he was prosecuted by the Committee and convicted. The circumstances of this case were duly reported to our Board.

The case books are well kept, and are illustrated with photographs.

CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

24 November 1905.

City of London
 Asylum.

DURING the year that has elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by two members of our Board 168 patients have been admitted; 153 discharged or removed, of whom 26 had recovered; and 42 have died.

Statistics.

These changes leave on the books the names of 564 patients, 253 being males and 311 females. Of these 259 are private patients, one is a criminal patient, and 5 are chargeable to out-county unions.

Three patients are now absent on trial, and we are glad to be able to report that the recommendation made by our Colleagues as to the advantage of testing the mental state of patients by this method of treatment has been adopted by the Committee.

We found the patients orderly and well-behaved, and we received no complaints of ill-treatment which call for special mention. In the matter of dress and personal neatness the condition of the patients was satisfactory. Six men and 18 women were in bed, but the general health was otherwise good.

Dietary.

We saw a good dinner served to the patients to-day. It consisted of baked fish, well cooked and well served, potatoes and bread, the beverage being lemonade.

In the case of the private patients, whose meal was served at separate tables from the ordinary inmates, pastry was given as a second course.

There are at the present time vacancies for 5 men and 6 women only; but of course additional accommodation for City of London patients is provided when necessary by the reduction of the private patients who are lodged in the Institution. Appendix C.
City of London Asylum.

From the returns for last year we learn that only 18 per cent. of the patients were usually present at the Sunday services in chapel, and not more than 27 per cent. attended the associated entertainments, while as many as 39 per cent. were altogether confined for exercise to the airing grounds. Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

We express the hope that the first two proportions may be increased, and that the last-mentioned, which is unusually high, may be reduced.

We found the Asylum in very good order throughout, the day rooms being bright and comfortable and the dormitories and bedding very clean and well kept; and we think that great credit is due to Dr. Steen (who succeeded Dr. White as medical superintendent) and his staff for the thoroughly satisfactory condition in which the Institution continues to be maintained. Condition of Asylum.

We can report that the extra fire exit from the Female West Hospital Dormitory has been completed, and that a considerable number of minor improvements have been effected since our Colleagues were here. Improvements.

Of the total number of deaths, 19 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 7·1 per cent. to dysentery, and only 2, or 4·7 per cent., to phthisis. There was one death from enteric fever. The causes of death were ascertained by post-mortem examinations to 31 cases, or 73·8 per cent. of the total number of deaths, and in one instance only did a bed sore exist, which was present on admission. Deaths.

There has been one inquest, namely, in the case of a female patient who committed suicide by setting fire to her nightdress. The circumstances of the case were fully reported at the time to our Board. Suicide.

Dysentery and enteric fever were the only diseases of the zymotic class that have occurred; 2 female patients being attacked by the former disease in January last, and 5 male patients and one attendant in October. One case of enteric fever occurred in March, and another in June, both being female patients.

The serious non-fatal casualties include one in which a male patient while at dinner swallowed a fork, which was successfully removed by gastrotomy. Casualties.

There have been also 4 cases of fractured bones, each of them due to accidental falls. There has been no restraint, and seclusion has been resorted to in the case of one female only, for the period of an hour, owing to extreme excitement.

The staff of attendants is strong, being in the proportion of one to 10 male patients and one to 9 female patients. Attendants.

Two nurses have been dismissed—one for ill-treating a patient.

The case books and other medical records are very well kept.

MIDDLESBROUGH ASYLUM.

11 March 1905.

We have to day visited this Asylum, which continues to be maintained in excellent order, the day rooms being very bright and cheerful and the dormitories clean and free from unpleasant odour. Middlesbrough Asylum.
Condition of Asylum.

The bedding was also in a satisfactory condition.

Appendix C.	Since the last visit the painting and decoration of the Recreation
Middlesbrough Asylum.	Hall and Male Wards has been completed with very satisfactory results, and we noticed that the wards on the female side are now being similarly treated.
Statistics.	The patients in the Asylum number to-day 389, of whom 186 are males and 203 females. Seven of these are private patients and as many as 156 are chargeable to out-county unions, 54 belonging to Chester, 20 to Cornwall, and 60 to Essex. We have seen all the patients, no one being absent on trial, and found them neatly and suitably dressed and entirely free from complaints apart from the subject of detention ; one or two of the women were excited, but on the whole the behaviour was quiet and orderly.
Condition of patients.	The health was satisfactory, 5 men and 14 women being confined to bed at the time of our visit.
	Notwithstanding the number of out-county patients, there are still vacancies for 29 men and 12 women.
Dietary.	We saw a good dinner served to the patients in the wards ; it consisted of corned beef, pickled cabbage, potatoes and bread, the beverage being lemonade. During the past year about one third of the entire patients attended the services on Sundays and were present at the associated entertainments.
	Practically there has been no use of strong dresses ; and the proportion of wet beds has been very small indeed.
	We can also report that during the same period only 27 patients have been altogether confined for exercise to the airing grounds.
Statistics.	Since our Colleagues' visit in April last, 170 patients have been admitted ; 45 discharged, 36 on recovery ; and 54 have died. There is nothing special to report respecting the deaths since the last visit, which were all from natural and ordinary causes, ascertained, however, in only 65 per cent. by post-mortem examination. In 30 per cent. general paralysis and in 11 per cent. phthisis was the cause of death.
	There has been no inquest, and neither on the bodies of those who died, nor of the patients in bed in the wards, was any bed sore present, a fact which is creditable to the nursing of the Asylum.
	There have been no serious casualties, and neither restraint nor seclusion has been made use of in the treatment of the patients.
Staff.	The staff of attendants and nurses is maintained at adequate strength, and only one has been dismissed for misconduct, and that not of a character affecting the patients. The case books are generally well and carefully kept, but there are a few arrears in those of older date, which will no doubt be at once written up. They continue to be illustrated by excellent photographs.
	In conclusion, we desire to congratulate Dr. Pope on his appointment as Medical Superintendent of the County Asylum at Wells, as well as upon the state of order and efficiency in which he leaves this Institution.

NEWCASTLE CITY ASYLUM.

11 July 1905.

Newcastle City Asylum.	WE have to-day visited this Asylum, and have seen all the patients with the exception of 6 patients who were out for the day and 3 who were absent on trial.
Statistics.	There are on the books the names of 802 patients, 420 being males and 382 females.

Of these 21 are private patients and 22 chargeable to out-county unions. Appendix C.

There are at the present time vacancies for 27 males and 14 females. We found the patients neatly dressed and in a satisfactory state as regards personal tidiness and free from complaint apart from the subject of detention. They were also quiet and orderly in their behaviour. Newcastle
City Asylum.

Twenty-eight men and 16 women were in bed, but otherwise the health of the Asylum was satisfactory. The dinner which was served to the patients to-day consisted of Irish stew and brown bread, the beverage being lemonade. The meal appeared to be popular with the patients, but we thought that the meat might have been more carefully distributed. From the statistics returned to our office we learn that 54 per cent. of the patients attended the Church of England services on Sunday; 66 per cent. were present at the associated entertainments; 11 per cent. were altogether confined for exercise to the airing grounds; and as many as 78 per cent. of the men and 66 per cent. of the women were usefully employed. Among the improvements which have been effected since our Colleagues' visit, a new boundary wall on the south front, 491 yards long, has been built; and we can report that the plans for the reconstruction of the kitchen on the female side, referred to by them, have received the approval of the Secretary of State, and will immediately be submitted for tender. Dietary.

Statistics.

Improvements.

We found the Institution in good order, and can report in generally favourable terms of the state of wards, dormitories, and bedding; but the door-handles and division posts in the w.c. spurs should be removed or protected, and a larger supply of books should be distributed in the day rooms, more especially in those devoted to the accommodation of the less favourable cases. Condition of
Asylum.

We would also call attention to the fact that an electric tell-tale clock is much needed on the female side to test the night watching.

Since our Colleagues' visit on the 7th April of last year 299 patients have been admitted; 137 have been discharged, 59 on recovery; and 148 have died. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint; and two patients only, one of each sex, have been secluded, on 2 occasions, for $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours in all. Statistics.

At the end of last year the staff of attendants was maintained at adequate strength, there being about one attendant to every 10 patients. Attendants.

Of the total staff 28 per cent. of the men and 38 per cent. of the women had served under one year, and 25 per cent. of the former and 13 per cent. of the latter had served more than five years.

Since the last visit 4 male attendants have left the Asylum for misconduct, one having been dismissed for leaving a patient of whom he was in charge.

The causes of the 148 deaths were most of them natural and ordinary, 21 per cent. being due to general paralysis and the same proportion to phthisis. One patient died from the results of a fractured rib, sustained before admission; another from erysipelas of the head, following upon an accidental wound; and a third from suicide by hanging, in circumstances which were reported to our Board. Post-mortem examinations followed deaths in the creditable proportion of 80 per cent., and bed-sores existed in 5.3 per cent. of them. Two patients also were so suffering at our visit to the wards. Deaths.

Suicide.

Inquests were held in 4 instances, viz., in the 3 cases above referred to and in that of a woman who died suddenly of heart disease. Inquests

Appendix C.	The serious casualties consisted of 7 fractures or dislocations of bones, all except 2 being the result of accidental falls. In the 2 exceptions the fracture of a rib and that of a clavicle were sustained in struggles with attendants, as to which the Committee made inquiry at the time, and satisfied themselves that no undue force had been used.
Newcastle City Asylum.	
Casualties.	
Zymotic diseases.	The zymotic disease in the Asylum has been represented by 4 cases of colitis, one of suspected enteric fever, now under treatment, the origin of which has not been ascertained, and one of small-pox, which occurred at the end of the year. The source from which the infection was derived was undiscovered. All the patients and servants were re-vaccinated, and no extension of the disease occurred.
Small-pox.	
	The case books continue to be very well kept.

NORWICH CITY ASYLUM.

9 May 1905.

Norwich City Asylum.	WE find this Asylum, which we have to-day inspected, maintained in its usual excellent order ; the day rooms presenting a comfortable appearance, being suitably furnished and brightened with an abundant supply of flowers and objects to interest the patients, while the dormitories and bedding were in proper condition.
State of Asylum.	
Improvements.	Since the visit paid to this Asylum in February of last year by 2 of our Colleagues several improvements, generally of minor importance, have been carried out. These include telephonic communication between the wards and the medical officer's quarters ; at the present moment, however, the system adopted is not working satisfactorily. Another improvement has been the conversion of an old and disused mortuary into a separate block for nurses, but owing to the pressure for accommodation for female patients this block is temporarily occupied by 13 patients.
	As regards the extensions, we learn that the plans are before the Local Government Board, with reference to the grant of a loan for this work.
Exits in case of fire.	We are sorry to learn that the extensions and improvements do not include the provision of an alternative exit in case of fire from Male No. 2 dormitory nor from the corresponding room in the proposed extensions on the women's side. Without such staircases we cannot regard the safety of patients in these quarters as sufficiently secured in the event of fire. We should add that 3 fires have already broken out in Male No. 2 dormitory.
Fires.	
	When passing through the laundry we observed that a new calendar had been provided, in accordance with the suggestions made last year by our Colleagues.
Suggestions.	We concur with the recommendations made last year in favour of a chapel for the patients. The dining hall, which at present does duty for 3 meals per day as well as for associated entertainments, is not suited for the purpose of divine service.
	What is needed is a building which should be set aside for the services of all denominations, and used for no other purpose.
	Another desideratum is a covered corridor from the kitchen to the wash-house. Owing to the absence of such a corridor all the plates used at meals are carried by males through the Female Infirmary, to the great inconvenience of the patients in those quarters.

There are to-day on the Asylum books the names of 405 patients, 210 being males and 195 females. Forty patients are chargeable to the Essex Asylum and 29 to the Borough of King's Lynn. The other patients, with the exception of one private case, are chargeable to the City, and for whose maintenance the weekly charge comes to 10s. 6d. Appendix C.
Norwich City
Asylum.
Statistics.

No patient is away on trial.

We found all the patients remarkably good and contented, with the dress of both sexes very good, and as regards the women well varied. Condition of
patients.

We were present at the dinner in the hall, where 325 patients were present. The meal, which consisted of soup with suet pudding and marmalade, was well served, and the conduct of the patients orderly. Dietary.

From statistical returns, we learn that the epileptics form 10·2 per cent., the general paralytics 2 per cent., and the actively suicidal 1·7 per cent. of the daily average number of patients. As regards the suicidal patients, we have suggested the introduction of a second caution card, so as to distinguish those patients who are actively suicidal from those who are only potentially so. At present all suicidal patients are on the closer supervision cards. Statistics.

The percentages of patients who attend the church services and the associated entertainments are good, being 88 per cent. and 84 per cent. respectively.

We think the proportion of 27 per cent. who are altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise should be capable of reduction.

Since our Colleagues' visit of last year 138 patients have been admitted, 57 have been discharged, and 55 have died.

There is nothing unusual to report respecting the deaths, in the creditable proportion of 78 per cent. of which post-mortem examinations were made. They were all due to natural and ordinary causes, these being in 5·4 per cent. general paralysis and 14·5 per cent. phthisis. Erysipelas contributed to the death of a female patient and dysentery to that of a male, both of them being isolated cases of those diseases, and the only forms of zymotic disease which have appeared in the Asylum since the last visit. Deaths.

No bed sore complicated the illness of any person who died or were in bed in the wards as we passed through them. This is a creditable fact in relation to the nursing of the sick, of whom, however, there were 4, only 2 patients being in bed, and the general health being excellent.

The only serious accident occurred to a man who slipped when out of doors, and in his fall fractured his right tibia and fibula. Casualties.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been employed in the treatment of the patients. Restraint and
seclusion.

The proportion of attendants and nurses to patients is adequate, and has been increased because of additional leave which has recently been granted by the Committee. Attendants.

Two attendants have been summarily discharged for insubordinate conduct.

The case books continue to be kept with care and intelligence.

Appendix C.

NOTTINGHAM CITY ASYLUM.

16 May 1905.

Nottingham
City Asylum.
Statistics.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum, in February of last year, by two members of our Board, 243 patients have been admitted, 76 have been discharged, and 103 have died.

These changes leave on the books the names of 779 patients, 357 males and 422 females. One of the male patients is a criminal lunatic, who is, however, at large, having effected his escape in March 1904.

Maintenance
rates.

The private cases number 42, and the out-county—of whom 20 are chargeable to London—21. Nine patients are away on trial, money allowances being given to those patients who require assistance. The weekly maintenance charges per head are as follows: For the city patients 10s., for the out-county 15s., and for the private cases from 15s. to 17s. 6d.

Demolition of
temporary
building.

The accommodation for female patients has been reduced by the demolition of the temporary building which acted as a dormitory for 40 beds.

New building.

A permanent two storey building is to be erected on the vacant site, the ground floor to be appropriated to dormitory purposes and the upper floor to rooms for nurses. Pending the completion of this building 12 female patients are bedded in the Isolation Hospital, which is suitable for the purpose. But if it is to be permanently occupied in this way a smaller Isolation Hospital, to accommodate 3 patients of each sex, might be built at a safer distance from the main building. We understand that at the present annual rate of increase of patients, viz., 12 on the female and 8 on the male side, the question of providing additional accommodation is engaging the attention of the Committee. The idea of building a separate block for female patients is being entertained among other proposals.

Proposed
additional
accommoda-
tion.

Condition of
Asylum.

We can give a favourable report of the condition in which we found the Asylum, the day rooms being suitably furnished and comfortable, and apart from a paucity of books, sufficiently provided with literature and means of amusement. The dormitories were clean and well aired. The stone stairs to the Women's No. 9 dormitory are much worn and likely to be a source of danger; they need early attention. In the lavatories there are some pipes which need to be made safe against suicidal patients. There is a small matter we would bring before the notice of the Committee, viz., the dull condition of the ironing rooms, a defect which might easily be remedied.

Condition of
patients.

We found the resident patients generally contented; their neatness in matter of dress and personal tidiness afforded satisfactory proof of proper attention to these matters on the part of the staff. We had no complaint of rough usage.

Dietary.

To-day's dinner, which we saw served in the male dining hall, was a popular one of bacon and two vegetables, with milk as the beverage.

Statistics.

According to the annual returns furnished to our office only 33 per cent. of the patients usually attend the Sunday services which are held in the attached chapel, and the same proportion join in the associated entertainments.

Only 41 patients, or 5·4 per cent., go out beyond the Asylum grounds, but the proportion altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise is satisfactory, being 12 per cent. only.

Employment is found for 58 per cent. of the men and 52 per cent. of the women.

On the very satisfactory proportion of 93 per cent. of the deaths since the last visit the causes were ascertained by post-mortem examination and in only 2 per cent. were bedsores present. These causes were, with one exception, natural and ordinary, death having resulted from general paralysis in as many as 27 per cent. and from phthisis in 15 per cent. The exception was that of a man who cut his throat before admission, and subsequently died from its results, and in this case the only inquest was held.

Appendix C.
Nottingham
City Asylum.
Deaths.
Inquests.

Five serious accidents were recorded, but none of them had a fatal termination. They all resulted in fractured bones; one of them was sustained in a struggle with an attendant, who, after careful inquiry, was exonerated from all blame.

Casualties.

No zymotic disease has shown itself in the Asylum, and the general health has been, and continues to be, maintained at a satisfactory level.

Sixteen men and 17 women were in bed during our visit, but most of them were old and broken down, and but few suffering from acute disorders.

A patient of each sex had a bedsore, and a woman was in bed with a fractured hip.

One patient only has been secluded for a very short period, and upon one occasion, and no one has been mechanically restrained.

Seclusion and
restraint.

The staff of attendants and nurses bears a satisfactory proportion to the patients in their charge, and their duration of service is creditable, only 20 per cent. having been here less than a year, and 35 per cent. upwards of 5 years.

Attendants.

One of each sex has been discharged for misconduct not affecting the patients.

Dr. Powell continues to have the assistance of two medical colleagues, and our examination of the case books and other medical records has satisfied us that they are kept with care and intelligence.

PLYMOUTH ASYLUM.

24 October 1905.

SOME delay has unfortunately occurred in the completion of the alterations and additions at this Asylum in consequence of the failure of the contractors employed, but the work is now making good progress under the directions of the trustees in bankruptcy. The new wings on each side, providing accommodation for 60 males and 80 females, have been completed and are in occupation, as are also the new needle-room, the night nurse's quarters, and the male and female general bath-rooms. The new visiting rooms, though complete, are at present used as store-rooms. The building of the upper storeys over C Wards on both sides is in hand, and is to be finished by the end of the year. The Committee have purchased 10 acres of land lying between the Asylum grounds and the main road to the south, which will now be the boundary on that side.

Plymouth
Asylum.
Delay in com-
pletion of
additional
buildings.
Purchase of
additional
land.

The new wards present a very bright and comfortable appearance, and are well furnished. The general bath-rooms are found of great service, but the baths might with advantage empty faster.

Additional
buildings in
occupation.

The sanitary arrangements for the additions are excellent, and so are the heating arrangements, though they may err on the side

Appendix C. Plymouth Asylum.	of too many coils in the dormitories. Some apertures in the walls over the doors of the single rooms, guarded with stout gauze would have given them better ventilation, and it would be well to provide these before the walls are decorated.
Suggested improvement of grounds.	A good deal will have to be done in putting the grounds in order after the building operations; we hope the opportunity will be taken to asphalt the laundry drying ground and the back yards. We regret that the building of the Isolation Hospital is at present in abeyance for lack of funds.
Isolation Hospital.	Since the visit paid by two of our Colleagues in February 1904, 115 patients have been admitted, 86 have been discharged, 45 of them on recovery, and 32 have died. There are now on the books the names of 299 patients, namely, 132 males and 167 females. Eleven are classed as privates and 2 are out-county paupers, chargeable respectively to Edmonton and Helston Unions. Five women were to-day absent on trial, leaving the number actually in residence at the time of our visit 294.
Number of patients.	In the course of our inspection we saw all the patients in residence, giving to each of them the opportunity of speaking to us, of which a good many availed themselves to appeal for discharge, but none made complaints calling for mention with regard to their treatment, while several spoke warmly of the kindness they had received. They were neat in their dress and persons, and quiet and orderly in their conduct. They looked well nourished and healthy, 8 women and only one man being confined to bed. One of the former was suffering from dysentery, the only case of that disease at present in the Asylum.
Condition of patients.	The wards and dormitories in occupation were all in good order.
Dietary.	We saw a dinner of savoury stew, with skimmed milk for beverage, served to 202 patients of both sexes in the hall. The food was of good quality, and appeared to be popular. Good order prevailed.
Seclusion.	There has been no use recorded of mechanical restraint since the last visit; 7 patients have been secluded, on 10 occasions, for a total of 9½ hours.
Divine service for Roman Catholic and Nonconformist patients.	There are 18 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith and 72 Nonconformists. For the former Mass is celebrated fortnightly by a priest, who is paid for his services, and for some of the latter sittings have been taken in a Wesleyan Chapel in the neighbourhood.
Employment.	A good proportion of the patients, namely, 53 per cent. of the men and 68 per cent. of the women, are usefully employed, but we should like to see a reduction in the number, 41 per cent. of the whole, who are confined for exercise to the airing courts, and a larger percentage attending the chapel services on Sundays and the associated entertainments, at which respectively only 33 and 35 per cent. are now usually present.
Exercise.	The 32 deaths that have occurred since the last visit were all the result of natural causes, verified in the proportion of 75 per cent. by post-mortem examination. The only inquest was held on a male patient who died unexpectedly of heart failure. General paralysis accounted for the large proportion of 31 per cent. of the deaths, and 12 per cent. were due to phthisis.
Amusements.	Twenty-three patients have been attacked with dysentery—one fatally—and one has suffered from erysipelas. In the absence of a proper building for infectious cases, these patients could not be effectually isolated.
Deaths.	
Zymotic disease.	

There have been only 2 casualties of at all a serious nature. One was a simple fracture of both bones of the leg of a male patient who accidentally fell from the farm cart, and the other was the dislocation of the finger of a male patient, occasioned by the roughness of a fellow patient.

Appendix C.
Plymouth
Asylum.
Casualties.
Attendants.

The staff is of good strength, being, for day duty, in the proportion of one to 9·7 patients on the male side, and of one to 9·3 patients on the female side. It is very satisfactory to note that only 9 per cent. of the total staff have served in the Asylum less than a year, but, on the other hand, not more than 27 per cent. of the men and 17 per cent. of the women have served over five years. No male attendant or nurse has left on account of misconduct during the period since the last visit.

The case books and other medical records are written up fully and carefully.

PORTSMOUTH ASYLUM.

18 April 1905.

At this Asylum, which continues to be maintained in good order, some improvements have been effected since the last visit by two members of our Board. The fire alarm system has been completed on the female side; a new drying-room has been added to the laundry, and the boilers have been re-arranged in the kitchen, the walls of which are being tiled.

Portsmouth
Asylum.
Improvements.

We may mention, also, that a scheme is now under consideration for the conversion of the old disused brewery into a dormitory, and a mess-room for attendants, with a recreation room.

Plans of the proposed alterations will shortly be submitted to our Board.

The Male Isolation Hospital, to which reference was made at the last visit, is no longer used, and the Committee are, we understand, now considering to what use, other than the accommodation of patients, it can properly be put.

Disuse of Male
Isolation
Hospital.

We found the wards in good order, and we can report that it is proposed shortly to protect the chains in the w.c.'s, which at present afford facilities for self-destruction to suicidally disposed patients.

State of wards.

The dormitories and bedding were also in a satisfactory state.

With the exception of one patient of each sex, we have seen all the patients, 253 being males and 391 females, whose names are on the books of the Institution. We found them neatly and tidily dressed, and, with the exception of the less favourable patients on the male side, quiet and orderly in their demeanour.

Condition of
patients.

Some complaints were made to us which do not call for mention, but one male patient complained that he had never been visited by the guardians of his union since his admission into the Asylum, 14 years ago. Another patient, who is on the private list, appeared to us to be very unhappy, and might, we think, be transferred with advantage to a private Institution.

Complaints of
patients

Of the total patients, 54 are private patients and 198 are chargeable to out-county unions.

The condition of the Asylum is at present overcrowded, there being 20 men and 14 women in excess of the proper numbers. In view of this fact the Committee are, we understand, considering the question

Overcrowding.

Appendix C. of building a block for private patients so as to afford the relief
 ——— required, as well as to give more suitable accommodation to the patients
 Portsmouth of the private class. Should the Committee decide not to provide
 Asylum. additional accommodation, it is clear that the contracts for the reception
 of the out-county patients ought not to be renewed.

Eleven men and 16 women were in bed at our visit, but the health
 of the Institution was otherwise good.

Dietary. We saw a fairly good dinner served to the patients in the wards
 to-day. It consisted of pea soup, bread, and pudding, and was not
 unpopular with the patients.

Divine service. From the return annually made to us, we learn that 45 per cent. of
 the patients attend the Sunday services in chapel, and we are informed
 that the accommodation in the chapel is only just sufficient for the
 congregation.

Exercise. In regard to exercise during the past year, it is gratifying to learn
 that only 6 per cent. were on an average altogether confined to the
 airing grounds, and that 50 per cent. on an average walked out on
 the estate beyond the airing courts. Since our Colleagues' visit in
 Statistics. December last, 77 patients have been admitted, 35 discharged, 28 having
 recovered, and 24 have died. Of the total deaths, 3 were due to
 general paralysis, 3 to phthisis, and 3 to senile decay.

There were 18 post-mortem examinations, or a percentage proportion
 of 75 per cent.

Bedsore existed at death in 4 cases.

There have been two inquests, the death in each case being due to
 natural causes.

The only zymotic disease has been dysentery, which attacked one
 patient in December and 2 in January, all females.

Two patients sustained fractures of bones in accidental falls, these
 being the only instances of non-fatal casualty. There has been no
 employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We are glad to learn that an inspector from the Portsmouth Fire
 Brigade pays surprise visits and holds fire drills from time to time.

Attendants. The number of attendants, as returned at the close of 1904, gave
 the satisfactory proportion of nearly one to 8 male and one to 9 female
 patients. Of the whole staff we learn that 20 per cent. have been
 here less than one year, and 28 per cent. over five years. No attendant
 has been dismissed since the last visit.

The case books are well entered up to date.

SUNDERLAND ASYLUM.

13 July 1905.

Sunderland WE have to-day visited this Asylum, and can report favourably of
 Asylum. its condition and management. We found the day rooms bright and
 Condition of comfortable and the dormitories clean and well ventilated. The
 Asylum. bedding also was in a satisfactory state.

Dr. Middlemass continues to be well satisfied with the treatment of
 troublesome patients in dormitories under supervision rather than in
 single rooms. He is convinced there is no practical disadvantage in
 the system, and that it improves the condition of many noisy patients.

During our inspection we noticed that the bookcases in the wards were kept locked, and we would suggest that the books should be kept in open bookcases, and that more bound illustrated periodicals should be distributed in the day rooms. Appendix C.
Sunderland
Asylum.

Since our Colleagues' visit some progress has been made with the laying out of the airing courts, but much still needs to be done to render them useful and attractive, and we are able to report that the Committee have determined to complete as soon as possible this very necessary work. Improvements.

In accordance with our Colleagues' recommendation, the Committee have provided a gramophone at the Male Villa. Nothing, however, has yet been done to adapt the Isolation Hospital as a hospital for tubercular cases.

There are on the books of the Asylum the names of 344 patients, 189 being male and 155 female; of them 9 are private patients and one is absent on leave. Number and
condition of
patients.

We found the patients neatly and suitably dressed, and quiet and orderly in their behaviour. No complaints were made to us which call for mention, and general contentment appeared to prevail, apart from the subject of detention.

We saw an adequate dinner, consisting of tripe, potatoes, and bread, served to the patients to-day.

At the present time there are vacancies for 29 men and 31 women in the Institution.

From the annual return made to our office we learn that as many as 69 per cent. of the patients attended the Church of England services on Sundays, and 59 per cent. were usually present at the associated entertainments. Statistics.

We notice also that only 2 per cent. were altogether confined for exercise to the airing grounds.

As regards employment, the patients were usefully occupied in the satisfactory proportions of 76 per cent. on the male and 83 per cent. on the female side.

The general health of the Asylum is good, only 4 men and 6 women being confined to bed at our visit.

The changes which have occurred among the patients since the last visit by 2 members of our Board are as follows :—117 patients have been admitted, 61 discharged or removed, of whom 42 had recovered, and 55 have died.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

As regards the deaths, it is a creditable fact that post-mortem examination was made in every case. Deaths.

Bedsore were present in 7·7 per cent. of the deaths, but none of the 10 patients whom we saw in bed were so suffering.

The causes of death were all natural—general paralysis and phthisis, each of them accounting for 21·8 per cent., a large percentage. In 2 instances inquests were held.

The only case of colitis ended fatally; this and 3 cases of erysipelas, with one of diphtheria, were the only instances of zymotic disease that have occurred since the last visit. In 7 instances accidental fractures of bones were sustained; there have been no other serious casualties. The staff of attendants is maintained at adequate strength. The case books are well kept.

Appendix C.

WEST HAM ASYLUM.

2 May 1905.

West Ham
Asylum.Number of
patients.

THERE are to-day on the books of this Asylum the names of 775 patients, in the proportion of 340 males to 435 females.

Of these one man, a criminal patient, is on the private list ; 5 are chargeable to out-county unions, and the same number are absent on trial.

In addition to these patients there are 120 who are at present boarded out at Kesteven, Brighton, and Suffolk Asylums.

Necessity for
additional
accommoda-
tion.

In view of this large number who are in other institutions, and having regard to the fact that there are vacancies for only 12 men and 10 women, it is clear that the need for additional accommodation for the insane poor of the borough of West Ham is very urgent, and we regret, therefore, to have to report that the plans for the new extensions are in abeyance, although the 50 acres of additional land have been purchased.

We would again urge, therefore, upon the Committee the immediate necessity of taking into their most anxious consideration the question of providing the increased accommodation required.

Condition of
patients.

We received no complaints which call for comment, and we can report that the patients were quiet and orderly in their behaviour. The dinner which we saw served to the patients in the wards consisted of soup and suet pudding and bread, the beverage being lemonade.

Statistics.

From the returns furnished to our Office for the year 1904, we notice that the proportion of epileptics was as high as 15·3 per cent. ; that the average percentage of patients attracted by the services on Sunday in chapel, and by the associated entertainments, was somewhat low, being in each case only 38 per cent. ; and that the percentage of patients employed during the year was very satisfactory, being as high as 83 per cent. on the male side.

Condition of
Asylum.

We can report very favourably on the condition in which we found the Asylum, the wards being brightly and tastefully decorated and the dormitories and bedding clean and free from unpleasant odour.

We can also report that the pipes in the w.c.'s on the male side have been protected, and that now this work is being carried out on the female side.

Statistics.

Since the Asylum was last visited by members of our Board 364 patients have been admitted ; 204 discharged, of whom 114 had recovered ; and 160 have died.

Staff.

At the close of last year the staff of attendants was maintained at good strength, there being one male attendant to every 8·5 male and one nurse to every 9·9 female patients.

Of the total attendants only 11 per cent. of the men, but 38 per cent. of the women, have been engaged within the year. One attendant of each sex has been discharged for misconduct not affecting the patients, and 3 nurses have been allowed to resign to escape dismissal, in 2 instances for being asleep when on duty.

Restraint and
seclusion.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but one woman has been secluded, on 7 occasions, for 84 hours in all.

Small-pox.

When our Colleagues were here last year the Asylum was threatened with a serious outbreak of small-pox, but owing to the energetic measures then adopted no further cases have occurred, though one patient died of the disease.

The other deaths calling for mention were : first, that of a man who was suffocated by swallowing a billiard ball ; and secondly, that of a woman who died of broncho-pneumonia following on an accidental fall in which she sustained fracture of two ribs. In both cases inquests were held.

Appendix C.
West Ham
Asylum.
Deaths.

A woman aged 82 also died soon after admission from fracture of the head of the femur, occasioned by a push from another patient. Of the total deaths, 12 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 14 per cent. to phthisis, and the large proportion of 36 per cent. to senile decay. Four deaths were due to dysentery, of which there have been 10 cases in all, a few of them being still under treatment. With the exception of these cases, and a good many cases of general paralysis among the 27 men and 13 women whom we have seen in bed, the health of the Institution is good.

Besides the casualties mentioned above, there have been 4 instances of more or less serious injury to patients, but all the cases were the result of accident, and call for no comment.

The case books continue to be properly kept.

Appendix D.

Appendix D.

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS approved by the SECRETARY OF STATE during 1905, the Cost of which was Estimated not to exceed 1,500*l*.

Asylum.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.
		£ s. d.
Brecon and Radnor -	Alterations to farm house -	270 0 0
Cambridge -	Acquisition of 15a. 1r. 5p. additional land -	500 0 0
Cheshire (Upton)-	Conversion of room into a R.C. Chapel -	350 0 0
„ (Parkside) -	Enlargement of boiler house -	248 0 0
„ „ -	Alterations to w.c. block in No. 5, Male Ward.	417 0 0
Cornwall -	Additional rooms in connection with Assistant Medical Officers' quarters.	225 0 0
Devon -	Cottages for attendants -	1,500 0 0
Durham -	Alterations to house -	100 0 0
Essex (Brentwood) -	New mortuary -	616 10 0
Gloucester -	Enlargement of w.e. of No. 2 Ward -	50 0 0
Herts -	Verandahs for M. & F. infirmary wards -	100 0 0
„ -	Alterations to servants' quarters' -	80 0 0
„ -	Additional nurses' room -	35 0 0
Hants -	New mortuary -	473 10 0
Rainhill -	Erection of workmen's lodge at gas-works.	500 0 0
Bexley -	Additional lavatory accommodation and various minor additions.	679 10 0
„ -	Additional workshops -	790 0 0
Cane Hill -	Alterations to laundry drying closets, &c. -	390 0 0
„ -	Alterations to fire escape stairs to Wards A2, male and female.	72 0 0
„ -	Alterations to the steward's house -	310 0 0
Claybury -	Provision of fire escape stairs to N. & B. blocks.	154 0 0
„ -	Enlargement of clerk's office in stores department.	67 0 0
Colney Hatch -	Provision of disinfectant soaking tank, &c.	60 0 0
„ „ -	New entrance for wheeled traffic -	150 0 0
Hanwell -	Conversion of shed into a cowhouse -	250 0 0
„ -	Alterations to gas coal stores -	30 0 0
„ -	Improvement of kitchen of nurses' dining hall.	164 0 0
Horton -	Additional exits from recreation hall -	99 0 0
„ -	Additional exits near recreation hall -	75 0 0
„ -	New entrance gateway with office and w.c. accommodation for visitors.	1,120 0 0
Manor -	Alteration of laundry, kitchen, and bakehouse.	330 0 0
„ -	Provision of an implement shed -	140 0 0
Lincoln (Kesteven) -	Purchase of small pieces of land as a burial ground.	25 0 0
„ -	Erection of two pairs of cottages for attendants.	1,000 0 0
Monmouth -	Additional bath room and w.c. -	95 0 0
„ -	Green house -	130 5 0
Nottingham County -	New piggeries and covered yard -	417 10 0
Salop -	Additional exits from two dormitories and provision of boot room.	125 0 0
„ -	Additions to engineer's house -	98 0 0
Suffolk -	Erection of cottage for farm bailiff -	348 0 0
Surrey (Brookwood) -	Fire escape staircase, recreation hall gallery	150 0 0

Alterations in and Additions and Improvements to County and Borough Asylums, &c., during 1905—*continued*. Appendix D.

Asylum.	Nature of Work.			Estimate.		
				£	s.	d.
Surrey (Brookwood) -	-	Conversion of farm house into three cottages.		230	0	0
East Sussex -	-	Erection of two cottages - - -		500	0	0
" " -	-	Cart lodge granary, &c. - - -		400	0	0
" " -	-	Six airing court shelters - - -		400	0	0
" " -	-	Coach-house and stable for medical superintendent.		400	0	0
" " -	-	Provision of two additional aerobic beds at the sewage works.		856	9	7
Warwick -	-	Additions to medical superintendent's house		275	0	0
Wilts -	-	New cowshed - - -		65	0	0
South Yorkshire -	-	Additional fire escapes and exits - -		983	1	6
Bristol -	-	New piggeries - - -		999	8	3
Leicester Borough -	-	Erection of slaughterhouse - - -		180	0	0
" " -	-	Two cottages for electrical engineer and assistant.		552	0	0
City of London -	-	New sanitary annexe to No. 3 F. Ward and dormitory.		730	0	0
Newcastle -	-	Enlargement of coal storage and provision of weigh bridge.		450	0	0
Portsmouth -	-	Conversion of certain old buildings into a ward for 9 patients, with attendants' mess room.		800	0	0

Appendix E.

Appendix E.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT HOSPITALS, &c.

St. Andrew's
Hospital,
Northampton.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

12 December 1905.

Improvements.

SINCE our visit to this Hospital in June last, further progress has been made with the additions to the female side, which will, however, require about 2 years more for their completion. For the last 12 months the new warming apparatus has been in operation, which utilizes the exhaust steam from the electric lighting engine. The steam is drawn through the house by vacuum pumps, and the condensed water returned is used to feed the boilers. The hot water supply is also in constant circulation to the taps, rendering it unnecessary to draw off a quantity of cold water before the hot is reached. Besides the economy thus effected in water and fuel, which we are informed is considerable, there are the incidental advantages that the steam in the coils being at a low pressure is of a moderate temperature (180°) and does not overheat the atmosphere, that the coils do not require the protection of guards, which serve as receptacles of rubbish, and that a leak in a valve causes no escape of steam, but merely an inflow of air.

Condition of
the Hospital
and the
patients.

In the course of our two days' visit we have made a complete inspection of the Hospital, with its dependencies, and of the branch at Moulton Park, and found all in its usual excellent order. We conversed with the patients in residence, and gave private interviews to several at their request. We can report that their dress and personal condition was generally satisfactory, and that no complaints were made to us which call for mention. The health of the institution is good; 3 gentlemen and 7 ladies were in bed, but most of these were not seriously ill. We give in the patients' book the names of some who manifested mental improvement.

Statistics.

The changes among the patients since the last visit have been as follows:—40 have been admitted; 43 have been discharged or removed, of whom 19 had recovered; and 10 have died.

There are now on the books of the Hospital the names of 411 patients, 185 being on the male and 226 on the female side. 15 gentlemen and 27 ladies are on leave at Moulton Park, and 5 gentlemen at Bryn-y-Neuadd; and 6 ladies are absent on trial. The numbers in residence at the Hospital are 165 gentlemen and 193 ladies, all of whom, as well as those at Moulton Park, were seen by us in the course of our visit.

During the period under review 47 patients have been secluded on 547 occasions for a total duration of $2,894\frac{1}{2}$ hours. No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded.

Forty-eight gentlemen and 41 ladies usually attend divine service on Sundays, 50 and 54 respectively usually attend the associated entertainments, and 85 and 49 are usefully employed: 7 patients walk out alone beyond the grounds, and 46 attended; 70 have carriage exercise from 4 to 6 times a month.

Suicide.

The deaths, with one exception, were all from natural causes, which in 5 instances were verified by post-mortem examination; in no cases were bedsores present on those who died. Inquests were held in two cases, in one of which the death was caused by eating yew

leaves, the verdict being "Suicide while insane." The circumstances of this case were reported to our Board. The Committee have since ordered the removal of all yew trees in the grounds here and at Bryn-y-Neuadd, and this order has been carried out. The verdict in the other case was "Death from heart failure."

The staff of attendants is of adequate strength. One nurse has since the last visit been dismissed for using unnecessary violence in attempting to control a refractory patient.

The average weekly cost of the patients per head per week is 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The number of those received gratuitously is .48 per cent. ; of those paying not more than 10*s.* a week, 4.86 per cent. ; of those paying more than 10*s.* but not exceeding 21*s.*, 5.59 ; of those paying above 21*s.* and not exceeding 2*l.* 2*s.*, 58.88 ; and of those paying over 2*l.* 2*s.*, 30.17 per cent.

Appendix E.
—
St. Andrew's
Hospital,
Northampton.

Attendants.

Rates of pay-
ment.

BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

16 October 1905.

WE have visited this house to-day, and found all parts of it in excellent order. Since our visit in April the Chapel has been thoroughly cleaned, a dado of wood has been fixed to the walls, and a new oak reredos will shortly be erected. The fencing in of the machinery in the laundry which we recommended has been well carried out, and further machinery has been added ; building operations are now in progress for providing accommodation for the engineer and for the laundrymaids. A large amount of redecoration has been carried out in the Hospital with good effect.

The changes among the patients since our last visit have been the following :—27 have been admitted ; 21 have been discharged or removed, 7 of whom had recovered ; and 4 have died, all from natural causes, none verified by post-mortem examination. There are now on the books the names of 148 patients, 59 gentlemen and 89 ladies. Seven ladies were to-day on leave at the Wilderness, one gentleman was on trial, and one was out walking at the time of our visit. We saw all the rest of the patients, and one lady who is residing as a voluntary boarder.

The patients were all neat and tidy in their dress, and, with one or two exceptions, were in other respects in satisfactory personal condition. The health was exceedingly good, only one gentleman and 4 ladies being in bed, and some of them not for illness. We gave private interviews at their request to 2 gentlemen, one of whom complained of having been knocked down by an attendant while coming downstairs 2 days ago. We made careful examination into the matter, and were satisfied that the complaint was altogether groundless. No other complaint calling for mention was made to us. The names of those of the patients who showed mental improvement are given in the patients' book. In all the newly admitted cases we took special pains to satisfy ourselves that the patients were properly detained.

There is no record of mechanical restraint having been used since the last visit ; but one gentleman and 4 ladies have been secluded, on 7 occasions, for a total of 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

Barnwood
House,
Gloucester.
Condition of
the Hospital

Statistics.

Condition of
patients.

Appendix E.	The only serious casualty during the period has been a fracture of the arm of a lady patient, due to an accidental fall.
Barnwood House, Gloucester.	Forty-six and a half per cent. of the patients usually attend Divine Service on Sundays ; 51 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments ; and 87 per cent. are usefully employed. Five gentlemen walk out alone beyond the grounds, and carriage exercise is given to
Casualty.	57 per cent. of the patients.
Divine service.	
Amusements.	The staff of attendants consists of 19 men and 25 women for day duty and 3 men and 4 women for night duty. Twenty-nine per cent. of the staff have served for less than one year and 31 per cent. for over 5 years. Since the last visit 7 male attendants and an equal number of nurses have left, 3 of the former and one of the latter having been dismissed for drunkenness. The average weekly cost of maintenance per head per week last year was 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> ; 2·66 per cent. of the patients are received gratuitously ; 3·99 pay up to 10 <i>s.</i> a week ; 7·33 per cent. above 10 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 21 <i>s.</i> ; 35·33 per cent. above 21 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 42 <i>s.</i> ; and 50·66 per cent. pay above 42 <i>s.</i>
Employment.	
Exercise.	
Attendants.	
Rates of payment.	
	The case books are well kept.

BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

20 October 1905.

Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	WE have to-day inspected this Hospital for the second time this year, and find it maintained throughout in very good order. Since our visit in May last improvements have been carried out in one or two directions. The most noteworthy is the completion of the alterations in the ladies' upper gallery, with a view to minimising the risk of its destruction in the case of an outbreak of fire. The floors have a substratum of uralite to make them fireproof, and the ceilings and partitions of rooms are protected by steel laths, on which plaster is laid.
Improvements.	A new lavatory has been fitted up in Male No. 2 Ward.
	The screen which at our former visit we recommended should be placed at the head of the stairs leading to one of the male dormitories is about to be made. The day rooms presented a comfortable appearance and the dormitories and bedding were clean and sufficient.
Statistics.	The changes among the patients since our last visit have been the admission of 8 patients, the discharge of 2 on recovery, and of 4 others. There has been one death. There are to-day on the books the names of 35 gentlemen and 48 ladies, all of whom we have seen, and there are in residence 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies as voluntary boarders, whom, with the exception of a gentleman who is out for the day, we have also seen. There are a few cases improving mentally ; their names will be found in the patients' books.
Condition of patients.	The general health is good ; there are only 3 or 4 patients confined to bed. There has been no recorded case of mechanical restraint, and only 2 patients have been secluded since our visit, for 9 hours in all. The patients, who were in a satisfactory condition in regard to dress and personal neatness, were generally contented.
Exercise.	As regards matters of treatment, we find 6 returned as having their parole, 24 as going out attended, and 20 as having regular carriage exercise once a week ; 66 usually attend the associated entertainments, and 54 are regular attendants at the Sunday services.
Amusements.	
Divine service.	

The staff is maintained at an efficient strength ; the duration of their service is satisfactory, and no one has left otherwise than voluntarily.

The Hospital continues to do much charitable work, as is evidenced by the returns furnished to us, from which it appears that 10·84 per cent. of the patients are received gratuitously ; 10·84 pay 10s. or under a week ; and 33 per cent. pay from that sum up to a guinea.

The weekly cost of maintenance is 1*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, so that over 55 per cent. are received at payments below their maintenance expenses.

We are glad to find that the Committee have made such arrangements as will enable Dr. Fielding practically to devote the whole of his time to the service of the Hospital.

Appendix E.
—
Bethel
Hospital,
Norwich.
Attendants.
Rates of
payment.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, LONDON, S.E.

31 July 1905.

At our second visit paid to-day to this Hospital we found all in very good order throughout.

The personal condition of the patients was satisfactory. No complaints were made to us, except such as were obviously founded on delusions ; and many patients spoke highly of the kindness shown to them.

Since our visit in February 137 patients have been admitted ; 63 have been discharged or removed, of whom 42 had recovered ; and there have been 5 deaths, all from natural and ordinary causes. A post-mortem examination was made in one case ; no inquest has been held.

There are now on the books of the hospital the names of 72 patients of the male sex and 125 females ; and there are also 12 male and 12 female voluntary boarders. Eighteen of the patients and 3 of the boarders were to-day absent at Witley ; one lady patient was on leave, and one boarder of each sex was away. The rest were in residence, and were seen by us.

The bodily health of the patients was generally good, 25 men and 17 women being in bed, most of them, however, very properly for medical treatment by rest. A large number, whose names are given in the patients' book, show marked improvement ; and it is very obvious that the Hospital continues to do valuable work in the restoration to mental health of a very considerable proportion of those whom it receives.

The voluntary boarders were all proper cases to remain on that footing. Since the last visit 10 patients have been secluded, on 207 occasions, for an aggregate of 826 hours ; mechanical restraint has been used on 4 patients, for 109 occasions, and for 633 hours in all.

Sixty-two patients usually attend divine service on Sundays, and 120 the associated entertainments ; 86 are usefully employed ; 7 walk out alone beyond the grounds, and 36 attended ; 80 have carriage exercise.

The staff consists of 32 men and 30 women for day duty, and six of each sex for night duty. Seven of the former and 10 of the latter have served for less than one year, while the number who can show

Bethlem Royal
Hospital,
London, S.E.
Condition of
patients.
Statistics.
Seclusion.
Restraint.
Divine service.
Amusements.
Employment.
Exercise.
Attendants.

Appendix E. over five years' service is 39, namely, 23 men and 16 women. No one
 —————
 Bethlem Royal has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal since the
 Hospital, last visit.
 London, S.E. Twenty per cent. of the patients are received for payment at the
 Payments. rate of 2 guineas weekly, and the large proportion of 80 per cent.
 are treated gratuitously.

WITLEY CONVALESCENT HOME.

6 November 1905.

Witley THERE are to-day 3 gentlemen and 6 ladies in residence on
 Convalescent leave from Bethlem Hospital. The gentlemen were all out walking
 Home. at the time of my visit; but I saw the ladies, and found them in good
 health and well cared for. All spoke of the pleasure which the change
 to this home gave them.
 The house was throughout in excellent order.

MANCHESTER ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

12 July 1905.

Manchester OUR second visit of inspection for the year to this Hospital enables
 Royal Hospital, us to confirm the favourable opinion of its general condition which we
 Cheadle. formed at our visit in February last.

Condition of In the main building some of the galleries have recently been
 the hospital. redecorated, and throughout the Institution the day rooms were bright
 Improvements. and comfortable in appearance.

The dormitories were in good order, but in some of the single
 rooms to which shutters are provided, more especially in the ladies'
 second gallery, the ventilation would, we think, be improved by the
 introduction in the shutters of panels of small meshed galvanized
 wire gauze.

At our visit in February one of the villas in the Hospital grounds
 remained unprovided with doorways and fire screens; these defects
 have since been made good.

Among improvements nearing completion is the new detached
 chapel. It is expected to be opened for service early in the autumn.
 The proposed extensions at the Hospital are at present in abeyance.
 Plans for this work are, however, in hand, and will be in due course
 submitted to our Board.

Our inspection included the outlying villas, where we found every-
 thing in good order and the patients in them contented and
 comfortable.

We cannot conclude our remarks upon the general condition of
 this Hospital without calling attention to the well-kept condition of
 the grounds and airing gardens.

Statistics. Since our former visit the changes among the patients comprise
 50 admissions, 26 discharges on recovery and 25 discharges unrecovered,
 and the deaths of 12.

There are to-day on the Hospital books the names of 363 patients under certificates, of whom 157 are gentlemen and 206 are ladies, and there are besides 15 voluntary boarders of the male and 13 of the female sex. Twenty-one of the patients are absent on leave, 3 being with friends, 15 at the branch houses at Colwyn Bay, and 3 at Dyffryn Aled. We have not seen 13 of the voluntary boarders who are at one or other of the branch houses, which, however, we propose to visit shortly.

Appendix E.
—
Manchester
Royal Hospital,
Cheadle.

With one exception the deaths since the last visit were all due to natural and ordinary causes. The exception was the suicide of a lady patient, who succeeded in escaping from her bedroom and hanged herself from the door of an adjoining room. The facts were at the time duly reported to our Board. Suicide.

We have seen all the resident patients and boarders, and can report them as apparently comfortable, generally contented, and free from any complaint of rough usage. Condition of patients.

Their general health is good, there being only 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies confined to bed; one of the gentlemen was in seclusion during our visit. One of the ladies confined to bed was suffering from facial erysipelas, of which there has been one other case, also on the ladies' side.

We paid careful attention to the mental condition of the resident voluntary boarders, all of whom, with 2 exceptions, whose names are given in the patients' book, appear to be suitable cases for boarder treatment.

We also give in the patients' book the names of those patients with whom we had separate interviews, and of others who are mentally improving. As regards matters of treatment, we find 35 patients are on an average usefully employed, 90 have regular carriage exercise, 8 go out on parole, and 50 per cent. go out attended beyond the hospital grounds, 50 per cent. attend associated entertainments, and 40 per cent. are in the habit of attending divine service on Sundays. Employment.
Exercise.
Amusements.
Divine service.

The staff of attendants comprises 54 men and 57 nurses for day, and 5 men and 10 nurses for night duty. Attendants.

Of the total staff 14 per cent. have been less than one year, and 19·8 per cent. over five years in the Hospital service.

Since our visit 2 of the male staff have been dismissed for misconduct, one for being asleep whilst on duty and the other for insobriety.

According to the records 3 patients have been mechanically restrained by jacket on 17 occasions, and for 132 hours, to prevent self-injury during attacks of excitement; and seclusion has been employed since our last visit in the cases of 10 patients, on 93 occasions, for 939 hours in all. Restraint.
Seclusion.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head per week amounts to £2 9s. 7d. One per cent. of the patients is received gratuitously, 1·5 per cent. pay up to 10s. per week, 10·5 per cent. pay from that and up to 21s., and 51 per cent. from 21s. to 42s. Rates of payment.

It will thus be seen that 64 per cent. of the total patients are received on terms below the cost of their maintenance, and this affords satisfactory evidence of good charitable work of the hospital.

The case books and other medical records are carefully kept.

Appendix E.

DYFFRYN ALED, near ABERGELE.

Dyffryn Aled,
near Abergele.

14 July 1905.

IN this branch of the Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital there are to-day for treatment 8 gentlemen and 5 ladies, 6 of the former and 3 of the latter being voluntary boarders.

I have seen them all, and am of the opinion that 3 of the voluntary boarders ought not to remain on that footing, and that there is another whose case is a doubtful one. Both patients and boarders are comfortable and receiving proper care and attention. The house is in good order, but the external staircase needs some attention.

GLAN-Y-DON.

15 July 1905.

Glan-y-don.

SEVEN ladies are at present here for treatment; 5 of them are patients on leave from the Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, and the other 2 are voluntary boarders, one of whom is worried by her delusions but appears to be here of her own accord.

I have seen them all, and found them in good health and properly cared for.

The house is in excellent order.

COLWYN BAY HOUSES.

15 July 1905.

Colwyn
Bay Houses.

I HAVE to-day visited the following houses, namely, Langside, Clutha Lodge, Pen Dyffryn, Eiras Farm, and Bryn-y-Crosoe, at all of which patients are on leave from, or are maintained as boarders in connection with, the Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.

I have found all of them in excellent order, and I have seen all the patients and boarders who are now resident.

The patients were all properly cared for, and the boarders, of whom there were 4, were suitable cases to continue on this footing with the exception of the lady at Pen Dyffryn, who is clearly detained against her will. The nurse in charge told me she believed this lady to be a lunatic so found by inquisition, and not, as I was informed only a few days ago by Mr. Scowcroft, a voluntary boarder. A letter should be written to him from our office inquiring what her actual position is, and also as to that of the elderly lady at Bryn-y-Crosoe who came there in charge of another lady a day or two ago, and who appeared mildly demented.

THE COPPICE, NOTTINGHAM.

Appendix E.

26 October 1905.

The Coppice,
Nottingham.

WE have to-day visited this Hospital for the second time this year, and find it maintained throughout in the best order; the day rooms comfortable, bright, and well furnished, and the dormitories and bedding in excellent condition. The general arrangements and management appear to be in every way quite satisfactory. We have seen all the resident patients, satisfying ourselves of the propriety of the detention of those admitted since our last visit, and giving everyone full opportunity of speaking to us. We had no complaint, and only one or two appeals for discharge. No patient appears to be fit for discharge, and only 2 manifest any marked mental improvement.

Condition of
the Hospital
and the
patients.

The general health is good, and has been so since our visit in May. The condition on both sides in respect to dress and personal neatness is quite satisfactory. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

As regards matters of treatment we learn that 49 patients generally attend the associated entertainments, 81 are usefully employed, 3 have their parole, 23 go out attended beyond the Hospital grounds, 38 have regular carriage exercise, and 43 are in the habit of attending Divine service on Sundays.

Amusements.
Employment.
Exercise.
Divine service.

The staff of attendants and nurses is maintained at an adequate strength, and consists of 12 men and 13 nurses for day duty, and of 2 of each sex for night duty. The duration of the service is good, 48 per cent. of the total staff having been over 5 years in the Hospital service.

Attendants.

There are to-day on the Hospital books the names of 93 patients, viz., 43 gentlemen and 50 ladies. The changes among them since our last visit comprise 10 admissions, 8 discharges, of whom 4 were on recovery, and 2 deaths, both due to natural causes. One patient is away on leave.

Statistics.

Parties of each sex had a change to the seaside in the summer, which appears from statements made to us by some of the patients who went to have given great pleasure.

The Hospital continues to carry on its charitable work, as may be evidenced from the fact that while the cost of maintenance per head per week for last year came to 1*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, 84 patients were received at or below such sums, and only 10 pay over that amount.

Rates of
payment.

The case books are fully and carefully kept.

COTON HILL HOSPITAL, STAFFORD.

19 December 1905.

THE changes among the patients in this Hospital since we visited it in June have been as follows:—13 have been admitted, 14 have been discharged or removed (3 of them on recovery), and 3 have died from natural and ordinary causes, ascertained in each case by post-mortem examination.

Coton Hill
Hospital,
Stafford.
Statistics.

The number whose names are now on the books is 110, of whom 47 are of the male and 63 of the female sex. There are also at the present time 2 ladies residing as voluntary boarders, both proper cases to be received on that footing.

Appendix E.

Coton Hill
Hospital,
Stafford.Condition of
patients.Restraint and
seclusion.

Divine service.

Amusements.
Employment.
Exercise.

Attendants.

Rates of
payment.

We saw all the patients whose names are on the books with the exception of one lady, at present absent on trial. Their condition as regards their persons and dress was satisfactory, and they made few complaints, except as to their detention ; some, however, complained of the food.

The health was good, none of the gentlemen and 3 only of the ladies being in bed, and of these but one for physical illness.

The house is maintained in proper order, and some of the rooms and a corridor have been lately re-decorated.

In the period since the last visit, one gentleman has been twice mechanically restrained, for a total of $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and 2 ladies have been secluded, on 21 occasions, for $136\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the aggregate.

Eighteen of the patients usually attend divine service on Sundays, and 30 the associated entertainments ; 33 are usefully employed ; 1 patient walks out unattended beyond the grounds, and 37 attended ; 30 have carriage exercise three or four times a month.

The strength of the staff is fully adequate, being in the proportion of one to 3 patients for day duty.

No attendant or nurse has, since the last visit, been dismissed or required to resign on account of misconduct.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head is *1l. 16s. 9d.* The number of patients received at or under 10s. a week is 1·8 per cent. of the total, 20·9 per cent. pay above 10s. and not more than 21s., 69·1 per cent. above 21s. and not above 42s., and 8·2 per cent. pay over 42s.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Hospital is doing much charitable work.

HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM, VIRGINIA WATER.

12 October 1905.

Holloway
Sanatorium,
Virginia
Water.

Improvements.

THIS Hospital, which we have visited for the second time this year, continues to be maintained in excellent order.

Since our first visit in the early part of the year Dr. Moore's new house has been completed and occupied. His former quarters are being adapted for the use of male patients, an arrangement which will enable the gentlemen's N Block to be appropriated for lady patients.

The foundations of a new boiler house and engine room are being got out, and the tunnelling in connection with this work is making good progress. These operations have necessitated for the time the giving up of the garden attached to the Retreat, where the male patients are being temporarily confined to the airing courts for most of their exercise.

The accommodation for the Retreat has been recently increased by the addition of 3 new padded rooms and a bathroom in a corridor which is shut off from Male No. 7.

The minor improvements comprise the painting and decoration of some rooms on the ladies' side.

We understand that the proposed new male hospital will be begun when the present building operations are completed.

Statistics.

The changes among the patients since our last visit comprise 69 admissions ; 60 discharges, of which 26 were on recovery ; and 15 deaths. All the deaths were due to natural and ordinary causes.

There are to-day on the books of the Hospital the names of 166 males and 187 females, making a total of 353 patients; and there are also 23 voluntary boarders (7 gentlemen and 16 ladies) on the boarder list. Appendix E.
Holloway
Sanatorium,
Virginia
Water.

Twenty-three patients are on leave at the branch house at Brighton, where are also 3 voluntary boarders, and 10 patients (4 gentlemen and 6 ladies) are on leave on trial with friends.

There has been one serious accident since we were here. A male patient who was considered to be actively suicidal succeeded in eluding the vigilance of an attendant, and, gaining access to the roof, precipitated himself a distance of 40 feet to the ground, and sustained serious fractures, from which he has made a good recovery. The attendant in charge, to whose neglect of special instructions the accident was attributable, was dismissed the Hospital service. Casualty.

There has been no instance of the use of mechanical restraint. One lady has been secluded 5 times, for 48½ hours in all. Seclusion.

We have during yesterday and to-day seen all the resident patients and boarders. We observe mental improvement in some cases, whose names are given in the patients' book. Condition of
patients.

In both divisions of the Hospital general contentment was most noticeable, and there was a complete absence of complaint of rough usage.

The condition of the patients in respect to dress and personal neatness was satisfactory.

The Hospital has been free from zymotic disease throughout the year, and at the present time the general health is excellent, no gentlemen and 8 ladies, one only of whom was seriously ill, being confined to bed. Just over 55 per cent. of the patients are in the habit of attending the Sunday services, and the same proportion take part in the associated entertainments, which are frequent and varied; 53 per cent. are usefully employed; 73 per cent. go out beyond the grounds; 68 per cent. have carriage exercise; and 34 patients, or over 9 per cent., have their parole beyond the grounds. Divine service,
Amusements,
Employment,
Exercise.

The staff of attendants is maintained at an adequate strength and the duration of their service is satisfactory, as many as 80 out of a total staff of 138 (or nearly 58 per cent.) having been over 5 years in the Hospital Service. The only dismissals among the staff were 2 on the male side, one for neglect of duty and the other, mentioned above, for neglect in connection with the serious casualty to a gentleman. Attendants.

The scheme of payments has been recently amended with the approval of the Charity Commissioners. Under the present scheme 10 patients are free cases, 23 per cent. pay 25s. per week or under, 38 per cent. pay from 26s. to 55s. a week, and 40 per cent. pay over this last sum. The average weekly cost of maintenance per head per week during 1904 was 2l. 8s. 3d. Rates of
payment.

THE LAWN, LINCOLN.

24 October 1905.

WE have again visited this Hospital and seen all the patients, who consist of 26 gentlemen and 43 ladies. The Lawn,
Lincoln.

There are also 2 gentlemen in residence as voluntary boarders, who appear to be suitable cases to remain here on that footing. Statistics.

Since our visit in May last 8 patients have been admitted; 6 have been discharged, of whom 3 were recovered; and 5 have died, the deaths being all natural and ordinary.

Appendix E.

—
The Lawn,
Lincoln.

Condition of
patients.

We found the patients quiet and free from complaint, with the exception of a few who appealed for discharge.

There are only 3 patients whose mental improvement gives hope of early discharge.

The condition of both sexes in respect to matters of dress and personal neatness is satisfactory.

The general health is good, and has continued to be so since our former visit; the Hospital has fortunately kept free from typhoid fever, of which there has been a severe epidemic in the city.

There is no record of the use of seclusion or mechanical restraint, and there has been no serious casualty since we were here.

Divine service.

According to returns made to us, 69 per cent. of the patients generally attend the Sunday services, and nearly the same proportion take part in the general entertainments; 50 per cent. are usefully employed, and 69 per cent. go out for carriage exercise, or walk beyond the grounds.

Amusements.

Employment.
Exercise.

Condition of
Hospital.

The Hospital is maintained in very good order, and the rooms to-day were warm and comfortable. We saw a good dinner served in the dining hall, where patients of both sexes were present.

Attendants.

Rates of
payment.

The staff is maintained at an efficient strength.

The Hospital continues to do good charitable work, only 13 patients paying beyond the average weekly cost of maintenance, which for last year worked out at 2*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

The re-drainage of the Hospital is just completed.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, E.C.

4 November 1905.

St. Luke's
Hospital,
London, E.C.

Condition of
Hospital.

Rates of
payment.

WE have to-day paid our second visit for the year to this Hospital, and can report that it continues to be maintained in good order, making due allowance for the age of the building and the lack of some improvements suited to modern requirements.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head last year was 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

About 18 per cent. of the patients are received gratuitously; two patients pay less than 10*s.* a week; about 65 per cent. pay more than 10*s.*, and under a guinea a week; and 15 per cent. pay more than a guinea and under 30*s.*

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 171 patients, 58 being males and 113 females. Of these one of each sex is absent on leave with friends, and 9 ladies are at Nether Court.

There is one lady voluntary boarder, who at our visit was also absent from the Institution.

Condition of
patients.

We found the patients neatly dressed, and in a satisfactory condition as regards personal tidiness.

The general health was good, 4 patients being in bed.

No complaints were made calling for special mention.

Several patients manifested mental improvement.

Exercise and
amusements.

With regard to the arrangements made for the exercise and amusement of the patients, we can report that about 24 gentlemen and about 50 ladies walk out attended; and 6 of the former and 18 of the latter have carriage exercise twice a week; 75 patients usually attend the associated entertainments; 75 ladies being usefully employed.

Employment.

We can also report that 60 patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays. Appendix E.

Since our last visit 18 patients have been admitted ; 29 discharged, 10 having recovered ; and 5 have died, 4 of the deaths being from natural causes and 1 the result of suicide whilst on leave, the circumstances of which were fully reported to our Board. St. Luke's Hospital, London, E.C.
Divine service.

No patient has been mechanically restrained, but 22 patients have been secluded, on 193 occasions, for 1,204 hours in all. Statistics.
Suicide.

The staff of attendants comprises 12 men and 20 women for day duty, there being also 2 attendants of each sex for night duty. Seclusion.
Attendants.

Of the total staff 11 have served under one year, and 7 have served over five years.

Eight attendants have left since the last visit, of whom no one was dismissed or allowed to resign to avoid dismissal.

The case books are well kept.

WARNEFORD HOSPITAL, OXFORD.

28 October 1905.

WE have to day inspected all parts of this Hospital, and can report very favourably of its present condition. The day rooms, with their bright cheerful appearance and supply of suitable furniture, afford comfortable accommodation, and the dormitories and bedding were in good order. Warneford Hospital, Oxford.
Condition of Hospital.

Since our visit in May last 15 patients have been admitted : 3 have left on recovery, and 3 have been discharged as not improved. There have been 4 deaths, all due to ordinary and natural causes. There are to-day on the books the names of 46 gentlemen and 48 ladies as certified patients, and of 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies as voluntary boarders. Statistics.

One of the ladies and 3 gentlemen were out for the afternoon. With these exceptions we have seen all the patients, and also the voluntary boarders.

We are satisfied of the propriety of the detention of the patients recently admitted, and still in residence.

In both divisions of the Hospital the condition of the inmates in respect to matters of personal neatness gave satisfactory indication of proper care on this point on the part of the attendants and nurses. Condition of patients.

In the patients' book we give the names of a few patients who show some mental improvement, and of those with whom we had separate interviews. We also make a special reference with regard to 2 of the boarders.

Since our former visit no patient has sustained a serious casualty, and no patient has been mechanically restrained. Seclusion has been deemed necessary in the cases of 2 ladies, on 4 occasions, for 22 hours in all. Seclusion.

The proportions of patients who go out alone, and attended, and who have regular carriage exercise and also of those who join in the associated entertainments, and attend the services, are the same as last year. Exercise.
Amusements.
Divine service.

The staff of attendants on day duty comprises 11 men and 13 nurses, and on each side there is one night attendant. Attendants.

The duration of their service is good, as many as 53 per cent. counting over 5 years' service in the Hospital.

Appendix E.	The Hospital continues to do much charitable service ; 10 per cent. of the patients pay 10s. per week or under ; 16 per cent. pay from that sum up to 21s. ; 58 per cent. pay from 1 to 2 guineas, and 10 per cent. over the last-named sum. The weekly cost of maintenance for last year was 1 <i>l.</i> 10s. 7½ <i>d.</i> per head.
Warneford Hospital, Oxford.	
Rates of payment.	The case books are carefully kept.

WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

23 October 1905.

Wonford House, Exeter.	THE following changes have occurred among the patients in this Hospital since our visit in April. Sixteen have been admitted ; 9 have been discharged or removed, one of them on recovery ; and 3 have died from natural causes. There are now on the books of the Hospital the names of 52 gentlemen and 73 ladies as patients, and there are 2 ladies residing as voluntary boarders. Five gentlemen and 11 ladies were to-day absent on leave, 3 of the former and 10 of the latter at Plantation House and the others elsewhere, and one of the boarders was away.
Statistics.	
Condition of patients.	We saw all the patients in residence and one boarder. We found all neatly dressed and in satisfactory personal condition. None complained and many spoke gratefully of their treatment. No one promises early mental recovery, but a few ladies are somewhat better. The health of the patients was very good, only 3 of them being in bed and but 2 of them on account of bodily illness.
	We inspected every department of the institution and can report that we found it in very good order. Since our last visit the dining room of the ladies' 1st gallery has been redecorated with good effect.
	The deaths were not followed by post-mortem examinations.
	There has been an entire absence of serious casualties during the period under review.
Seclusion and restraint.	Two ladies have been secluded, on 27 occasions, for a total of 117 hours ; and one gentleman and 3 ladies have been mechanically restrained, on 40 occasions, for 509 hours in all, by soft padded gloves for medical reasons, or to prevent self-injury.
Divine service.	Forty per cent. of the patients usually attend the chapel services, which are held twice on Sundays ; about half of the total number are present at the associated entertainment given regularly every week during the winter months, and a like proportion have enjoyed a change at Plantation House at some time or other during the year.
Amusements.	More than half the patients walk out attended beyond the grounds, and carriage exercise is given two or three times a month to about the same number.
Exercise.	
Attendants.	The staff consists of 14 male attendants and 15 nurses for day, and 3 of each sex for night duty. About one third of the whole number have served in the Hospital for less than a year, but rather more than that proportion can count over 5 years' service. One nurse has been dismissed for striking a patient, in circumstances which have been fully considered by our Board, and 3 others were dismissed as being unsuitable.
Rates of payment.	The average weekly cost of maintenance of the patients last year was 1 <i>l.</i> 17s. 2 <i>d.</i> per head. Four per cent. of the patients were received gratuitously, 1 per cent. at 10s. or under, 7 per cent. paid above 10s.

but not more than 21s., 34 per cent. above 21s. but not more than 42s., and 54 per cent. over 42s. per week. Appendix E.

The case books and other medical records are carefully written up to date. Wonford House, Exeter.

YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL, BOOTHAM PARK.

6 July 1905.

WE have to-day paid our second visit for the year to this Hospital, and can report that it continues to be maintained in good order. York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham Park.

But, in view of the fact that a much larger number of patients used to be accommodated in the Institution, we again desire to urge upon the Committee the reception of an increased number of patients on reduced but remunerative terms, so that the public may have the benefit of the excellent accommodation which it affords. Suggested reduction of rates of payment.

We can report that the entire reconstruction of the drainage of this Hospital has been practically completed.

There are to-day on the books of the Institution the names of 133 patients, 71 being males and 62 females. With the exception of one lady, who is absent on leave, we have seen all the patients, and can report in favourable terms on their dress, personal neatness, and behaviour. We had no complaints of ill-treatment from the patients, who were contented and well cared for, and in good bodily health, with the exception of 10 ladies who were in bed. Statistics. Condition of patients.

Eighty-five patients usually attend divine service on Sundays ; 92 are usually present at the associated entertainments ; 88 are usefully employed ; 6 patients walk out alone beyond the grounds and 54 walk out attended ; 64 patients have carriage exercise four or five times a month. Divine service. Amusements. Employment. Exercise.

With regard to the cost of maintenance, we observe that 38 per cent. of the patients pay less than their cost. Cost of maintenance.

Since our visit earlier in the year 11 patients have been admitted ; 8 discharged, 2 on recovery ; and 2 have died from natural causes. Statistics.

One female patient has been secluded on one occasion for an hour, but there has been no employment of mechanical restraint.

No epidemic or zymotic disease has visited the Institution since we were here in March last.

The staff of attendants is adequately strong, but 40 per cent. have served less than a year. Attendants.

We are, however, glad to learn that the Asylum Workers' Association has recently conferred its gold medal upon James Waterhouse, the head attendant, for 44 years' meritorious service in the Hospital.

In the absence of Dr. Hitchcock, Dr. Grove accompanied us during our inspection, and afforded us every assistance.

THE RETREAT, YORK.

7 July 1905.

THERE are on the books of this Hospital, to which we have to-day paid our second visit this year, the names of 165 patients, in the proportion of 63 males to 102 females. With the exception of 4 gentlemen and 8 ladies, who are absent on leave at Throxenby Hall or elsewhere, we have seen all the patients, and found them neatly and suitably. The Retreat, York. Statistics.

Appendix E. The Retreat, York.	dressed, and contented save on the score of detention. Six gentlemen and 16 ladies were in bed, of whom a few only were seriously ill, and the rest of the patients were in good bodily health. Several patients manifested some mental improvement.
Divine service. Amusements. Employment. Exercise.	From the returns furnished to us we learn that 44 of the patients usually attend divine service on Sundays ; 53 are usually present at the associated entertainments ; 57 are usefully employed ; 6 walk out alone and 46 attended ; and 84 have carriage exercise four or five times a month.
Rates of payment.	As regards the maintenance, we notice that no patient is received gratuitously or at any sum less than 10s. per week, but that the payments of 32 per cent. do not exceed 21s. per week, nor those of 18 per cent. 2 guineas a week.
Statistics.	Since our visit in March last 11 patients have been admitted ; 15 discharged, 4 on recovery ; and 2 have died from natural causes, which in one instance was verified by post-mortem examination. No inquest has been held and no zymotic disease has visited the Hospital.
Restraint and seclusion.	One lady has on one occasion, and for one hour, been mechanically restrained, and 6 patients—2 being gentlemen, and 4 ladies—have been secluded, on 18 occasions, for 26½ hours in all. There are on the books of the Institution the names of 3 gentlemen and 8 ladies who are here voluntarily, all of whom we have seen with the exception of 2 ; one of the ladies is suffering from senile dementia, and is in our opinion incapable of volition, and should therefore be placed under the protection of certificates.
Attendants.	For day duty there are 54 attendants—21 men and 33 nurses—while 4 male attendants and 8 nurses are on duty at night. Of the total staff 14 have served under one year and 22 over 5 years.
Improvements.	We found the Hospital in excellent order, and we noticed that a considerable amount of repainting and repapering had been carried out. We can also report that one of the galleries on the female side, namely, that for the more troublesome patients, has been liberally supplied with objects of interest, in which we thought it deficient at our last visit ; this has been done with very satisfactory results.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER.

15 February 1905.

Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.	WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Institution, and seen all the resident patients, including 12 males who reside at Brunton House. Our present inspection enables us to confirm the favourable report of our Colleagues who visited last year as to the general condition of the Hospital and the good work which is being carried out in it.
Condition of the Hospital.	
Improvements.	Since the last visit the Storey workshops have been completed and equipped ; and we saw 84 males engaged in the useful occupations and trades comprising the industrial system in force here. The classes are not too large, and therefore allow of efficient personal supervision and instruction of individuals by the instructors. The trades comprise tailoring, shoemaking, printing and bookbinding, and the making of sash cords, mats, baskets and brushes, &c.

There have been some additions to the sanitary arrangements ; the lavatory and w.c. blocks being now renovated throughout the building. An emergency staircase has been added on the male side and 2 others are about to be erected at the Infirmary and the south-west wing. We would repeat the recommendations made at the two former visits of Commissioners as to the need of another exit, other than a shoot, for the 50 boys who occupy the dormitories on the second floor east of the north-west wing ; and also the suggestion made last year as to the asphaltting of the airing courts.

Appendix E.
Royal Albert
Asylum,
Lancaster.

The changes among the patients since the last inspection consist of 66 admissions, 67 discharges, and 6 deaths. The deaths were all due to natural and ordinary causes. Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 395 male and 214 female patients, all of whom are in residence. The patients, who appeared to be on good terms with those in immediate charge of them, were contented, and as regards their personal neatness in a satisfactory condition. We were present at an excellent dinner of roast mutton with 2 vegetables and Yorkshire pudding, followed by rice pudding, which was served to 239 patients in the dining hall. Both before and after the meal grace was sung, and during the dinner good order generally prevailed.

We saw only 9 patients of each sex confined to bed ; and the satisfactory condition of the general health of to-day has been maintained for some time past. There has been no epidemic or zymotic disease since the last visit ; nor has mechanical restraint or seclusion been employed. There have been 2 accidents, both resulting in fractures of bones. Condition of patients.

An efficient staff is maintained, and the duration of their service is satisfactory, 22 per cent. having over 5 years' service. Attendants.

The average weekly cost of maintenance is 13s. 11½d., and as only 27 patients pay above this sum it is obvious that the Institution continues to do much charitable good. As many as 43 per cent. are received gratuitously as election cases. Rates of payment.

The Medical Staff remains as before, namely, Dr. Douglas and Dr. Coupland.

The Institution still has the advantages of the services of Mr. Diggins as Principal.

EARLSWOOD ASYLUM, REDHILL.

23 November 1905.

We have to-day paid our annual visit to this Asylum, and can report that the work of reconstruction of the defective portions of this building is proceeding with satisfactory results ; rather more than half of the work having been now completed. Earlswood Asylum, Redhill.

Reconstruction
works.

At our visit the Asylum was necessarily in a state of considerable confusion and disorder, and having regard to this fact we think that it is highly creditable to Dr. Caldecott and his staff that the work of the institution is carried out as effectively as it is.

We can report that the external iron staircases, the completion of which has been delayed by the building operations, will be finished and in working order in a fortnight.

The dormitories in use and the bedding were clean and in good order.

Appendix E.

Earlswood
Asylum,
Redhill.

Statistics.

The patients whose names are on the books to-day number 450—311 being males and 139 females. Of these, 19 male patients are at present at the seaside home at Walton-on-Naze. We have seen all those in residence here to-day. We found them properly clothed and tidy in appearance, and we can report that the arrangements made for their comfort and happiness—notwithstanding the inconvenience inevitably caused by the present condition of the building—continue to be satisfactory.

The general health of the institution is satisfactory, 2 males and 5 females only being in bed at our visit, of whom 3 only were seriously ill.

Since our Colleagues' visit in February of last year 68 patients have been admitted, 76 discharged and removed, and 37 have died.

In 81 per cent. of the total deaths the causes were ascertained by post-mortem examination. In one instance only a bed sore existed at death.

Causes of
death.

The chief cause of death was phthisis, which accounted for 32·4 per cent. of the total number.

There has been an outbreak of chicken-pox on both sides of the Asylum.

Casualty.

The only serious casualty occurred in the case of a male patient, who bruised his hip by falling out of bed in a fit.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants comprise 44 male attendants and 33 nurses : 15 of the former and 8 of the latter have been in the Asylum service over 10 years—only 5 men and 7 women having served less than one year.

Since the last visit 2 men have been dismissed for striking patients ; and one nurse for being absent all night.

One charge attendant has been allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct not affecting the patients.

The case books are carefully written up—the work being facilitated by the adoption of a system of note-taking by means of cards arranged in index form.

In the absence of Dr. Caldecott we received every assistance from Drs. Pearce and Thomson—the latter having succeeded Dr. Whittingham.

EASTERN COUNTIES ASYLUM, COLCHESTER.

4 May 1905.

Eastern
Counties
Asylum,
Colchester.

Statistics.

Scarlet fever.
Detached
wooden build-
ing.

At our visit to-day to this Asylum we find on its books the names of 255 patients, in the proportion of 168 males to 87 females ; the private cases comprising 128 males and 73 females. Nine of the males and 12 of the females are at Crossley House, Clacton-on-Sea.

Of the resident patients 7 (all males) are suffering from scarlet fever, and are isolated in the detached building. The unsuitability of this building for isolation purposes or for occupation at all by patients, owing to its being constructed of wood with felt lining in the roof, was pointed out at the visit paid 2 years ago by two of us, and we would again urge upon the Committee the substitution of a building built of brick or some non-inflammable material.

With the exception of the sufferers from scarlet fever we have seen all the resident patients, and can report very favourably of their condition in respect to personal neatness and tidiness in matters of dress. In both divisions there was a general indication of contentment and happiness, while the keenness displayed by many who are being trained in special industrial classes at the Peckover Schools was very noticeable. The satisfactory proportion of 58 per cent. is usefully employed ; the class rooms at the Schools being all in full use.

Appendix E.
—
Eastern
Counties
Asylum,
Colchester.
Condition of
patients.

At the associated entertainments 187, or 73 per cent. of the total patients, form the average attendance.

Amusements.

Apart from the above-mentioned cases of scarlet fever the general health of the inmates is satisfactory, and has continued so since the last visit of our Colleagues in July last, the only zymotic disease being scarlet fever, of which there has been an epidemic in the town.

The changes among the patients since their visit comprise 24 admissions, 6 discharges, and 19 deaths. The deaths were all the result of natural and ordinary causes, which in the very creditable proportion of 70 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination. In 53 per cent. of the deaths the cause was some form of tuberculosis, a fact which emphasizes the importance of recent improvements in the access of fresh air and the ventilation of the rooms.

There is no recorded use since the last visit of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Improvements.

We are glad to observe several improvements which have been completed since our Colleagues were here, the most noticeable being the introduction of many sash windows and ventilating windows into corridors and dormitories, the provision of new sanitary arrangements throughout the building, with waste pipes discharging into open channels, and the completion of the extension of the dining hall and the dormitories above. We are glad to find that all wooden floors are to be painted with boiled oil and dry rubbed.

At a visit paid two years ago attention was called to the importance of improving the means of escape in case of fire from the side ward of the female annexe and from the corresponding rooms in the East Suffolk Ward and from the top floor rooms occupied by the staff. Nothing, however, has been done towards providing the iron staircases which were then contemplated.

Fire pre-
cautions.

We think that where two or more staircases open on to a common landing, a glass screen should be erected to keep back hot air and smoke in case of fire, otherwise in that event all the staircases might be occluded at the same time.

The day staff comprises 19 on the male and 16 on the female side ; giving a proportion of one to every $8\frac{3}{4}$ male and one to every $4\frac{1}{3}$ female patients.

Attendants.

The private payment cases number 41 ; 54 are paid for by Boards of Guardians ; 55 are election cases paying from 3s. to 5s. per week, and 99 are free cases.

Rates of
payment.

The above figures show that the Institution continues to do much useful and charitable work, and to be entitled to the support of the public.

Appendix E.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL SCHOOL, BATH.

Magdalen
Hospital
School, Bath.
Statistics.

12 April 1905.

AT our visit to-day to this institution for idiots we saw 8 boys and 11 girls, the other 2 (one of each sex) being out for the day. They looked well nourished, and were in satisfactory condition, and they were evidently happy and contented. The house was in good order.

Improvements
suggested.

We noticed that the hot-water tap to the bath is a fixture, and would urge that all such taps should be made removable, and never left on when not in use.

We understand that extensive alterations are about to be undertaken to improve the sanitary arrangements and the dormitory accommodation. It would be of great advantage to the institution if the property on the other side of the road could be acquired, of which we understand there is some possibility. This would enable the building to be extended in that direction.

Two of the children are paid for by Guardians; in all the other cases the parents contribute part of the cost of maintenance, the rest being met out of the endowment of the charity.

Attendants.

The staff consists, besides Miss Quinton, of a governess, a head nurse, an under nurse, 3 domestic servants, and a gardener.

There is also a night nurse on the staff.

MIDLAND COUNTIES IDIOT ASYLUM.

16 June 1905.

Midland
Counties
Idiot Asylum.

THIS institution is at present without a matron, Miss Knight, who was recently appointed to that office, having resigned after a few weeks. Her successor, Miss Cherry, head nurse at Leavesden Asylum, will not enter upon her duties for a month. The result is that the school is discontinued, as the governess is required to act as matron. An assistant-governess will shortly be appointed to enable the school to be carried on when the matron is absent.

The children were to-day mostly out in the grounds enjoying the fine summer weather. They evidently continue to be properly looked after, and seemed to be happy and contented.

Improvements.

In accordance with the suggestion made by our Colleagues who last visited, keys of the fire exits have been placed in glass-fronted boxes adjacent to the doors. A contract has also been entered into for the erection of an iron external staircase to provide means of escape from the female infirmary.

The day rooms and dormitories were clean and in good order.

One patient was in bed in the house seriously ill with phthisis, and 9 children suffering with, or convalescent from chicken-pox, were in the isolation hospital. The health of the others was good.

Statistics.

Since the last visit of Commissioners, 35 patients have been admitted, 7 have been discharged, and 10 have died. The number now on the books is 107, 64 being males and 43 females. We saw all these with the exception of one boy who was on leave and one who was out walking.

The deaths, with one exception, were all from natural causes. The excepted case was a death from carbolic poisoning through misadventure, which formed the subject of a coroner's inquest. The circumstances were fully reported to our Board, and we are informed that to prevent a similar mishap in the future all medicines are kept in a locked cupboard with a special key held by the medical officer, who is himself responsible for the preparation of lotions containing poisonous ingredients.

In the absence of Mr. Williams, we were accompanied during our visit by Miss Mutimer, who is acting as matron, and who gave us every information we required.

Appendix E.

Midland
Counties
Idiot Asylum
Deaths.

WESTERN COUNTIES IDIOT ASYLUM, STARCROSS, NEAR EXETER.

22 April 1905.

THERE have been 56 patients admitted since the visit of our Colleagues, in February 1904; 57 have been discharged and 2 have died, their deaths being due to tuberculosis, associated in one case with influenza.

Western
Counties Idiot
Asylum, Star-
cross, Exeter.
Statistics.

There are now on the books of the Hospital the names of 272 patients, of whom 183 are males and 89 females. Of these, 7 boys and 3 girls are paid for by friends; the rest are paupers chargeable to unions.

We saw all the inmates to-day except one boy, who was absent on leave, and found them all neatly dressed, and very well behaved, bright and happy looking. We went round the workshops, where the children were engaged in making various articles for use in the institution and for sale, some of the work turned out being of very good quality, and reflecting great credit on the training given. We also saw club drill and other gymnastics performed in the gymnasium by the boys with efficiency, and evidently with pleasure to themselves.

Condition of
patients.

The dinner, consisting of beef and vegetables, to be followed by rice pudding, was served in our presence in the hall, being preceded by a musical grace, in which many of the children joined. The food appeared to be of excellent quality.

The health of the patients is good, only 3 boys and 4 girls being in bed to-day, and none of them seriously ill. Beyond an outbreak of influenza in February, which attacked a good many, there has been no infectious disease in the Hospital since the last visit.

The only serious casualty has been the fracture of a collar-bone, sustained by a girl, who was pushed down by another inmate.

Casualty.

All the patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays, and the associated entertainments; all are usefully employed, and all walk out attended beyond the grounds.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Employment.
Exercise.

The average weekly cost per inmate was last year 10s. 7d.; the charge to the 4 western counties is 10s. 6d., to other counties 14s. Four of the private patients pay 9s. a week, none of the other 6 more than a guinea.

Rates of
payment.

The house was in very good order throughout, but the stops were missing to one or two of the windows in the dormitories.

The steam laundry has been completed, and is now working. The building and fittings are very satisfactory. Some additions have been

Improvements.

Appendix E.
Western
Counties Idiot
Asylum, Star-
cross, Exeter.

made to the cooking appliances for the kitchen, and a mess room has been provided for the kitchen staff.

The staff of attendants and teachers numbers 21 on the male and 10 on the female side, and is adequate. One of the male attendants is on duty at night, and patrols the ground floor of the female as well as the whole of the male division. Ten of the attendants and teachers have been in the service of the Institution more than 5 years, but 7 have been engaged within the last 12 months.

Appendix F.

Appendix E.

STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.

State Criminal
Asylum,
Broadmoor.

30 October 1905.

ON the 13th and 14th inst. we visited and thoroughly inspected the State Criminal Asylum, and can report that we found the Institution maintained in excellent order. Improvements*

Since the visit paid by our Colleagues in July 1904, certain additions and improvements have been made to the buildings and in their equipment. Amongst them we may note the extension of the club premises for the attendants and officers, where a new billiard room, with two tables, has been constructed, a smoking room opened, and some improvements effected in the sanitary arrangements. There have also been improvements in several of the cottages allotted to the members of the staff. In the main building we find that the clean linen room in the laundry has been improved as regards its lighting and ventilation, and that a new wringer has been introduced, whilst a second one is about to be fixed. We think also that the introduction of a steam calender would be a most useful addition to the equipment of the laundry. Further measures for the more efficient protection of the buildings in the event of fire have been provided in the construction of a large underground water tank near the chapel, which, together with the steam fire engine, will command the whole of the male blocks on the south side. Fire escape stairs for the female wing are also on the point of erection. The kitchen on the female side is about to be furnished with a new range and a gas oven.

We observed that the airing court pertaining to Female Wards 4 and 5 has been laid down in asphalt. The removal of the only remaining urinals in the building, namely, those in the sanitary spurs of Blocks 1 and 6 on the male side, will, we trust, be soon undertaken, since it is mainly owing to their presence that these spurs are sometimes found to have an offensive odour, in spite of the provision for cross ventilation that exists there.

We append a tabular statement with which we have been supplied, giving the numbers of patients in the Asylum at the date of the last visit and the changes that have since taken place. It will be seen that of the 751 patients in residence on July 25th, 1904, 11 have recovered and been discharged "conditionally," 2 recovered and remitted to prison, 10 removed to other Asylums as pauper lunatics on expiration of sentence, and one discharged absolutely as a criminal and removed as a pauper lunatic. There have been 20 deaths. As against these removals by discharge and death, amounting in all to 44, there have been 54 admissions, so that the total number in the Asylum on the 13th October 1905 was 761, of whom 563 were male and 198 female patients. Statistics.

Appendix F.
State Criminal
Asylum,
Broadmoor.

BROADMOOR ASYLUM.

	Total Number.		Classified with reference to the Period at which Insanity was recognised.																		
			Certified to be Insane whilst awaiting Trial or Judgment.			Found Insane by Jury on Arraignment.			Acquitted on the Ground of Insanity, or found Guilty but Insane (in terms of "Trial of Lunatics Act, 1883").			Reprieved on the Ground of Insanity.			Certified to be Insane whilst under- going Sentences of Penal Servitude.			Certified to be Insane whilst under- going shorter Terms of Imprison- ment.			
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
In the Asylum on the 25th July 1904 (Revised figures). Since admitted (of whom 3 men and 2 women were re-admitted and 2 men and 1 woman were transferred from other Asylums). Total under treatment	558	193	751	38	20	58	150	38	188	286	127	413	19	2	21	64	5	69	1	1	2
	37	17	54	5	1	6	10	6	16	20	10	30	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
	595	210	805	43	21	64	160	44	204	306	137	443	20	2	22	65	5	70	1	1	2
Recovered and discharged conditionally	6	5	11	-	1	1	1	1	2	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recovered and discharged absolutely -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recovered and remitted to prison -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Removed to other Asylums as pauper lunatics on expiration of sentence.	8	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	10	-	-	-
Removed to other Asylums as criminal lunatics.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged absolutely as criminal luna- tics and removed as pauper lunatics.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Died	17	3	20	2	-	2	8	-	8	4	2	6	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-
Total discharged, removed, and died	32	12	44	2	1	3	9	1	10	9	6	15	1	-	1	11	3	14	-	1	1
Remaining under treatment	563	198	761	41	20	61	151	43	194	297	131	428	19	2	21	54	2	56	1	-	1

The daily average number resident between 25th July 1904 and 13th October 1905 inclusive was :—

Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	562
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	197

Total							759

State Criminal
Asylum,
Broadmoor.

The crimes and offences of those admitted since the last visit are as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Murder - - - - -	11	14	25
Attempted murder - - - - -	9	1	10
Manslaughter - - - - -	2	—	2
Felonious wounding - - - - -	3	—	3
Malicious wounding - - - - -	3	—	3
Unnatural offences - - - - -	3	—	3
Child stealing - - - - -	1	—	1
Burglary and housebreaking - - - - -	1	—	1
Larceny - - - - -	—	1	1
Arson - - - - -	3	—	3
Malicious damage - - - - -	1	—	1
Libel - - - - -	—	1	1
Total - - - - -	37	17	54

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1904 was 26·3 for both sexes, or 20·59 for males and 42·1 for females. The death-rate, calculated on the average numbers resident in 1904, was 2·12 per cent., being much higher amongst the male (2·67) than amongst the female (0·51) inmates, the rate being, however, in each sex much below the average rate for Asylums generally. The average age at death was 57 years, in Asylums generally it is 51. All the deaths were due to natural causes, there being 3 from maniacal exhaustion, and 2 each from senile decay, general paralysis, tuberculosis, and phthisis respectively. A coroner's inquest was held in every case.

The only zymotic disease which has occurred in the Asylum has been influenza, which attacked 80 patients and 24 members of the staff. Influenza.

It is gratifying to learn that throughout this period of 15 months there have been no serious casualties, which, considering the violent and dangerous proclivities of some of the patients, affords testimony to the tact and vigilance of the members of the staff.

There has been no resort to mechanical restraint within the Asylum itself; but it was found necessary to restrain two violent insane female convicts during the journeys, when, on the expiration of their sentences, they were being transferred to their county Asylums. Dr. Brayn showed us the entries relating to these cases, of which he furnished us with full particulars, and we are satisfied that the use of such restraint was fully justified under the exceptional circumstances of the cases.

As regards seclusion, it will be seen from the subjoined statement that the reasons for its enforcement are assignable to one of three heads. In Class 1 are included all instances of seclusion in which the object to be gained is the prevention of injury to others or to Seclusion.

Appendix F. ensure the patient's safe custody. Class 2 comprises those who are under medical treatment in bed. Class 3 includes those who only occupy their rooms during any portion of the day at their own request, the door of the room being closed to prevent access by others. It will be seen that by far the larger number of instances fall under the Classes 2 and 3.

State Criminal
Asylum,
Broadmoor.

Seclusion.

(From 26th July 1905 to 13th October 1905 inclusive.)

	No. of Patients.	No. of Instances.	No. of Hours.
Males :—			
Class 1 - - -	29	1,209	6,323
„ 2 - - -	73	3,349	9,417
„ 3 - - -	11	1,494	7,238

The actual number of patients in the above table is 93, several being in more than one class.

	No. of Patients.	No. of Instances.	No. of Hours.
Females :—			
Class 1 - - -	3	24	189
„ 2 - - -	42	1,969	15,261
„ 3 - - -	28	1,629	7,988

The actual number of patients in the above table is 56, several being in more than one class.

Divine service. Divine service in chapel is attended by 136 patients, and prayers in the wards by 197. There is also provision for religious services for Roman Catholic and Wesleyan patients, such services being attended by 20 of the former and 11 of the latter persuasion.

Amusements and exercise. Out-door recreation has been afforded by means of cricket, which was played on 47 occasions, and attended by an average of 78 patients, and by walking parties within the Asylum estate, as well as drives without it, for female patients, about 13 of whom went for such walks on 24 occasions, and 6 for each drive on 23 occasions. The in-door entertainments, carried on mainly during the winter months, have been well attended by the patients, sometimes as many as 300 being present, the average attendance for the 21 such entertainments being 180.

Employment. The returns show that during the week preceding our visit 250 men and 150 women were engaged in some useful employment, and we note that 36 men were thus engaged in garden work, the system here prevailing of allotting to patients plots for their own cultivation being a great inducement to such labour, which is evidently appreciated. Altogether about 44 per cent. of the men and 70 per cent. of the women are usefully employed, and when to this is added those who are engaged in reading, writing, &c., the proportion of unoccupied patients is very small indeed.

On the days of our visit there were, as stated, 563 male patients and 198 female patients under care. These numbers only leave 7 vacant beds on the male side, whilst there are 3 women in excess of the estimated sleeping accommodation. This, taken in conjunction with the fact that the total increase in 15 months has been 10, shows that the question of additional provision for the accommodation of the insane of the criminal class in this country has again become an urgent one.

Appendix F.
State Criminal
Asylum,
Broadmoor.
Need of
additional
accommoda-
tion.

We found the patients neat and tidy in their dress and orderly in behaviour. Indeed, there was a notable absence of any noisy excitement, even in the most refractory class.

Condition of
patients.

Every patient had an opportunity of speech with us, and from a few we received complaints, none of which were of a character demanding investigation; whilst to those who requested it we gave special interviews. We were struck on this, as on previous occasions, with a not infrequent complaint by a patient that he had been sent to the Asylum without having had a trial; and we think such complaint not unreasonable.

We saw a good dinner of stewed meat and potatoes being served; and we had no complaints as to the dietary, which seems ample and good.

We find that 40 patients, or 5·2 per cent., suffer from epilepsy, and that 13, or 1·7 per cent., are regarded as actively suicidal, who, with a certain proportion of the epileptics, sleep under constant supervision.

It is an interesting fact that there is no patient in this Asylum suffering from general paralysis of the insane.

The general health at the time of our visit was good; the numbers under medical treatment, according to the last entry in the journal, being 74, only a very small proportion of whom are confined to bed.

As regards the staff, we learn that there are 105 male and 33 female attendants, giving a proportion of about 1 to 5 patients on the male side and 1 to 6 on the female. The record of service is very good, nearly 61 per cent. of the male and 36 per cent. of the female attendants having served more than 5 years.

A tendants.

The case books and other records are well and fully kept.

Appendix G.

Appendix G.

Royal Military
Hospital,
Netley.

ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, NETLEY.

8 May 1905.

WE paid the customary annual visit to the lunacy department of the Netley Royal Hospital on April 19th, and were accompanied during our inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Kay, R.A.M.C., the medical officer in charge.

Statistics.

At the time of our visit there were 59 non-commissioned officers and men under care. We saw them all, and gave to each an opportunity to speak with us. None made any complaint; and a considerable proportion had improved mentally since their admission, and were occupied in various ways. The general health was good; no one being in bed. Their dress and personal condition was satisfactory.

Condition of
patients.

We also saw the dinner which had been prepared for the patients that day. It was a substantial meal, consisting of meat stew, potatoes and bread, and milk pudding.

Condition of
the Hospital.

We found the establishment maintained in very good order, and kept scrupulously clean; but we may draw attention to the lack of efficient ventilation in single rooms, and think this might be remedied by the introduction of some small meshed wire panels into the upper part of the shutters. We also observed that the officers' pantry is unprovided with a sink, and would further suggest that the lavatory accommodation in the sanitary spurs might with advantage be separated from that of the w.c.'s.

It would, we consider, be a great improvement if electric lighting were installed throughout the building, and the corridors might be more efficiently heated than they are at present.

Improvements.

Several improvements have been effected since the visit of our Colleagues 10 months ago, especially in regard to the sanitary fittings and arrangements. The interior of the building, too, has been considerably brightened up by painting, and floors have been stained and polished. The floors of the rooms set apart for officers have been covered with linoleum. No doubt rugs will be provided to render these rooms sufficiently comfortable.

Statistics.

Since the 18th of June 1904, 256 patients have been admitted, 193 discharged, 124 of these having recovered. There have been 4 deaths, all from natural causes, in one case verified by post-mortem examination. One inquest was held—in the case of a patient who died of maniacal exhaustion following an injury to the skull inflicted by a kick from a horse sustained at Shorncliffe camp.

There have been no serious casualties amongst the patients in the Asylum, and no cases of zymotic disease.

There has been no mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Attendants.

The staff consists of a sergeant-major, 2 sergeants, 13 trained attendants, and 9 undergoing training.

There are two attendants on night duty. Five of the attendants have served over 5 years in the department. None has been discharged for misconduct.

We were shown by Lieut.-Colonel Kay the proposed site in the garden to the south-west of the main building where the new infirmary is to be erected. We understand that the plans have been drawn out and that the work of erection will shortly commence. This addition will considerably increase the accommodation and enhance the utility of the department.

Appendix G.
—
Royal Military
Hospital,
Netley.
Proposed new
infirmary.

Appendix H.

Appendix H.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, GREAT YARMOUTH.

23 October 1905.

Royal Naval
Hospital,
Great
Yarmouth.

ON the 19th instant we paid our annual visit of inspection to the Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth, seeing all parts of the Institution, and affording to all the patients full opportunity of preferring their requests or stating their grievances.

Condition of
the Hospital.

We can speak in very favourable terms of the general condition, both of the building and its inmates.

The men's quarters were in excellent order and had a bright and cheerful aspect, which cannot fail to be conducive to mental improvement, having been recently redecorated and put into trim condition.

The officers' quarters would be much improved by the same process being applied to them. At present they contrast unfavourably with those for the men.

All parts of the building were, however, clean, and the beds and bedding in the best order.

Improvements.

Since the last visit fire hydrants have been fixed in the halls and on the upper landings of each house, and a new sports pavilion has been erected in the playing field.

Suggested
improvements.

A new marine walk has been made facing the sea front, but we regretted to notice that the high walls of the airing courts have not yet been replaced by an open unclimbable fence, which would add so materially to the cheerfulness and suitability of the exercising grounds, to which nearly 70 persons are altogether confined for exercise.

We think it desirable to mention this again for the consideration of the authorities, and to suggest also that in house A a doorway be made from the attendant's room into the adjoining east dormitory to enable the attendant to reach the patients sleeping in the latter and secure their escape by the iron staircase in the event of fire.

We would also suggest the further casing-in of the w.c. cistern pulls, which are at present insufficiently protected.

Condition of
patients.

We found the patients suitably dressed, and apparently contented generally with their treatment. Such complaints as were made to us, and they were very few, were obviously the outcome of delusion, and had no substantial basis of fact.

The general health seemed good. Ten patients only were confined to bed; and we have again the pleasure of recording the creditable fact that, although the proportion of general paralytics is large, and their duration of life up to the average of such cases, the Hospital has been able to maintain its long continued immunity from bedsores.

Dietary.

The dietary is very liberal, and we saw a well-cooked and appetising dinner served to the patients, consisting of soup, boiled beef, pudding, two vegetables, bread, and beer.

Statistics.

Referring to matters as to which we inquired, we are able to report that since the last visit 42 patients have been admitted and 40 discharged, of whom 12 had recovered; that 28 have died, 50 per cent. of them from general paralysis, and all of them from natural causes, ascertained in 86 per cent. by post mortem examination, an inquest having been held in one case only, that of a man who died suddenly from a ruptured heart.

One serious casualty only has occurred, a fall resulting in a fractured jaw. Appendix H.

There has been no case of zymotic disease, and the employment of mechanical restraint and seclusion has been altogether dispensed with in the treatment of the patients. Royal Naval
Hospital,
Great
Yarmouth.

About 50 of them attend divine service, which is conducted twice on Sunday and on every week day by the naval chaplain who is now attached to the Hospital staff, and who holds celebration of holy communion once a month. Casualty.
Divine service.

About 60 patients are present at the fortnightly entertainments in the Hospital theatre, and some are afforded the opportunity of attending performances of various kinds in the town. Amusements.

The accommodation of the Hospital is for 227 patients, and there are 72 vacancies, the number in residence during our visit being 155.

Adequate means of exercise are afforded them both within and beyond the Hospital, and they are in charge of a strong staff of attendants, nearly 90 per cent. of whom can count upwards of 5 years' service in the Hospital. One only has been dismissed, for quarrelling with his fellow servants. Exercise.
Attendants.

Staff-Surgeon Andrews, with an assistant, has medical charge of the Hospital, and evidently has a good knowledge of his patients, and is on excellent terms with them.

Appendix I.

Appendix I.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT METROPOLITAN
LICENSED HOUSES.

BETHNALL HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE ROAD, E.

5 October 1905.

Bethnall
House, Cam-
bridge Road, E.

SINCE the 3rd of July, when this house was last visited by two of our colleagues, 48 patients have been admitted, 96 have been discharged, 18 of them on recovery, and 11 have died. The total number on the books has been reduced to 227, the diminution being almost entirely in the pauper patients, those received from the county of Middlesex having been now withdrawn. The present numbers in the two classes are private 40 males and 66 females, and pauper 44 males and 77 females.

Three women were to-day absent on leave. We saw the others, and 1 gentleman, who is residing as a voluntary boarder.

The personal condition was satisfactory. Six women and 1 man were in bed, but only the last was seriously ill; the general health was otherwise satisfactory. Some, whose names are given in the patients' book, showed signs of mental improvement. We gave private interviews at their request to 4 of the male patients. No complaints of their treatment were made by these or any other of the patients.

The deaths, which were all from natural causes, included 1 of death from blood poisoning, associated with a fractured rib. In this case an inquest was held in which the jury held that no blame attached to the attendants. We made enquiry into the circumstances and satisfied ourselves that the finding was correct. Bed sores were present at death in one instance.

No patient has been mechanically restrained since the last visit, but 2 females have been secluded on three occasions for a total of 20 hours.

The house was generally in good order, and re-decoration has been carried out in the Cottage on the female side, and in the Male Infirmary, No. 1 Block and West Ward. No. 2 Ward on the male side is at present closed in consequence of the diminution in the number of patients. Twenty-six male and 48 female patients usually attend Divine Service on Sundays; 24 men and 61 women are usefully employed, 1 man walks out unattended, and 17 men and 20 women attended, beyond the grounds; 4 females take carriage exercise.

The staff consists of 14 male attendants and 22 nurses for day, and 3 on each side for night duty. Fourteen per cent. count less than one year's service, while the satisfactory proportion of 23·8 per cent. have served upwards of five years.

BROOKE HOUSE, UPPER CLAPTON, N.E.

Appendix 1.

3 October 1905.

SINCE this house was last visited, 4 patients have been admitted, and 4 have been discharged, of whom 2 were recovered.

Brooke House,
Upper Clapton,
N.E.

There has been no death.

There are to-day on the books the names of 25 gentlemen and 35 ladies ; 2 of the former and 4 of the latter are away on leave. We have seen the rest and find them generally contented and apparently well cared for. We had no complaint. We have also seen 2 of the 3 lady voluntary boarders. A patient of each sex was confined to bed, otherwise the general health is satisfactory. We can report only 1 patient as manifesting any marked mental improvement.

Parties of each sex had a change during the summer to the sea-side.

Attention is paid to the exercise of the patients, croquet and tennis being encouraged, and several go out beyond the grounds, exclusive of 3 patients who have their parole.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The house, which has recently been redecorated in parts, is maintained in very good order.

CAMBERWELL HOUSE, PECKHAM ROAD, S.E.

2 October 1905.

SINCE this house was last visited 49 patients have been admitted, 22 have been discharged, of whom 15 were recovered, and 6 have died.

Camberwell
House, Peck-
ham Road, S.E.

The deaths, which were followed in three instances by post-mortem examination, were due to natural and ordinary causes.

There are to-day on the books the names of 405 patients, viz., 120 gentlemen and 285 ladies, all of whom are of the private class.

Fifteen of the gentlemen are away at the seaside, and another gentleman and 2 ladies are away on leave on trial. So that there are to-day in residence 104 gentlemen and 280 ladies as patients, all of whom we have seen, as well as the 3 ladies who are here, and suitably so, as voluntary boarders. We can report favourably of the general condition of the patients in regard to matters of personal tidiness. We give in the patients' book the names of some patients who are improving, of others with whom we had special interviews. The general health is satisfactory ; 5 patients of both sexes are confined to bed, 1, a lady, being seriously ill after some operation, and another suffering from severe injury to the spine and wrists by precipitating herself from an upper window on the 27th ult. It appears that the patient, who was considered to be convalescing, was about to be transferred to the Horton Asylum. Unfortunately she heard of the proposal, and attempted suicide to avoid going, and succeeded in forcing the window. We have suggested to Dr. Edwards that the stops and beads of the windows throughout the house should be both sprigged and screwed.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint since the last visit ; 12 patients are, however, returned as having been secluded on 90 occasions for 504 hours.

A fair proportion of the patients attend the Sunday services ; 42 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments ; 75 per cent. are usefully employed.

Appendix I.

—
Camberwell
House, Peck-
ham Road, S.E.

Forty-three patients have regular carriage exercise; 22 go out attended, and 20 have their parole.

The staff of attendants comprises 14 men and 43 nurses for day, and 4 men and 5 nurses for night duty; of these 40 per cent. have been here less than a year and 37·8 per cent. over 5 years.

The house is maintained in good order, and both in it and the villas and the houses in the terrace, the rooms were comfortable.

The most noticeable improvements are the completion of the electric light installation and the laying out of the airing court of the West House with grass and flower beds. The last work has been so appreciated that it is proposed during the winter to extend this improvement to the grounds of the North Court.

We have suggested to Dr. Edwards the importance of doing away with the handles to the w.c.'s in the new sanitary block, and also the acquisition of a calender which we are sure will prove to be a valuable addition to the laundry machinery.

CHISWICK HOUSE, CHISWICK.

3 October 1905.

Chiswick
House,
Chiswick.

SINCE the last visit to this house 2 patients have been admitted, 1 discharged recovered, and 1 has died from natural causes. These changes leave on the books the names of 18 gentlemen and 17 ladies, all of whom we have seen, except one lady who was out driving.

We found the patients in good health, with the exception of 2 ladies who were in bed, and a few ladies who were suffering from the feebleness of old age.

The patients were for the most part contented, and were neatly dressed and tidy.

There has been no mechanical restraint, but one gentleman has been secluded on 67 occasions for 609 hours in all. From 15 to 20 patients attend the services held by the vicar or curate of the parish, at this house, and about 5 ladies go to church, on an average. About 8 or 9 patients have carriage exercise weekly.

The staff consists of head male attendant, 12 other attendants, and a companion, a lady superintendent, 13 nurses, and a night watch.

On the male side is no attendant on duty at night.

We found the house in good order throughout.

CLARENCE LODGE, CLAPHAM PARK.

3 October 1905.

Clarence Lodge,
Clapham Park.

THE only change among the patients in this house since it was visited on the 1st July has been the discharge on recovery of 1 lady. The number now on the books is 9.

We saw the patients, with the exception of 2 who were out walking, and found them all apparently in good health and in proper personal condition. No complaints were made to us.

The house was in very good order.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion recorded since the last visit.

The staff at present consists of 3 nurses for day and 1 for night duty.

Appendix I.

Clarence Lodge,
Clapham Park.

FEATHERSTONE HALL, SOUTHALL.

6 October 1905.

THE ladies whose names are on the books of this house number Featherstone 10, and are the same who were here at the last visit. One is away Hall, Southall, with friends, and some are out driving.

The house, which is undergoing outside painting, has had some recent internal decorations carried out.

It is maintained in excellent order.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We had a separate interview with 1 lady, whose name is given in the patients' book.

A staff of 8 nurses is maintained. There has been no recent change in it.

FENSTANTON, STREATHAM HILL, S.W

3 October 1905.

SINCE the visit paid on the 1st of July 1 patient has been admitted, Fenstanton, and 2 have been discharged, one of whom had recovered. Streatham Hill.

The number on the books to-day is 28. Three patients were away on a visit to the seaside, from which they were to return to-day. We saw all the rest, and found them generally in good bodily health, none being confined to bed. They appeared to be well looked after, and made no complaints of their treatment.

The House continues to be maintained in good order.

There has been no instance recorded of the use of mechanical restraint since the last visit, but 1 lady has been secluded on 63 occasions for an aggregate of 109½ hours.

The staff consists of 9 nurses for day and 2 for night duty.

FLOWER HOUSE, SOUTHEND, CATFORD.

3 October 1905.

SINCE this house was visited on the 22nd of June, 5 patients have been admitted, and 3 have been discharged, of whom 1 remains in the house as a voluntary boarder. There is also another voluntary boarder recently admitted. Flower House, Southend, Catford.

The names of patients to-day on the books number 22, and there are in addition the two boarders above mentioned. We saw all the patients, except 1 who was away on leave, and 1 of the boarders, the other being out walking.

Appendix I.
 ———
 Flower House,
 Southend,
 Catford.

All the patients were in good health, none being confined to bed. Two are mentally recovered, and are about to be discharged. The personal condition of the patients was satisfactory, and we had no complaints worthy of mention.

The voluntary boarder whom we saw is a proper case to remain on that footing.

No employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

The house is maintained in good order. We inspected the padded room which has recently been added to the accommodation. It is well lighted and ventilated, but at present there is no means of heating it, a circumstance which may militate against its employment in severe weather.

The staff consists of 1 head attendant, and 6 attendants for day and 1 for night duty.

THE GRANGE, EAST FINCHLEY.

5 October 1905.

The Grange,
 East Finchle

WE have to-day seen the 6 patients whose names are on the books of this house, and found them well dressed and comfortable and contented. They are also in good health, no one being confined to bed.

The only change that has occurred among the patients since the last visit has been the admission of 1 lady.

No one promises early recovery.

There is no record of the use of restraint or seclusion.

The staff consists of 6 nurses for day duty and 4 for night duty.

We can report that at our visit to-day we found the house in good order.

GROVE HALL BOW.

2 October 1905.

Grove Hall,
 Bow.

WE have to-day visited this house, and found on the books the names of 96 patients, 91 being males and 5 females.

Of the former, 12 are private patients, 69 military patients, and 10 are paupers.

The women are all paupers.

Since the last visit there has been no admission, but 5 men have been discharged—of whom 1 escaped and 2 had recovered—and 74 women have been removed to one or other of the Middlesex asylums—the five female patients who are still here being not well enough for removal.

With the exception of one patient who was absent on leave, we have seen all whose names are on the books, and found them in a generally satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal tidiness.

No complaints were made to us by the patients, who appeared to be contented. The general health of the house is satisfactory, 3 men and 2 women being in bed.

There have been 3 deaths from natural causes, which have been verified in each case by post-mortem examination. Appendix I.

There is no record of the employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion. Grove Hall,
Bow.

We saw a good dinner served to the patients during our visit.

As regards the staff of attendants, we can report that on the male side there is a head attendant, 10 other male attendants and 1 nurse on day duty, and a night inspector and an ordinary attendant on night duty.

The 5 women are attended to by 1 nurse by day and 1 at night.

A Sunday service is held here by the rector of Bow for the Church of England patients, and on Thursdays a service is provided for the Roman Catholic patients. The former is attended by 37 patients, and the latter by 6.

We found the 4 male and 1 female wards now in occupation in fair order.

HALLIFORD HOUSE, SUNBURY.

6 October 1905.

THE changes among the patients since the visit paid on 28th June have been the admission of 3 and the discharge of 1, recovered. Halliford
House,
Sunbury.

The names now on the books number 14 on the male, and 13 on the female side, and 1 lady residing as a voluntary boarder.

One gentleman was to-day absent on leave and 1 was out at the time of our visit. We saw all those who were in residence, and can report favourably of their personal condition. They appeared to be generally contented and made no complaints worthy of mention. Their bodily health is good, and 2, whose names are given in the patients' book, showed mental improvement.

The house was generally in good order. There has been no entry recorded of the employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion since the last visit. The staff consists of a head attendant and 2 others on the male side and of 4 nurses for day and 1 for night duty on the female side.

HAYES PARK, HAYES, MIDDLESEX.

2 November 1905.

THERE are on the books of this house which we have visited to-day, the names of 17 ladies, all of whom we have seen, except 1 patient who is absent on leave. Hayes Park,
Hayes, Middle
sex.

The ladies were in good health and comfortable, and their condition was satisfactory in the matters of dress and personal neatness. No complaints were made to us.

No one showed mental improvement. The only change which has occurred since the house was last visited has been the death of 1 lady after paralysis.

No patient has been restrained and 1 lady only has been secluded on 2 occasions for 8 hours in all.

Appendix I.

Hayes Park,
Hayes, Middle-
sex.

On Sunday a service is held by Dr. Higginson, which is attended by such patients as are able and willing to be present.

There are 8 nurses employed for day duty, and 1 for night duty, and over these is a matron.

We found the house in excellent order throughout, the sitting-rooms being warm and comfortable and the bedrooms bright and clean.

HENDON GROVE, HENDON, N.W.

5 October 1905.

Hendon Grove,
Hendon, N.W.

WITH the exception of 2 ladies (who are out walking), we have seen all the patients, 7 in number, whose names were on the books of this house; 1 of the ladies whom we did not see has, we were informed, improved. Those whom we found at home were in good health, neatly and suitably dressed and free from complaints. A service is held on Sunday evenings which all the ladies attend. As regards exercise, we can report that 5 of the 7 ladies frequently have carriage and walking exercise.

The only changes which have occurred since the last visit, have been the discharge of 4 ladies, 3 of them on recovery. There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion. There are 7 nurses employed for day duty and 1 for night duty.

There is one voluntary boarder in residence. We found the house in very good order.

MOORCROFT, HILLINGDON, UXBRIDGE.

2 November 1905.

Moorcroft,
Hillingdon,
Uxbridge.

WE have to-day visited this house and can report that we found it in good order, but in several of the bedrooms the linoleum wants renewing.

We should also point out that in a few of the bedrooms, the lower sashes should be stopped so as to open not so wide as at present. There are to-day on the books the names of 39 gentlemen and 6 ladies.

We found the patients well dressed and neat and tidy in their personal appearance.

They were free from complaint calling for mention, and gave every indication of being well cared for.

The health was good, no one being confined to bed. No patient manifested marked mental improvement.

Since the house was last visited 1 patient of each sex has been admitted, 1 lady discharged, and 2 gentlemen have died from natural causes.

There is no record of the use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We think that the gentleman who is here as a voluntary boarder may continue on that footing, but that his case should be carefully watched.

The arrangements for the amusement and exercise of the patients are satisfactory.

About 26 patients have carriage exercise, 5 walk out alone, and 23 attended. Appendix I.

About 12 patients attend the morning service and 20 the evening service held on Sunday in the house. Moorcroft,
Hillingdon,
Uxbridge.

Entertainments are held for the patients' amusement every 3 or 4 weeks.

The staff of attendants comprises on the male side a head attendant, 1 night attendant and 13 attendants for day duty. There is also 1 gentleman companion on this side of the house.

On the female side there are 3 lady matrons and 5 nurses.

The duration of service is satisfactory, 8 of the male attendants having served over 5 years.

We can report that the case books and other medical records are well kept.

NEWLANDS HOUSE, TOOTING.

3 October 1905.

THE only changes in this house since the last visit have been the admission of 1 patient transferred from another institution, and the discharge of 1 on recovery. Newlands
House,
Tooting.

The number whose names are to-day on the books is 19, all of whom we saw.

One patient was in bed; the health of the others appeared to be generally good; their personal condition was satisfactory. None shewed mental improvement.

The house was in good order, and the recent extension of the flower garden has considerably brightened the view from the billiard room.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

The staff now consists of 1 head attendant and 8 attendants for day duty, and 5 for night duty.

NORMANSFIELD, HAMPTON WICK.

6 October 1905.

SINCE the visit we paid to this house in January last 1 patient has been admitted, 2 have been discharged, and 1 has died of phthisis. There are now on the books the names of 82 males and 52 females; a total of 134. Normansfield,
Hampton
Wick.

Three boys were away to-day and 8 were out walking when we visited. We saw all the patients in residence and found them clean and neatly dressed and evidently well cared for. None were in bed, and the general health appears to be exceedingly good; there has been no case of infectious disease since our last visit.

There has been no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion during the period.

The house was in excellent order throughout. The electric light has now been introduced into the recreation hall.

Appendix I.
 ———
 Normansfield,
 Hampton
 Wick.

Some of the patients are employed in carpet making, others at basket making and wool work ; and some work out of doors in the garden and poultry yards.

During the winter, entertainments are given weekly in the recreation hall, the season for which will begin next week. These are attended by nearly all the patients and are much enjoyed by them.

The staff consists of 26 attendants for day duty and 2 for night duty on each side, and 5 male and 11 female officers. There are besides 8 male servants occasionally employed on attendants' duty.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, GREEN LANES, FINSBURY PARK, N.

3 October 1905.

Northumber-
 land House,
 Finsbury Park,
 N.

THE changes since the last visit have been the admission of 6 patients, the discharge of 1, and the deaths, both due to natural causes, of 2.

There are to-day on the books the names of 24 gentlemen and 54 ladies, all of whom we have seen with the exception of a lady who is absent on trial. We found some mental improvement in a few cases ; the names of these patients will be found in the patients' book ; where is also given the name of a patient respecting whose property we think some enquiry should be made.

The general health appears to be good ; but 3 patients were confined to bed. In both divisions the patients were quiet and in general free from complaint ; no one complained of rough or unkind treatment.

Since the last visit no patient has been mechanically restrained, and only 2 ladies have been secluded twice for $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The house is maintained generally in good order. We saw the table laid for dinner in two of the men's dining-rooms, and thought the table appointments much below what they ought to be, and must press for their complete revision.

In the lower room of the South Wing an open book-case should be provided and the objects of interest multiplied.

From enquiries into matters of treatment we learn that 40 per cent. of the patients are in the habit of attending the associated entertainments ; 6 patients have their parole and 12 go out attended ; carriage exercise is provided weekly for 22 patients.

A service is provided on Sundays in the house for the majority of the patients ; but about 6 of them are in the habit of attending service in St. Olave's Church.

The staff comprises 11 men and 16 nurses for day, and 2 of each sex for night duty. No attendant has been here for 5 years, but 5 nurses count over that period of service. The only changes among the staff since the last visit have been the resignation of 2 nurses, who left to take up other appointments.

The case books are properly kept.

OTTO HOUSE, WEST KENSINGTON.

Appendix I.

2 October 1905.

Otto House,
West Kensington.

THERE are on the books of this house, which we have visited to-day, the names of 23 patients, all of whom we have seen except one lady who was absent on leave, and another who was out walking.

The patients were neatly dressed and free from complaint, and in good health, no one being confined to bed.

About half the patients go for drives weekly, and to the theatre and other entertainments.

On Sunday afternoons a service is held in the house by the Vicar of St. Peter's, Fulham, which is attended by two-thirds of the patients.

Since the last visit two ladies have been admitted—one having been discharged and re-admitted; one other lady has been also discharged.

No patient has been restrained or secluded.

No lady promises early recovery.

We found the house in good order throughout,

The staff consists of matron, deputy matron, 14 day and 2 night nurses.

PECKHAM HOUSE, PECKHAM, S.E.

7 October 1905.

SINCE the visit paid by two of our colleagues on the 29th of June, 23 patients have been admitted; 11 have been discharged or removed, 3 of them on recovery; and 8 have died. There are now on the books the names of 337 patients, being 96 males and 241 females, 4 of whom were to-day absent on leave; and there is 1 voluntary boarder.

The deaths, with one exception, were due to natural and ordinary causes. The exception was the case of a patient who, while on leave, died of an overdose of chloral hydrate, administered through inadvertence. An inquest was held, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure. No bedsores were found on any of those who died. Post-mortem examinations were made in two cases.

There have been no serious non-fatal casualties, and no cases of epidemic or zymotic disease.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint recorded since the last visit, and seclusion has been limited to the case of one female, for whom it was employed for half an hour on a single occasion.

One hundred and six patients usually attend the Sunday services provided within the Institution, and 13 attend services outside. One hundred and thirty usually attend the associated entertainments, 2 walk out alone, and 45 attended, beyond the grounds; carriage exercise is given to 80 patients, each having it on the average twice a month.

We saw all the patients in residence, and found them neatly dressed and clean, and generally contented. Their bodily health was good, 6 only being confined to bed; we give in the patients' book the names of 4 who showed mental improvement.

The house is maintained in good order. The enlargement and alterations of Lyndhurst House are approaching completion, and it will shortly be opened for the reception of patients.

Appendix I.
 ———
 Peckham
 House,
 Peckham, S.E

The staff consists of 19 male attendants and 43 nurses for day duty, and 2 male attendants and 6 nurses for night duty. Of these 18 have served less than a year, while 10 can reckon upwards of five years. Two male attendants have left since the last visit, one of them having been dismissed for neglect of duty in allowing his pocket knife to get into the possession of a patient, and for insubordination.

There has been a change of matron, Miss Francis having succeeded Miss de Pradines, who left on her marriage.

Dr. Turner has been appointed senior assistant medical officer.

THE PRIORY, ROEHAMPTON.

3 October 1905.

The Priory,
 Roehampton.

At our visit to this house to-day we found it in its usual excellent order, and we can report that Granville Lodge is being redrained. There are on the books the names of 81 patients, 41 being gentlemen and 40 ladies.

With the exception of one of the latter, who is absent on leave, we have seen all the patients, and can report in very favourable terms on their dress and personal neatness.

We received no complaints from the patients, who were contented and well behaved. One lady manifested some improvement.

About one-third of the patients usually attend the service held in the house on Tuesdays by the Rector of Barnes, and the arrangements for the recreation of the patients are satisfactory. No one at present walks out alone beyond the grounds, but 20 patients have carriage exercise frequently.

There is at the present time one gentleman who is here voluntarily, and we found the health of the patients satisfactory, one gentleman only being confined to bed for illness.

Since the last visit 6 patients have been admitted ; 9 discharged or removed, of whom 3 had recovered ; and 2 have died.

Suicide.

Of the deaths 1 was the result of suicide, the circumstances of which have been fully communicated to our Board.

Four ladies have been secluded on 19 occasions for a total of 51 hours, but no one has been mechanically restrained.

The staff comprises a head male attendant, a lady superintendent, 1 gentleman and 5 lady companions, and 18 male attendants and 27 nurses for day duty ; there being 4 men and 9 women also employed for night duty. Of the total attendants 12 have served under one year, while 19 have served over five years.

No attendant has been discharged for misconduct since the last visit.

In conclusion, we can report that the various medical records are properly kept.

VINE COTTAGE, NORWOOD GREEN, SOUTHALL.

Appendix I.

6 October 1905.

THE only change among the patients since the last visit has been the transfer of a lady to private care. There are to-day on the books the names of 10 ladies, all of whom we have seen. One lady is confined to bed; otherwise the general health is good. No one manifests marked mental improvement. The ladies, who are looked after by 4 nurses, were all neatly dressed and tidy.

We had no complaint.

The house is maintained in good order throughout. There is no record of the use of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

WOOD END HOUSE, HAYES.

2 November 1905.

WE have to-day visited this house, which continues to be maintained in good order. We have seen all the ladies, 16 in number, whose names are on the books of the house. They were in a satisfactory state as regards dress and personal tidiness, and were free from complaint and in good health. We paid special attention to the one lady recently admitted. This admission and one discharge are the only changes since the last visit.

There has been no seclusion or restraint.

No service is held on Sunday in the house, but a few of the ladies attend the parish church.

There are 8 nurses for day duty and 2 for night duty.

WYKE HOUSE, ISLEWORTH.

6 October 1905.

THE changes among the patients since the last visit comprise the admission of a lady, the discharge of a gentleman, and 1 death, from general paralysis, of a lady.

There are to-day on the books the names of 19 gentlemen and 15 ladies as certified patients, and of a gentleman and 2 ladies as voluntary boarders.

We have seen them all with the exception of one of the male patients. We can report favourably of the personal neatness on both sides, and of the general contentment, no complaints having been preferred. One gentleman is apparently much improved mentally, and should, we think, have the benefit of a trial out.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint, but 2 patients have been thrice secluded for $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours in all. The house is maintained in very fair order. The temperature in some of the sitting rooms was too low, and arrangements should be made for their better warming in such cold weather as we are having.

Many books in the room set aside for the more troublesome patients need renewal.

The nursing staff comprises 7 attendants and 8 nurses, all of whom were here at the last visit.

Appendix I.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT PROVINCIAL
LICENSED HOUSES.

ASHBROOK HALL, HOLLINGTON.

18 November 1905.

Ashbrook Hall,
Hollington.

WE have to-day seen the 5 ladies whose names are on the books of this house.

They were in good health, comfortably dressed, and free from complaint. One lady manifested some slight mental improvement.

The patients either drive out or go for walks every day. On Sunday evenings Divine Service is read to the house, and those of the ladies who are able to do so attend the morning service at the parish church.

Some of the patients are occasionally taken to entertainments in the town.

There is one old lady who has been here for some time voluntarily, and may continue to reside on that footing.

No change has occurred since the last visit.

On several occasions one lady has worn gloves without fingers, to prevent her from picking herself.

No one has been secluded.

The house continues to be maintained in good order.

ASHWOOD HOUSE, KINGSWINFORD.

14 December 1905.

Ashwood
House, Kings-
winford.

SINCE our visit to this house last June, 8 patients have been admitted, 4 have been discharged, 2 of them on recovery, and 2 have died from natural causes.

There are to-day on the books of the institution the names of 9 gentlemen and 15 ladies, all of whom are in residence and were seen by us to-day.

The house is maintained in satisfactory order, and the patients were neatly dressed, clean in their persons, quiet and contented. To one of the gentlemen we gave a private interview at his request. The health of the patients appears to be good, and we found no one in bed : none exhibited marked mental improvement.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since our last visit.

Weekly entertainments are provided generally by Dr. Pietersen's family and the staff, and sometimes by outside performers, at which most of the patients attend. A weekly service is conducted in the house on Sunday afternoons by the vicar of the parish, which is also well attended. He also administers the Communion once a quarter. The patients are taken out for drives each about once in three weeks.

The staff consists of 3 day attendants and 1 night attendant on the male side, and of a matron, 4 day nurses, and 2 night nurses on the female side.

We have signed the licence.

BAILBROOK HOUSE, BATH.

Appendix I.

14 October 1905.

Bailbrook
House, Bath.

SINCE we visited this house in April, 6 patients have been admitted, 3 have been discharged, one of them on recovery, and 2 have died from natural causes. There are on the books the names of 8 gentlemen and 33 ladies under treatment as patients. There are also 1 gentleman and 2 ladies residing as voluntary boarders; one of these ladies is, in our opinion, quite unfit to remain in that capacity.

The house continues to be maintained in very good order, and the same may be said of Lambridge House, where 6 of the lady patients are residing on leave, all of whom seemed to be very comfortable.

One of the ladies was out for the afternoon. With this exception we saw all the patients, and found them neat and tidy, and apparently well looked after. None made any complaints of their treatment. The bodily health was good, but we found no one showing marked mental improvement.

About 4 of the patients usually go out to church on Sundays, and only 7 or 8 attend the services held in the house by the chaplain. Twenty-four go out for drives, some once a week and others less frequently; 17 go for walks attended outside the grounds.

The staff at Balibrook House consists of a gentleman companion, 4 attendants for day and 2 for night duty on the male side, and of 2 lady companions, 9 day and 4 night nurses, and 4 maid attendants, on the female side. At Lambridge House there are, besides Miss Harding, a lady companion, 3 day and 2 night nurses, and 1 maid attendant.

No one has been secluded since our last visit; but we regret to find that it has been thought necessary to restrain by a long-sleeved jacket 4 ladies, on as many as 336 occasions, for the very large total of 2,580 hours.

Dr. Plummer has returned as Assistant Medical Officer.

The case books and other medical records are carefully kept.

BISHOPSTONE HOUSE, BEDFORD.

26 October 1905.

SINCE our last visit in May last, 4 ladies, of whom one had recovered, have been discharged, and 3 ladies, of whom one has since left, have been admitted.

Bishopstone
House, Bed-
ford.

There are to-day on the books the names of 7 ladies as patients, and of a lady who is here as a voluntary boarder. As regards this lady, we made a special note respecting her in the patients' book.

One patient who has her parole is out for the afternoon. With this exception we have seen all the patients, who appear to be properly attended to and in good health. No one is fit for discharge, or, indeed, promises early recovery.

This house is maintained in good order, but the lighting of the dining-room leaves something to be desired, the gas not proving sufficient.

Appendix I.
Bishopstone
House, Bedford.

The staff comprises, in addition to the matron, 5 nurses by day and 1 by night.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

BOREATTON PARK, BASCHURCH.

18 December 1905.

Boreatton
Park, Baschurch.

At our visit to-day we saw the 8 gentlemen and 8 ladies whose names are on the books of this Institution, and also the lady who is residing as a voluntary boarder, and whom we consider fit to remain on that footing. The personal condition of the patients was satisfactory, and they were, with one exception, quiet and orderly, and made no complaints of their treatment. We gave private interviews at their request to one gentleman and one lady. The general health of the patients was good, and no one was confined to bed. None exhibited marked mental improvement. The only changes among the patients have been the deaths from natural causes of one gentleman and one lady. A voluntary boarder was received for a short time in September.

One lady has been secluded daily for an hour; no use of mechanical restraint has been recorded.

The house continues to be maintained in proper order.

The staff consists of a head attendant, 4 day attendants, and one for night duty, on the male side, and of a head nurse, 2 others for day and 2 for night, on the female side.

Services are given in the house by the vicar every Sunday, which are attended by nearly all the patients, and 3 patients usually go out to church. All the patients go out walking every day, and most of them take driving exercise occasionally when the weather is suitable.

THE BRIARS, SANDOWN, ISLE OF WIGHT.

12 November 1905.

The Briars,
Sandown, Isle
of Wight.

At our visit to this house to-day one of the four ladies whose names are on the books was out walking. The others were in good bodily health, and gave every assurance of care and attention. They were evidently contented and happy.

No change has occurred since the last visit.

There is no record of the employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The house continues to be maintained in its usual excellent order.

BRISLINGTON HOUSE, BRISTOL.

18 October 1905.

Brislington
House, Bristol.

THE following changes have occurred among the patients in this house since our visit in April. Eleven have been admitted and three discharged, of whom two had recovered.

There are to-day on the books the names of 81 patients, 34 on the male and 47 on the female side.

Six ladies were absent on leave or trial, included in this number being one for whom Dr. Morton was unable to produce the signed leave, but as he informed us that it had been granted for three months only, from 1st of June, it has long since expired, and she should be at once discharged, and notice sent to our office. There are one gentleman and three ladies residing as voluntary boarders, one of each sex for treatment.

Appendix I.
Brislington
House, Bristol.

We saw all the patients in residence except one gentleman, who was out for the day, and one lady, who was invalided in Lanesborough House for a suspected mild attack of scarlet fever. We saw also the gentleman boarder, who continues to be a proper case to reside on that footing, and one of the ladies who is not here for treatment.

The personal condition of the patients was satisfactory; they appeared contented, and made no complaint of their treatment. With few exceptions, their health was good. Those whose names we give in the patients' book show some mental improvement.

The additions to Lanesborough House have been completed, but we did not inspect them, as the house is at present used for the isolation of a patient, as above stated.

A good many of the bedrooms in the main building, especially those used by the more troublesome ladies, are in need of thorough renovation. This observation applies most of all to the rooms in the new wing.

The only serious casualty since our last visit has been that of a lady who, under the influence of an aural hallucination, thrust her hand into the fire and severely burnt it. We inquired into the circumstances and found that no blame attached to the nurses.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period, but one lady has been secluded, on one occasion, for two hours.

Forty-one patients attend Divine Service on Sunday, one or two of them at the parish church, and the rest in the chapel of the Institution. Forty-nine usually attend the associated entertainments, 3 walk out alone, and 30 attended, beyond the grounds, and 24 have carriage exercise, one daily, and the others at frequent intervals.

The staff consists of 13 male and 16 female attendants for day duty, and 1 male and 2 females for night duty. Seven have served for less than a year, and 9 for upwards of 5 years. Four have left since our last visit, none having been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

The manner in which the case books are now being kept leaves something to be desired, and the number of patients given in the medical journal is not correct.

CHALK PIT HOUSE, SUTTON.

22 November 1905.

WE have to-day visited this house for the second time this year, and have seen the two ladies whose names are on the books.

Chalk Pit
House, Sutton.

They were neatly and suitably dressed, and continue to be well cared for. They were both in good health bodily.

One lady has been discharged recovered since our last visit. No restraint or seclusion has been necessary.

Appendix I.

Chalk Pit

House, Sutton.

Both the lady patients are taken for drives and for walks whenever the weather permits. The house continues to be maintained in very good order.

CHURCH STREET, EPSOM.

22 November 1905.

Church Street,
Epsom.

WE have to-day seen three of the four ladies whose names are on the book of this house.

The patients were in good health and comfortable, and gave every indication of being well cared for.

One lady has left the house since our last visit, having been discharged recovered.

There is no record of the use of seclusion, but one lady has been restrained by linen jacket on two occasions for about an hour.

The house continues to be maintained in its usual good order.

COURT HALL, KENTON, EXETER.

20 October 1905.

Court Hall,
Kenton,
Exeter.

THE only change which has occurred among the patients since our visit last April has been the death of one lady of heart failure at the age of 87.

We saw the six patients now in residence and the voluntary boarder, and found them all comfortable, and evidently well looked after.

The house was throughout in very good order.

No employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since our last visit.

None of the patients are able to attend divine service in the church, but prayers are read in the house, and the vicar of the parish visits frequently.

The staff consists of two nurses.

DINSDALE PARK, DARLINGTON.

10 July 1905.

Dinsdale Park,
Darlington.

WITH the exception of one lady, who is absent on leave, we have to-day seen the 12 patients of each sex whose names are on the books of this house.

Two ladies were in bed, but the health of the patients was good. They were free from complaint, and in the matter of dress and personal neatness their condition was satisfactory.

No patient manifested mental improvement. The only changes which have occurred have been the admission of 3 and the discharge of two patients, one having recovered.

No one has been secluded or restrained.

The house continues to be maintained in very good order.

We have signed the licence.

DOWNSIDE LODGE, CHILCOMPTON, BATH.

Appendix I.

20 October 1905.

Downside
Lodge, Chil-
compton,
Bath.

THERE has been no change among the patients in this house since it was visited by two of our colleagues last year.

We found the 3 ladies just returned from a walk in the grounds.

They were clean and well dressed, and seemed happy and contented.

The house continues to be maintained in excellent order.

The patients were taken to Bournemouth for a change last month, which they much enjoyed.

THE RETREAT, FAIRFORD.

28 October 1905.

SINCE we visited this house in May last, 1 patient has been transferred to another institution, another has left on recovery, and a third has died from natural causes. There has been no other change among the patients, who to-day consist of 13 gentlemen and 22 ladies, all of whom we have seen. There are also 4 voluntary boarders, one of whom is out for the morning. One of the voluntary boarders is obviously an unsuitable case to remain except as a certified patient.

The patients, who were free from complaint, were neat and tidy. The house is maintained in good order. The alterations at the Orchard are completed, and the accommodation provided in it is very suitable. The alterations have been well carried out.

We have suggested that notices to keep the smoke doors closed at night should be painted on the doors.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We have signed the licence.

FIDDINGTON HOUSE, MARKET LAVINGTON, DEVIZES.

12 October 1905.

THE changes among the patients in this house since our visit in April have been the admission of 3 and the discharge of 2 relieved. There are now on the books the names of 11 gentlemen and 13 ladies, all of whom were in residence, and were seen by us to-day.

The house was in excellent order, and much has been done in the way of redecoration on the female side since we were last here.

The patients were generally neat and tidily dressed and appeared contented. One or two appealed for discharge, but none of those who did so were fit to be allowed out.

The bodily health was good, none of the patients being confined to bed.

We paid special attention to the newly-admitted patients, and were satisfied that they are properly detained.

We found no case promising early recovery. No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Five gentlemen and 3 ladies attend Divine Service on Sundays in the parish church, and about two thirds of the patients are usually

Appendix I.
Fiddington
House, Market
Lavington,
Devizes.

present at the service held by the vicar once a week in the chapel of the institution. Prayers are read daily by one of the patients, who is a clergyman.

Half the patients on each side go out for walks beyond the grounds, and 3 ladies and 3 gentlemen have carriage exercise about twice a week.

The staff consists of 3 male attendants and 3 nurses.

The case books continue to be very well kept.

FISHERTON HOUSE, SALISBURY.

11 October 1905.

Fisherton
House,
Salisbury.

SINCE our visit to this house last April 120 patients have been admitted; 75 have been discharged or removed, of whom 40 had recovered; and 14 have died.

There are now on the books the names of 602 patients, namely, 245 men and 357 women, of whom 52 men and 71 women are of the private class.

The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination in 12 cases, a satisfactory proportion.

No bedsores were present in any instance.

All the deaths were from natural causes. In one case an inquest was held on the body of a male patient who died of pneumonia but had an injured wrist, having cut it a week before his death by pushing his hand through a pane of glass.

There have been no serious casualties, and no cases of epidemic or zymotic disease since the last visit.

There is no record during the period of the employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Thirty-three per cent. of the patients usually attend Divine Service on Sundays; 37 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments; 33 per cent. are usefully employed. These figures we regard as satisfactory considering the large number of noisy and acute cases.

Three men and 1 woman walk out alone beyond the grounds, and 27 per cent. of the patients walk out attended.

One male patient has weekly drives, one female has one or two drives weekly, and 7 others occasionally.

All the patients were in residence, and were seen by us during our two-days' visit of inspection. The men generally were orderly; some of the women are wild and noisy, but as they were mostly out in the airing courts, their turbulence was not so apparent as at our last visit.

The bodily health was very good, only 8 men and 4 women being in bed. We give in the patients' book the names of several whom we found to be mentally improved.

We gave private interviews, at their request, to 5 patients, and we paid special attention to all those who had been newly admitted.

No complaint was made to us that we think it necessary to mention here.

We saw dinners served in the wards on both days of our visit. The food seemed to be good and sufficient, but we think more time should be allowed for the meal, and that there should be at least half an hour sitting at the table.

In accordance with the suggestion made by us at our last visit, an additional night attendant has been engaged, but the sick and infirm

patients—not, as we recommended, the noisy and violent cases—have been removed from the sick dormitory to the adjacent small bedrooms, which are not so well ventilated and lighted, and are consequently not so suitable for the sick.

Appendix I.
Fisherton
House,
Salisbury.

Our Board has decided that the consideration of the plans which have been submitted for extending the day-room accommodation for the noisy and troublesome women, as well as the proposal for improved and extended sanitary arrangements, must be postponed for the present.

We have noticed during our visit that the sanitary appliances in connection with the male wards have been renewed, and the lavatory and closets here have been painted, but these renovations have not involved building operations.

The new quarters for the Assistant Medical Officers are nearly ready for occupation. The rooms will be very dark unless the surrounding trees are cut away, and the passage way is greatly obstructed by ill-contrived glass structures for lighting the floor below.

The day-rooms and dormitories were in good order, and the patients clean and tidy in their dress.

We learn that since Dr. Henderson's return Miss Parker has not directly interfered with the management by giving orders to the attendants and servants with regard to their duties; but she still goes daily about the wards questioning the staff as to all that goes on, a practice which undoubtedly produces much friction between her and the responsible Medical Officer, and is prejudicial to the discipline and good management of the institution. We feel sure that this indirect interference by Miss Parker will continue as long as she is resident in the house, and we are therefore of opinion that the condition precluding her from residence should be maintained.

In this connection we may mention that on visiting the laundry we found a door of the linen-room locked, and were informed that the only key to this was in the possession of Miss Parker.

The staff of attendants consists of 28 male attendants and 38 nurses by day, being 1 to every 9 patients on each side, and 4 men and 7 nurses by night. Fifteen of the men and 21 of the women, or 47 per cent. of each, have served for less than a year, while 6 men and 5 women, or 25 per cent. of each, have served over 5 years. Eight attendants and 11 nurses have left since the last visit. Three of the latter left on account of misconduct, one being suspected of ill-treating a patient, one having connived at an escape, and the third having neglected to exercise proper control in the case of a patient who was criminally assaulted by a man, it is believed in the laundry.

The circumstances of the cases were fully reported to our Board.

Dr. Henderson is preparing a scheme for giving increased leave to the attendants and nurses, which he intends to submit to our Board when completed.

Dr. Millar, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, has resigned, and will leave in a month's time.

All the case books containing the recently admitted patients are fully and carefully written up; but the notes relating to some of the patients who have been a long time in the house are rather in arrear.

Appendix I.

GLENDOSSILL AND HURST HOUSES, HENLEY IN ARDEN.

Glendossill
and Hurst
Houses, Henley
in Arden.

4 December 1905.

SINCE our visit to these houses in June one gentleman and two ladies have been admitted ; three gentlemen and two ladies have been discharged, two of the former and one of the latter having recovered ; and two ladies have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 17 gentlemen and 11 ladies as patients, and there is one male voluntary boarder, whose case, we think, requires watching. We saw all the patients, with the exception of two, who were away on leave, and found them in proper personal condition and contented with their treatment. One gentleman was in bed, recovering from a serious illness ; the other patients were apparently in good bodily health, but none showed mental improvement.

The houses were in good order. The handle of the door at the foot of the external staircase has now been placed on the inside, as recommended.

Dr. Agar contemplates making some additions and alterations at Glendossill, plans for which will be forwarded in due course to our office.

One lady has been restrained, on three occasions, for a total of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and two ladies have been secluded, on 15 occasions, for a total of $43\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

A weekly service is held in Glendossill on Sunday afternoons by the Vicar of Wootton Wawen, which is attended by all the ladies and some seven of the gentlemen.

Five or six of the patients are given driving exercise once a week, one gentleman has horse exercise, and most of the patients go out walking frequently.

The staff consists of four attendants on the male side, and of a matron and three nurses on the female side.

GRETA BANK, BURTON-IN-LONSDALE.

9 July 1905.

Greta Bank,
Burton-in-
Lonsdale.

THERE has been no change among the patients since our former visit to the house. We have seen all the patients, who consist of 1 gentleman and 8 ladies. The ladies were all in the garden, where we found them neat in dress and apparently in good bodily health. No patient manifested mental improvement. We had no complaint. Our suggestion with reference to a light supper being provided was tried for a time, but has been abandoned on the advice of the medical attendant, so that the interval between tea, at 5 p.m., and breakfast, at 8.30, remains the same.

There is no record of restraint or seclusion.

The house is maintained in good order.

The staff comprises an attendant and 2 nurses ; the latter have been here some time.

THE GROVE, CATTON, NORWICH.

Appendix I.

20 October 1905.

The Grove,
Catton,
Norwich.

WE find to-day on the books of this house the names of 18 ladies as certified patients and of 3 others as voluntary boarders. The changes among the patients since the visit we paid in the earlier part of the year comprise 6 admissions, 2 discharges—both on recovery—and a death from old age.

The lady boarders are all suitable cases for boarder treatment. As regards the patients, we found them apparently comfortable, free from complaint of any kind, and tidy in matters of dress, with personal neatness.

No one maintained marked mental improvement.

According to the records no patient has been secluded since our last visit, but 3 ladies have been mechanically restrained by jacket, on 4 occasions, for 9 hours in all.

Several of the ladies had a change to the seaside in the summer.

The house is maintained in good order.

GROVE HOUSE, ALL STRETTON.

16 December 1905.

WE regret to have to record the death, which occurred not long after our last visit, of Mrs. McLintock, known to the Members of our Board for a period of nearly thirty years, during which she has been connected with this house. Dr. McLintock has now moved into the house, and will be the resident licensee.

Grove House,
All Stretton.

The changes among the patients since our visit have been as follows : 3 ladies have been admitted, 7 have been discharged—2 of them on recovery—and 2 have died from natural causes. The number whose names are now on the books is 33, and there is in addition one voluntary boarder, who continues a proper case to be on that footing.

The house was in good order, and the dress and personal condition of the patients satisfactory. No one was confined to bed. We have mentioned in the patients' book the name of one lady whose mental condition appears to be improved.

No use of seclusion has been recorded in the period under review ; mechanical restraint has been resorted to in the case of 3 ladies, on 8 occasions, for a total of 73 hours.

About 20 of the patients are given driving exercise, some of them every day in the summer, and in the winter with varying frequency, according to the weather. Four or 5 go out for walks attended, and 1 unattended. On alternate Sundays a service is given in the house by the chaplain. Some of the patients go out to church.

The staff consists of a matron, 6 nurses for day and 2 for night duty ; one lady has in addition a special companion.

Appendix I.

HAYDOCK LODGE, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.

5 July 1905.

Haydock
Lodge, Newton-
le-Willows.

SINCE this house was last visited by Commissioners 25 patients have been admitted, 23 have been discharged or removed—12 of them on recovery, and 3 have died, all from natural causes.

There are now on the books the names of 58 gentlemen and 75 ladies of the private class, and of 1 male pauper.

Ten of the gentlemen and 12 of the ladies were to-day absent on leave at the seaside. For one of the latter no authority appears to have been obtained for her going, and if this is so her reception order has been broken, and it will be necessary for a fresh order to be obtained.

We saw all the patients in residence, with the exception of 3 gentlemen, who were out for the day. We found them in satisfactory condition as to their persons and dress, and generally contented. One lady complained of having been illtreated by a nurse; but on inquiry we found that she had refused to go to bed and had attacked the nurse who was undressing her, and that no unnecessary violence had been used.

The general health was good, 7 ladies being in bed, but none of them seriously ill. None of the patients promises very early mental recovery.

In addition to the patients, we saw 1 gentleman and 8 ladies who were residing as voluntary boarders. Three of the latter we consider unsuitable to remain on that footing.

Three ladies have since the last visit been mechanically restrained, on 13 occasions, for a total duration of $173\frac{3}{4}$ hours; and 5 ladies have been secluded, on 20 occasions, for 214 hours in all. In addition to 1 lady who was locked in her room when we visited to-day, there was another, the door of whose room was open, but only gave admittance to a passage from which there was no means of egress, and where there was no one. We think that this should be treated as seclusion, and recorded.

Sixty-four of the patients usually attend Divine Service in the building and 22 at the church, 86 usually attend the associated entertainments, and 56 are usefully employed. The number who walk out alone beyond the grounds is 11, and 77 walk out attended; 53 have carriage exercise at least once a week.

The house was generally in order. The male hospital room, which had been temporarily used for females, has been restored to its proper purpose.

The staff consists of 16 men and 22 nurses for day duty, and 2 men and 3 nurses for night duty. Of the total number, 20, or nearly one-half, have been here less than a year, and not more than 11 can show 5 years' service. One nurse has been dismissed for being asleep on night duty.

The case books and other medical records are carefully kept.

HEIGHAM HALL, NORWICH.

20 October 1905.

Heigham Hall,
Norwich.

SINCE our first visit of inspection of this house, in May last, 6 patients have been admitted and 5 have been discharged or removed. There has been no death. The numbers on the books to-day comprise

69 patients, viz., 28 gentlemen and 41 ladies, and 2 lady voluntary boarders. One of the male and 3 of the lady patients are away on trial. With these exceptions we have seen all the patients, and found them on the whole fairly contented, and apparently comfortable and properly attended to.

Appendix I.
Heigham Hall,
Norwich.

There is no record of the employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Since our former visit in May there has been further redecoration, with pleasing effect, of many rooms, and the house throughout is in good order and the day rooms comfortable. We have suggested to Dr. Gordon-Munn the desirability of improving the ladies' airing ground by altering the terrace, which is at present covered with loose gravel.

Inquiring into matters of treatment, we are informed that the associated entertainments are generally attended by 50 patients, or the satisfactory proportion of 72 per cent. Ten patients do some useful work, 22 go out attended beyond the grounds, 9 have regular carriage exercise, 15 go to the parish church services on Sundays, and 44 attend the services which are held in the house.

The staff consists of 6 men and 11 nurses for day and one of each sex for night duty. The only changes in the staff since our visit have been voluntary retirements.

KINGSDOWN HOUSE, BOX, WILTS.

14 October 1905.

THE changes among the patients since our visit last April have been the admission of 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies and the discharge of 2 gentlemen and 7 ladies, 1 of each on recovery.

Kingsdown
House, Box,
Wilts.

The numbers to-day on the books are 8 on the male and 26 on the female side, and there are 2 ladies residing as voluntary boarders.

One of the lady patients was absent on trial. We saw all the other patients and the boarders, and found them in satisfactory condition as regards their persons and dress, and free from complaints. Their bodily health was good, only 2 ladies being in bed on account of feebleness. One lady is mentally somewhat better, but no one promises early recovery.

We saw a good dinner served to the patients on the male side during our visit.

The house was throughout in very good order. Further sanitary improvements have been carried out, and several of the dormitories have been redecorated.

Six of the ladies attended divine service in the parish church last Sunday. The vicar holds a service in the house every Tuesday; that held in the present week was attended by 3 gentlemen and 16 ladies. Six gentlemen and 10 ladies have carriage exercise twice a week, 1 gentleman walks out alone, and 6 others and 10 ladies are taken out for walks attended.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint since our last visit, but 4 ladies have been secluded on 25 occasions for a total of 574½ hours. We have pointed out to Dr. MacBryan that some of the entries in the medical journal relating to this seclusion should have been more in detail.

Appendix I.

Kingsdown
House, Box,
Wilts.

The staff consists of a head attendant and 2 others on the male side, and of a matron, sewing mistress, and 5 day nurses and 1 night nurse on the female side.

LAVERSTOCK HOUSE, SALISBURY.

12 October 1905.

Laverstock
House,
Salisbury.

SINCE our visit in April 5 patients have been admitted, 7 have been discharged, 3 of whom had recovered, and 3 have died from natural causes. There are now on the books the names of 36 patients, 18 of each sex; and 1 gentleman and 1 lady are residing as voluntary boarders.

We saw all the patients and the lady boarder. The male boarder was out walking at the time of our visit.

The house was generally comfortable, and the patients seemed to be well cared for. There is, however, a strong room on the male side which has been used by a gentleman with objectionable habits, and needs some attention.

With the exception of appeals for discharge, no complaints were made to us. No patients were in bed on the male side; 3 of the 4 ladies whom we found in bed were ill; the rest of the patients were in good health. We paid special attention to all the new cases, and satisfied ourselves of the propriety of their detention. We found only one patient mentally improved.

Ten gentlemen and 13 ladies usually attend the services which are held in the Chapel by the rector of the parish on Wednesday mornings and Friday evenings, and 3 gentlemen and 6 ladies attend the services in the parish church on Sundays. Seventeen gentlemen and 14 ladies go for walks outside the grounds, one or two of them alone, and 12 male and 7 female patients are taken frequently for drives. A lady and a gentleman have been mechanically restrained, on 16 occasions, for $42\frac{1}{2}$ hours by means of the camisole. Three gentlemen and a lady have been secluded; the number of occasions and the number of hours during which they were subjected to this method of treatment, though not very many, are not as clearly set forth in the medical journal as they should be. We have mentioned the matter to Dr. Manning.

The staff consists of a gentleman's companion, a head attendant, and 5 others for day duty, and a night watchman, on the male side, and a matron and 5 nurses for day duty, and a night nurse, on the female side.

The notes relating to the more recent cases are fully written up to date, but those relating to the older cases are somewhat in arrear; and the particulars furnished to the coroner on the death of patients are not always copied into the case books, as required by the rules.

MARSDEN HALL, BURNLEY.

10 July 1905.

Marsden Hall,
Burnley.

SINCE our visit to this house in February last, 2 patients of each sex have been admitted and a patient of each sex has been discharged, the lady on recovery. There has been no death. These changes leave on the books the names of 11 gentlemen and 12 ladies. Two gentlemen are away on leave at the seaside.

We have seen the resident patients and found them generally contented. Apart from some cases of debility among some of the older patients, the general health is good. We observe some mental improvement in 2 ladies, whose names are given in the patients' book. There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint or seclusion. The house is maintained in good order. Eight patients on an average attend the Sunday services in the parish church. The amusements in the Institute comprise cricket and lawn tennis, besides outings. The day staff consists of 2 attendants on each side, and a night nurse, who patrols both sides.

The case books and medical records are written up to date, but the mental condition of the chronic cases should be described in detail at least once a year.

Appendix I.
Marsden Hall,
Burnley.

MIDDLETON HALL, MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE.

10 July 1905.

THERE are on the books of this house, which we have visited to-day, the names of 11 gentlemen and 13 ladies, all of whom we have seen with the exception of 1 lady, who was out at our visit. We found the patients neatly dressed and quiet and contented. Three ladies were in bed, but the other patients were in good health. No one showed marked mental improvement; but 1 lady should have a trial. We think that inquiry should be made concerning the property of one of the gentlemen. One lady is here voluntarily, and may remain on that footing. Since our last visit 3 patients have been admitted, 4 discharged, 1 on recovery and another having escaped; and 2 have died from general paralysis. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion. At our visit to-day we found the house in good order throughout. We have signed the licence, but we would call attention to the fact that Dr. Smith appears to have left the Institution permanently, no transfer having been made to anyone else. In Dr. Smith's absence, Dr. Harris Liston, who is temporarily in charge of the house, afforded us every assistance during our inspection.

Middleton
Hall, Middleton
St. George.

MOAT HOUSE, TAMWORTH.

12 December 1905.

AT our visit to-day to this house we found all in excellent order. The ladies were well and comfortably dressed and contented. The health was good, 1 patient only being in bed for a slight illness.

Moat House,
Tamworth.

One showed mental improvement.

The changes since our last visit have been the admission of 2 ladies and the discharge of 2, 1 of whom had recovered.

The number on the books remains the same, namely 8, all of whom were in residence, and were seen by us.

No employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded.

Two ladies go out to church on Sundays, and the house is visited once a month by a clergyman. All but 2 of the patients go for

Appendix I.

Moat House,
Tamworth.

walks outside the grounds, and all but one take driving exercise when the weather is suitable.

The staff consists of a matron and a lady companion, 5 nurses, and an under nurse.

NORTHWOODS HOUSE, WINTERBOURNE, BRISTOL.

18 October 1905.

Northwoods
House, Winter-
bourne, Bristol.

THE changes among the patients in this house since our visit in April have been the admission of 3 of each sex, the discharge of 1 lady "not recovered," and the death from natural causes of 2 gentlemen.

There are on the books the names of 15 gentlemen and 17 ladies under treatment as patients, and there is 1 lady residing as a voluntary boarder.

One lady was to-day absent on trial and 1 gentleman was out walking. We saw all the others, and found them in satisfactory condition as regards their persons and dress. They appeared to be comfortable, and made no complaint of their treatment. With one or two exceptions their bodily health was good, but only 1 showed mental improvement.

The house was in good order. The ladies' top end has been redecorated, and the gentlemen's lower end has now been taken in hand.

During the interval since the last visit, no employment of mechanical restraint has been recorded; 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been secluded, on 5 occasions, but only for short periods, amounting to $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours in all.

About one-third of the patients attend the services held in the house on Sunday afternoon by the rector of the parish. Carriage drives are given twice a week to about half the patients; and all but 6 or 7 go for walks beyond the grounds.

The staff consists of a head attendant and 7 attendants for day, and 1 for night duty, on the male side, and of a matron and 8 nurses for day, and 1 for night duty, on the female side.

Particulars relating to the various patients are carefully noted in the case books.

OVERDALE, WHITEFIELD.

6 July 1905.

Overdale,
Whitefield.

SINCE the last visit of Commissioners 2 patients have been admitted and 3 have been discharged, none on recovery. The number now on the books is 7, and there are 3 voluntary boarders.

We saw all the patients except one, who was away on leave, and found them in satisfactory personal condition, in good bodily health, and contented.

With regard to one of the boarders, we again make a note in the patients' book, attention having been called to her case at the last visit.

The house was in very good order.

The alterations referred to on the last occasion have been completed. Appendix I.

Such of the patients as are fit for it go for walks outside the grounds, and into Prestwich for shopping, or to entertainments ; some attend service in the parish church. Overdale,
Whitefield.

Besides Miss Rowlinson, there are 2 nurses, 1 for day and 1 for night duty. We consider this staff insufficient, as one of the patients at the present time is very suicidal, and is certainly unfit to go out for walks with other patients in the charge of 1 nurse. There has been no resort to mechanical restraint ; 2 patients have been secluded, on 9 occasions, for a total of 38 hours.

Greater care should be exercised in keeping the medical records. We find that the name of a lady who was discharged on the 11th of March had not been entered in the register of discharges and deaths.

PERITEAU HOUSE, WINCHELSEA.

18 November 1905.

At our visit to this house to-day we have seen 2 of the 4 ladies whose names are on the books, the other 2 having gone to the theatre at Hastings to see the afternoon performance. The 2 ladies at home were in good health, neatly dressed, and comfortable, but they showed no mental improvement. Periteau
House, Win-
chelsea.

We found also in the house a lady who resides in the village as a single patient ; this lady has come to stay with Mrs. Skinner for a few days' change, but, inasmuch as the consent of a Commissioner was not previously obtained, we have been obliged to point out to Mrs. Skinner that the patient's reception order has been vacated, and that re-certification will be necessary.

The only change that has occurred since our last visit has been the discharge of 1 lady on transfer.

There is no record of the employment of restraint or seclusion.

We found the house in its usual good order.

THE PLEASAUNCE, HEWORTH MOOR, YORK.

7 July 1905.

We have to-day seen the 18 ladies whose names are on the books of this house. The patients were quiet and well behaved, and in a satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal tidiness. ThePleasaunce,
Heworth Moor,
York.

They were in good bodily health, 1 lady being in bed for excitement. No patient promises early recovery. The only changes which have occurred since our last visit have been the admission of 2 ladies, whose detention is proper.

Several of the ladies have just returned from a visit to Scarborough.

Two patients have been secluded, on 3 occasions, for $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours in all.

We found the house in very good order throughout, the sitting rooms and bedrooms being bright and comfortable.

Appendix I.

PLYMPTON HOUSE, PLYMPTON.

Plympton
House,
Plympton.

24 October 1905.

THE following changes have occurred among the patients since our visit in April. Three gentlemen have been admitted; 4 have been discharged, 1 of whom had recovered and the others were transferred elsewhere; and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have died from natural causes. There are to-day on the books the names of 10 male and 22 female patients. One of the former and 2 of the latter were to-day absent on trial.

We saw all the patients in residence, and found them neat in their persons and dress, and appearing to be well looked after. Except for one or two feeble cases, the bodily health is good. We paid special attention to the newly-admitted cases, and have no doubt that all are properly detained. None of the patients showed mental improvement. General contentment prevailed, but 1 gentleman complained of injury to his right arm. It appears that in February last he had a violent struggle with one of the attendants, whom he threatened with a knife, and since then his elbow has been stiff. He has had the advice of a surgeon in Plymouth, and the arm has been X-rayed.

The house was in good order.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Two ladies and 1 gentleman usually attend service on Sunday in the church, and 9 ladies and 6 gentlemen attend the service held in the house on Sunday afternoons. Some entertainments are given from time to time in the house.

The staff consists on the male side of a chief attendant, 5 others for day, and 1 for night duty; and on the female side of a matron, 6 nurses for day, and 2 for night duty.

The notes in the case book are fully written up.

We have signed the licence.

REDLANDS, TONBRIDGE.

21 November 1905.

Redlands, Ton-
bridge.

WE have paid this afternoon our second visit for the year to this house, which continues to be maintained in good order.

The passage of communication between the gentlemen's wing and the recreation hall and the new closets are nearly completed, and form a desirable addition to the institution.

At our visit to-day we have seen the 12 gentlemen and 9 ladies whose names are on the books, and can report favourably on their bodily health, dress and personal tidiness, and general contentment.

One gentleman manifests some slight mental improvement.

The arrangements for the care and treatment of the patients continue to be satisfactory.

Every month a professional company visits the house and gives a dramatic or other entertainment.

On Sunday afternoon the vicar of the parish holds a service in the house, which is generally attended by all the gentlemen, though only 1 lady is able to be present.

Since our last visit 1 patient of each sex has been admitted, and 2 gentlemen have been transferred to other institutions.

One patient has been restrained, on 6 occasions, for 30 minutes in all, to permit of feeding and administration of medicine, and 3 patients have been secluded for a total of $27\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Appendix I.
Redlands,
Tonbridge.

The staff comprise a head attendant and 6 other attendants on the male side, and a matron, deputy-matron, and 7 nurses on the female side—one of these attendants of each sex being on duty at night. We have signed the licence. The case books are kept up to date.

RIVERHEAD HOUSE, SEVENOAKS.

21 November 1905.

WE have to-day seen the 8 ladies whose names are on the books of this house, including the two patients who have been admitted since our last visit, and are properly detained. The patients were in good bodily health, and gave every indication of being well cared for, and were free from complaint. The only other changes among the patients that have occurred since we were here have been the discharge of two ladies on transfer.

Riverhead
House,
Sevenoaks.

Two patients go for drives frequently, and the others have walking exercise, and 2 ladies are able to attend local entertainments.

There has been no mechanical restraint or seclusion. We have found the house in excellent order throughout.

We have signed the licence.

ST. GEORGE'S RETREAT, BURGESS HILL.

14 November 1905.

WE have to-day paid our second visit for the year to this institution, which continues to be maintained in its usual excellent order. We can report that the new buildings for the increased accommodation of the community are now roofed in.

St. George's
Retreat, Bur-
gess Hill.

There are to-day on the books the names of 73 patients, one being at the branch house at Brighton.

We have seen all in residence, and found them neat and tidy, free from complaint, and well cared for. The health of the ladies was also satisfactory, 2 patients only being confined to bed.

One lady manifests mental improvement.

The arrangements for the exercise and amusement of the ladies are satisfactory, the first dance of the season being given to-night. Since our last visit 11 patients have been admitted and 6 discharged, 4 on recovery.

There has been no death. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

ST. MARY'S HOUSE, WHITCHURCH.

18 December 1905.

WE have to-day visited this house and seen the lady who is now, as she was when we visited in June last, the only patient, no other having been admitted during the interval.

St. Mary's
House, Whit-
church.

Appendix I.

St. Mary's
House, Whit-
church.

We found her in good bodily health, but unimproved mentally.

The house is maintained in good order, and the patient is evidently well looked after.

There is no entry of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion since our last visit.

SHAFTESBURY HOUSE, FORMBY.

4 July 1905.

Shaftesbury
House,
Formby.

SINCE the last visit of members of our Board to this house 10 patients, 5 of each sex, have been admitted; 9 have been discharged, of whom 3 had recovered; and 1 lady has died, the cause being exhaustion from acute mania. The above figures are inclusive of a lady who was discharged in consequence of the invalidity of her reception order, and was immediately re-admitted on a fresh order.

The number of names on the books to-day are 19 on the male side and 18 on the female side. All were in residence, and were seen by us. They were in satisfactory personal condition, and, with one or two exceptions, contented. Their health was generally good, no one being confined to bed; but one lady had a broken arm, which injury she sustained in a struggle with a nurse while being dressed. None promises early mental recovery.

A room in the house has been converted into a chapel. It was originally built for this purpose, for which it is well suited. Services are provided there every Sunday. The house generally is maintained in very good order. The services in the chapel are attended by 21 of the patients, 14 of whom also attend church services outside. Sixteen go out for drives at least once a week, 19 go for walks beyond the grounds, and about the same number join the associated entertainments which are given weekly during the winter.

No patient has been mechanically restrained since the last visit; 2 ladies have been secluded, on 25 occasions, for an aggregate of 286 hours.

The staff of attendants comprises 6 men for day and 1 for night duty, and the same number of nurses.

Very full notes are made in the case book.

SPRINGFIELD HOUSE, BEDFORD.

27 October 1905.

Springfield
House, Bed-
ford.

THE changes among the patients since our last visit in the spring have been the admission of 8 patients and the discharge of 7, of whom 4 were recovered. There are to-day on the books, and all resident, the names of 17 gentlemen and 28 ladies, whom we have seen, with the exception of a gentleman who is out carting.

Except for some complaints about the monotony of the diet, and of the cooking at times, the patients were contented on the whole. They were neat and tidy in dress.

Parties of each sex had a change in the summer to the seaside. The amusements provided in the house comprise weekly dances and musical evenings in the winter, and a band plays once a week in the summer.

All the gentlemen and all but 3 of the ladies go out regularly for extended walks, and a fair proportion have weekly drives. Appendix I.

Those patients who are fit for it go to the parish church for the Sunday services, and for the others a service is conducted in the house by the vicar or one of his curates. Springfield House, Bedford.

The house, which has been improved on the ladies' side by the introduction of a window in the lower drawing room, is maintained in good order. A piano and more objects of interest have been provided in the drawing-room occupied by the less hopeful cases.

The other matters suggested at our previous visit have been attended to.

There is no record of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff consists of 6 men and 8 nurses on day, and of a man and 2 nurses on night duty. There have been some changes among the nurses, due to voluntary retirement.

All the male staff have been over three years in Dr. Bower's service.

STRETTON HOUSE, CHURCH STRETTON.

16 December 1905.

THE changes that have occurred among the patients since we visited this house in June have been the admission of two and the discharge of one not recovered. There are to-day on the books the names of 27 patients, 1 of whom is absent on trial. There are besides 2 voluntary boarders, both of whom were out at the time of our visit. Stretton House, Church Stretton.

We saw all the patients in residence, and were satisfied with their personal condition. They were, with the exception of one noisy patient, quiet and orderly in their conduct, and appeared to be contented. Their bodily health is good, and we found no one in bed. None showed mental improvement.

The house was in good order. We learn that within the last few days a new drainage system with which the institution is connected has been brought into operation, and is working satisfactorily.

There has been no recorded use of seclusion since the last visit; mechanical restraint has been employed in the case of one gentleman, on six occasions, for 130 hours in all.

Services are given by the rector or one of his curates in the house every Sunday afternoon.

The patients go out to any entertainments that are given in the place, and occasionally musical or other performances are given in the house.

Driving exercise is provided frequently, of which most of the patients avail themselves, and walking parties go out regularly morning and afternoon; four or five patients walk out unattended.

The staff consists of a head attendant, a charge attendant, 5 others for day and 1 for night duty.

THUNDERCLIFFE GRANGE, ROTHERHAM.

16 July 1905.

AT our visit to-day we found most of the 18 patients whose names are on the books of this house in the garden enjoying the fine weather. All were in good health, and neatly and properly clothed. One lady Thundercliffe Grange, Rotherham.

Appendix I.
 Thundercliffe
 Grange,
 Rotherham.

complained of roughness by a nurse, who was absent. Dr. Mould and the matron assured us, however, that she had not previously complained to them, but that they would carefully investigate the matter on this nurse's return, and communicate the result to our Board. The rest of the patients were contented. One lady manifested some mental improvement. Since our last visit in March, 2 patients have been admitted and 3 discharged, 1 on recovery. No patient has died. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 2 ladies have been secluded, on 10 occasions, for 27 hours in all. The house continues to be maintained in good order, but care should be taken to keep the alternative exits from the bedrooms in good order.

At our visit to-day the handles of one of the doors of inter-communication between the bedrooms had disappeared, with the result that the door could not be opened from one side. In the event of an outbreak of fire the omission to repair this defect might have proved of serious moment. We have signed the licence.

TICEHURST.

17 November 1905.

Ticehurst.

THERE are on the books of this house, to which we have to-day paid our second visit for the year, the names of 79 patients—43 being gentlemen and 36 ladies.

We found the patients in a satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal neatness, and free from complaints calling for special mention.

Eighteen patients are at present on leave of absence, of whom 13 are at the branch house at St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The health of the Institution is very good, only one lady being confined to bed at our visit. About half the patients usually attend the associated entertainments; 35 have carriage exercise, 3 patients walk out beyond the grounds alone, and 51 attended.

We gave private interviews to 6 patients, whose names will be found in the patients' book.

No patient manifested marked mental improvement.

There is one lady who is here as a voluntary boarder, and may remain on that footing.

Since our visit to this house in April last, 10 patients have been admitted, 9 discharged, 1 on recovery, and 2 have died from natural causes.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We found the house in very good order throughout, the rooms being warm and comfortable and well furnished.

The staff of attendants comprises 83 attendants, 38 being men and 45 women.

Of these only 17 have served less than 1 year, while as many as 40 have served over 5 years.

Of the 7 men and 10 women who have left the institution since our last visit, 1 attendant of each sex has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal.

The case books and other medical records are well kept.

TUE BROOK VILLA, LIVERPOOL.

Appendix I.

5 July 1905.

THE changes among the patients in this house since it was last visited by Commissioners have been the admission of 11, the discharge of 10, of whom 4 had recovered, and the death of one lady from apoplexy. There are now on the books the names of 23 gentlemen and 25 ladies, all of whom were in residence, and were seen by us to-day.

Tue Brook
Villa, Liver-
pool.

We are also able to report that the patients were in satisfactory personal condition, and appeared to be well looked after. With the exception of one or two appeals for discharge from patients who were unfit for it, no complaints were made to us. One aged lady was in bed in consequence of physical weakness, the general health was otherwise good. We noticed two patients who showed marked mental improvement.

Two patients have been secluded, on 5 occasions for a total of 14 hours, and a female patient has been restrained, mostly at night, by a long-sleeved jacket, on 145 occasions, and for a total of 1,626 hours, for surgical reasons, to prevent her injuring herself and others. We hope that it may be found possible before long to manage the patient without resorting to this method of treatment.

Services of the Church of England are held weekly in the house by a clergyman, which are usually attended by about 32 of the patients. Two or three of the ladies also go to church services outside. About the same number as attend the services in the house are present at the entertainments which are given weekly during the winter. A few of the patients are taken weekly for drives, and some walk down into the town in the charge of attendants.

The staff of attendants consists of 5 men and 7 women for day duty and 2 of each sex for night duty, the number being somewhat higher than usual by reason of 2 of the patients being specially troublesome cases.

The case books and other medical records are carefully written up.

WESTBROOKE HOUSE, ALTON, HANTS.

27 November 1905.

THE only change which has occurred among the patients at this house since our last visit has been the admission of one lady, who is properly detained.

Westbrooke
House, Alton
Hants.

There are on the books the names of 4 gentlemen and 5 ladies, all of whom we have seen to-day. We found them in good bodily health, neatly dressed, and comfortable. No complaints were made to us by the patients, who give every assurance of being well cared for and kindly treated.

Every Sunday afternoon a musical service is held in the house by the vicar of the parish.

The patients are frequently taken for drives and walks, and attend the entertainments provided in the assembly rooms.

No patient manifested marked mental improvement.

One gentleman is here voluntarily. There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The house continues to be maintained in its usual good order.

The case books are carefully kept.

We have signed the licence.

Appendix I.

WEST MALLING PLACE, KENT.

21 November 1905.

West Malling
Place, Kent.

THERE are on the books of this house, which we have visited to-day, the names of 7 gentlemen and 24 ladies as patients.

One of the former, a recent admission, showed some mental improvement.

We have seen all the male patients, and all the ladies except 3, who were on leave.

We found them in good bodily health, quiet, and well-behaved, and neatly and tidily dressed.

No complaints were made to us.

We learn from Dr. Adam that 2 seats in the parish church have been appropriated to the patients, and that all ladies who are able and willing to go attend the Sunday morning service, the gentlemen going in the afternoon.

We have also to report that a service is held in the house every Sunday evening.

A dance, with music, is given every Wednesday evening, and other means of amusement are provided, such as billiards and other games.

All the patients who are able to go are taken for drives weekly. There are two voluntary boarders in residence, one of each sex. The gentleman was out, but the lady was seen by us, and, in our opinion, she should be placed under the protection of certificates.

Since we were here 6 patients have been admitted, 3 discharged, 1 on recovery, and 2 have died from natural causes.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We found the house in very good order, and we noticed that a considerable amount of improvement and reparation is being carried out, including the fixing of 15 new radiators.

WITHAM ASYLUM, ESSEX.

18 October 1905.

Witham

Asylum, Essex.

SINCE our last visit to this house in May last, 1 of the male patients has died, and 2 of the ladies left on recovery.

One of the ladies, however, returned in a few days and has been re-admitted.

There are to-day on the books the names of 4 gentlemen and 7 ladies, all of whom we have seen. They appear to be in good general health, and comfortable.

The house is maintained in very good order.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff comprises 2 attendants on each side, who are under the matron.

WYE HOUSE, BUXTON.

17 July 1905.

Wye House,
Buxton.

THERE are at present 14 gentlemen and 14 ladies resident in this house as patients.

With the exception of 1 gentleman, who was out, we have seen them all, and found them in good general health, neatly dressed, and free from complaint.

Appendix I.
Wye House,
Buxton.

One lady has recovered, and is about to be discharged. Since our visit in March last to this house, 1 patient has been admitted and is properly detained, and another patient has been discharged.

These are the only changes which have occurred.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The house continues to be maintained in satisfactory order.

Appendix K.

Appendix K.

REPORTS OF VISITS BY COMMISSIONERS TO
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, CATERHAM.

15 February 1905.

Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Caterham.

ON the 10th of February 1905 we paid our annual visit of inspection to the Caterham Metropolitan Asylum.

We found it in very good order throughout, and were glad to observe many evidences of its capable administration. The day-rooms were bright, cheerful, and comfortable, and the dormitories and bedding clean and otherwise in good condition, while ornaments, pictures, and other objects of interest of that kind abound. However, we noticed a conspicuous absence of simple and amusing bound books, and we regretted this, because we know how much they are appreciated by patients, and how largely they add to their freedom from excitement, and general contentment.

Since the last visit the single rooms have been efficiently ventilated, telephones introduced, fire alarms installed, and 11 new sanitary annexes provided. In these last, and in many of the older w.c.'s and lobbies thereto, are brackets, pipes, cisterns, and other points of suspension which might be made dangerous use of by suicidal patients such as obtain admission into asylums even of this class. They should be forthwith removed or otherwise made safe.

A block in each division has been recently converted into infirmary wards, and has added much to the nursing facilities of the institution, now so severely taxed by the feeble character of the large and increasing proportion of the admissions.

There has been some slight diminution in numbers during the past year, but we thought some of the larger day-rooms overcrowded, and the restless and less orderly demeanour of their inmates, as compared with those of the smaller wards, was very observable.

The dress and personal condition of the patients generally were creditably good, and although we had, of course, numerous appeals for discharge from persons quite unfit for it, we had no complaints of roughness on the part of the staff.

We saw a good dinner of roast pork, potatoes, and bread served in an orderly manner, and we satisfied ourselves that the dietary is adequate.

The arrangements for the occupation, amusement, attendance at religious services, and exercise of the patients continue to be liberal and satisfactory.

Of the 1,916 patients, 873 males and 1,043 females, whom we saw, and to each of whom we gave the opportunity of speech with us at our visit, 375, or the large proportion of 18 per cent., were epileptics, all of them sleeping under constant supervision.

One hundred and twenty, or 6 per cent. of them, had wetted their beds on the previous night, and 27 were wearing strong dresses. No one was undergoing, or since the last visit had undergone, any form of mechanical restraint, and only 6 patients have been secluded in the same period.

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Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Caterham.

The vacancies for patients were 27, the total capacity of the Asylum being for 888 men and 1,055 women.

The maintenance charge per week is 9s. 11d.

The changes among the patients since the last visit, on the 16th of May 1904, have comprised the admission of 86, the discharge of 10, and the deaths of 97—in 83, or the satisfactory proportion of 86 per cent., of which post-mortem examinations were made.

Bedsore were present in only 5 per cent. of the deaths. None of the 32 men and 56 women whom we saw in bed in the wards were so suffering, facts which may be taken as satisfactory evidence of good nursing.

With one exception the deaths were due to ordinary and natural causes, phthisis accounting for only 6 per cent., but colitis and diarrhoea for 9 per cent.

Two inquests were held ; one in the case of the exceptional death, which was that of a man who died from drinking some weed-killer which was being used by an under gardener ; the other respecting the death of a male patient from effusion of blood on the brain, the result of an accidental fall.

The health has been generally good. The occurrence of communicable disease other than influenza has been limited to one case of measles, and the serious but non-fatal casualties to the accidental fracture of bones in 2 instances.

The staff is maintained of adequate strength, and has recently been considerably and very properly augmented, and no one has been discharged for misconduct. Dr. Campbell is now assisted by 3 medical colleagues.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, DARENTH.

21 March 1905.

ON the 7th inst. we paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum, and can report that we found it in excellent order in all its departments. The plan, now definitely adopted, of gradually converting the main building into an institution for higher-grade imbeciles capable of being taught useful trades and occupations, has been initiated. and in furtherance of this aim there were, at the time of our visit, 200 patients of the unimprovable class temporarily lodged at the Gore Farm Asylum pending the approaching occupation of Belmont, Sutton, by such cases. We understand, however, that the pavilions at the Darenth Asylum will continue, as heretofore, to be occupied by the more degraded and helpless.

Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Darenth.

The system now in vogue of transferring from Tooting Bec Asylum to this Asylum all the cases newly admitted to the latter enables such selection to be made in accordance with the new scheme, whilst in the coming summer the closing of Rochester House, Ealing, will add still more to the educable classes taken in at Darenth.

Owing to this conversion from its previous character, we found at our visit that the building was occupied by various grades of imbeciles

Appendix K.
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 Metropolitan
 District
 Asylum.
 Darenth.

and idiots, their distribution in the wards being on a system permitting of classification according to type. One step in the new direction has been the temporary allocation of a series of rooms in the basement to the purpose of working shops—a change introduced in July last. We here saw a considerable number of lads engaged in mat-making, brush-making, basket-work, boot-making, tailoring, and upholstery, several of them turning out excellent work, especially considering the short time the scheme has been in operation.

We also visited the schools, where large classes were being held, the children apparently taking no small interest in their tasks, which were of a most varied description.

We found all parts of the buildings well kept and ventilated, and desire to especially commend the condition both of the wards and their inmates in the pavilions and the 2 wards in the main building, which at present also contain the most helpless cases. The care bestowed on these crippled, degraded imbeciles was manifest, and reflects much credit upon those who are in charge of them.

Amongst the more intelligent inmates of the institution with whom we conversed we found contentment and an entire absence of complaint. Their dress and personal condition was quite satisfactory.

We saw the dinner served whilst on our visit to the pavilions. It consisted of meat pie and potatoes, minced meat for those who are spoon-fed, and appeared to be sufficient and of good quality. It was evidently appreciated by the patients.

The general health of the inmates is good. There are still several cases of ophthalmia being treated. They are of mild type, and are isolated from the rest of the children. In connection with the recent extensive prevalence of this affliction, some improvements have been made in the lavatory arrangements, notably the fixing of sprays in lieu of ordinary tap-fittings. Of the whole number of inmates, 10 males and 19 females were in bed, one patient only amongst the infirmary cases having a bed sore. In the isolation hospital (Ward 26) there were 17 boys and 8 girls, all the cases being ringworm except 2, who were suffering from trachoma.

From the returns furnished to us it appears that since the visit of our Colleagues on the 12th of March 1904, there have been admitted 138 males and 143 females, whilst the discharges (inclusive of those removed to Gore Farm) numbered 248 of the former and 77 of the latter sex, one of the males having left on recovery. There have been 74 deaths. These changes had left on the books the names of 1,857 patients, 943 of whom were males, leaving vacancies in beds amounting to 137.

Of the total number, we learnt that as many as 675, or 36·3 per cent., were the subjects of epilepsy, all of whom sleep under observation.

On the whole year the average number of wetted beds is 16 per cent., a proportion which, considering the class of patients cared for, cannot be deemed high.

About one-third of the total number of patients attend the chapel services, whilst a service is held weekly for the Roman Catholics, who number 138, and another occasionally for those of Jewish persuasion.

About 25 per cent. are taken for walks beyond the Asylum estate on an average of 50 days in the year; 58 per cent. go out beyond the airing courts within the boundary of the estate, and 13 per cent. are confined for exercise to the airing courts.

It is calculated that 57 per cent. of the male and 46 per cent. of the female inmates are usefully employed during the year, a proportion which will doubtless be much increased when the new system is in full working.

Appendix K.
Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Darenth.

The causes of the deaths since the last visit were verified by post-mortem examinations in 56 cases, or a proportion of 75·6 per cent. Bedsores existed at death in 9·4 per cent. of those dying. The chief causes of death were phthisis, namely, 32·4 per cent., and pneumonia and bronchitis 20·2 per cent. There has been one death from colitis and 2 from typhoid fever, which in the months October to December attacked 20 female inmates of Ward No. 12, the outbreak being attributed to opening up of the drains. Two nurses contracted the disease, and all the cases were transferred to the Gore Farm Hospital.

Seven cases of chicken-pox and one of erysipelas, all of which arose in January of the present year, complete the list of zymotics which have arisen since the last visit.

There have been 3 cases of fractured bones, 2 occurring in epileptic seizures and one in consequence of being thrown out of bed by another patient.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The statistics of the past year show that there are 65 male attendants and 85 nurses exclusive of head attendants employed in the buildings, which gives a proportion of one to 16 male patients, and one to 10½ female patients, reckoned on the average numbers in residence during the year. There are in all 46 attendants and nurses on night duty. Of the total number 20 per cent. of the male and 28 per cent. of the female attendants have been less than a year in the service of the institution, whilst 34 per cent. of the former and 29 per cent. of the latter have served more than 5 years.

Three attendants have been discharged for misconduct, 2 of them for assaults on patients, and one attendant was allowed to resign to escape dismissal for returning to the Asylum the worse for drink.

The medical staff consists of Dr. Rotherham and 4 assistant medical officers.

Turning now to structural and other improvements of the building, we can report that there has now been installed throughout a telephone system, as well as a new system of fire alarms, by which all the dormitories are placed in communication with the central offices. The suggestion of our Colleagues as to the subways has been adopted by the construction of fire-proof doors and a barrier wall therein. There has been some re-arrangement of sanitary fittings and part re-drainage at the schools, which have also been re-decorated; and some structural alterations have been made in the central offices. The corridors of the asylum and schools have had the wooden floors replaced by granolithic cement.

We were glad to learn that steps are to be taken at once to facilitate the means of exit from Wards 6 and 8; but that it has not been thought necessary to take any such steps in regard to the pavilion dormitories, as suggested by us 2 years ago.

We may again urge upon the favourable consideration of the Board the need for an institution such as this being supplied with a properly equipped nursing home.

Appendix K.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, LEAVESDEN.

10 November 1905.

Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Leavesden.

ON the 3rd inst. we paid the annual visit to the Metropolitan District Asylum at Leavesden, and in the course of it inspected all the departments and saw all the patients, giving to everyone of them the opportunity of speaking with us. Our inspection satisfied us that the Institution continues to be well administered. The wards and dormitories were in good order, the bedding generally well kept, the patients orderly in their behaviour, and their condition, both as regards neatness of dress and personal tidiness, was most creditable to those in charge of them.

Owing to a further increase in the number of feeble and infirm patients, it has been found necessary to utilise 2 more blocks as infirmaries, so that 4 of the 6 male blocks and 4 of the 7 female blocks are now allocated in this way. Although there were so many feeble cases, the patients were as a rule well nourished, and among the 39 men and 50 women whom we saw in bed there were but few who appeared dangerously ill.

The only two complaints of ill-treatment that we had were both proffered by a male patient (R. R.). One of these allegations, which we thought was not well founded, had reference to an incident in August last, and the other was in connection with a fractured leg sustained by a male patient in the year 1902, and into which we could not fully inquire at such a distance of time, especially as the attendant against whom the charge was made had left the service. Moreover, both complaints were investigated by the Managers soon after the occurrence of the incidents to which they related.

From the returns furnished to us we found that since the last visit of our Colleagues on the 18th of March 1904, 104 patients had been discharged, 17 on recovery, and that 226 had died. These changes left on the books on the day of our inspection the names of 809 male and 965 female patients, or a total of 1,774. The Asylum is considered to accommodate 1,804 patients, so that there were 30 vacant beds.

All the patients are under constant supervision at night, and those that have any tubercular tendency are kept strictly to themselves, one block on each side being exclusively devoted to such cases.

Of the total number 21·8 per cent. are epileptics. Excluding the tubercular patients, who have some services and entertainments of their own, 27 per cent. of the patients attend the Church of England services, and 31 per cent. the associated entertainments. For the 182 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith there is a religious instructor, who is a paid member of the staff, and conducts services regularly. The 39 Hebrew patients are administered to by a Jewish Rabbi, who attends occasionally, but is not paid for his services.

Of the men over 48 per cent., and of the women nearly 56 per cent., are usefully employed. These we look upon as satisfactory proportions, having regard to the mental and physical condition of the patients.

Turning now to the deaths, we find that in the creditable proportion of 93 per cent. the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination, but on nearly 7 per cent. of the bodies a bed sore existed at death. We should like to see this proportion reduced.

Three inquests were held. One was on a man whose leg, and another was on a woman whose arm, had been accidentally fractured in falls. The third was on a young man who was knocked down and

injured by a fellow patient. In the last case the jury, in returning a verdict of manslaughter against the assailant, expressed the opinion that more attendants were needed in the ward at the patients' getting-up time, so many feeble cases being under treatment. The staff has since been increased by 11 on each side.

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Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Leavesden.

Another death that may be mentioned was that of a male patient who died of peritonitis with perforation of the intestine as the result of his swallowing rubbish. The rest of the deaths call for no special notice beyond stating that as many as 62 of them, or nearly 30 per cent., were due entirely to pulmonary tuberculosis, while there were several other cases in which death resulted from this disease in association with other maladies.

The list of epidemic and zymotic diseases that have occurred comprises 21 (7 male and 14 female) cases of colitis, 7 (6 male and one female) of erysipelas, and one of enteric fever, among the patients; and 2 of enteric fever, one of scarlet fever, and 2 of measles, among the staff.

In addition to the fatal casualties just recorded, 17 other patients have met with more or less serious injuries. Most of them involved the fracture of some bone, and nearly all were occasioned by some accidental fall. One man, however, severely cut himself by jumping through a glass panel, and 2 others were pushed over by fellow patients.

We were present when dinner was served to many of the patients. The food was of good quality and well distributed, but some of the plates were quite cold. We were glad to see that gas-heated chests have been provided in some of the wards for warming the plates, and we hope that others will be supplied to those wards that still require them.

The principal improvements have been (1) the acquisition of 54 acres of additional land on which the sewage will in future be disposed. The land is situated on the fringe of the estate, and further away from the buildings than the ground now used for the purpose. (2) The erection of 22 new cottages for married attendants. They will, we are sure, tend to the contentment of the men and to the promotion of long service. (3) The enlargement of Female Airing Court No. 1, which, however, still in places does not drain well, and the erection of a good shelter in Female Court No. 5.

The water softening and sterilising plant seems still to be on its trial.

We were pleased to learn that to facilitate the escape of the feeble patients in case of fire, the infirmary blocks on each side are to be connected by means of iron bridges, of which 8 have been ordered.

We gave an alarm of fire in Female Ward No. 11. The fire brigade and the nurses responded promptly to the call, but too much time elapsed before water was playing on the building, and there was some lack of judgment in manipulating the hose.

Spanners and other things connected with the fire apparatus that might be used as dangerous weapons should not be hung up in wards so as to be accessible to patients, but should be kept locked up in cases that might perhaps have thick glass fronts. Locks are needed on the doors of many of the slop sink closets, so that such things as brooms may be out of reach of patients. Nothing has as yet been done towards casing in the pipes in the ward w.c.'s.

An occurrence mentioned to us by Dr. Elkins has recently happened in the Asylum, which emphasises the importance of male patients when

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 Metropolitan
 District
 Asylum.
 Leavesden.

working on the female side, whether in the wards, corridors, or on the staircases, not being left for a moment by the attendant in charge of them, and of such parties being always kept in view by a reliable nurse.

Three male attendants and a nurse have been dismissed for misconduct, which, however, did not affect the patients.

We do not give the usual particulars as to the length of service, &c. of the staff, as, owing to the additions to it above mentioned, they might be somewhat misleading.

Dr. Elkins continues to have the help of 3 assistant medical officers.

The case books are well kept.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING.

28 January 1905.

Rochester
 House, Ealing.

WE visited Rochester House, Ealing, on the 26th inst., and are pleased to be able to report that the institution is maintained in a high state of efficiency, bearing much evidence of sound and successful management. Considering the comparatively short time that it has been established, this result reflects great credit upon the Matron, Miss Hargreaves, whose devotion to the work and practical abilities have been invaluable. We learnt that it is now proposed to transfer the inmates to Darenth in the course of the present year. Upon this we would venture to remark that everything depends on the personal and individual care and knowledge of the aptitudes of the children, which is alone possible where the numbers are limited.

One fact of no small importance has been that by training some of the elder children in domestic work much economy has been effected, for instance, in the laundry and kitchen, where, in all, 11 of the girls are employed. The establishment has also been efficiently carried on with a smaller staff of teachers and attendants than was contemplated at first. In the various industrial and domestic departments about two-thirds of the total number of children are employed—a very high proportion; whilst simple elementary education is given to all.

At the time of our visit there were 82 boys and 51 girls in residence. We saw them all, and found them in good health, happy, and contented, clean and tidy in their personal appearance. Many of them, especially of the girls, exhibited considerable intelligence, and evidently performed their duties with zest. Two of the children, a boy and a girl, were isolated in a ward at the top of one wing, having recently convalesced from scarlet fever, of which disease, as well as influenza, there have been a few cases. These cases as they arose were at once isolated, and sent to the N.W. Fever Hospital.

There has been no other illness amongst the inmates worthy of mention, and only one girl has died, from natural causes.

We saw an excellent dinner of roast mutton and minced meat, which was done full justice to by the children.

The day rooms, school rooms, shops, and dormitories were in good order, and the precautions taken in case of fire are adequate.

Entertainments are provided weekly, and ample provision is made for healthful exercise. The children are orderly in their behaviour, and no form of seclusion or restraint has been resorted to.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, TOOTING BEC.

Appendix K.

7 June 1905.

WE visited the Metropolitan District Asylum at Tooting Bec on Metropolitan the 20th ultimo, and made an inspection of all the departments. We District found that since the 15th of March 1904, when our Colleagues made Asylum, their visit, there have been the following changes among the Tooting Bec. patients :—

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
	MALES.	FEMALES.		
Admitted - - -	354	366	98	818
Discharged or removed	247	259	75	581
Died - - -	118	100	1	219

The Asylum on the day of our visit contained 723 adults (305 males and 418 females) and 18 children, and there were vacancies for 25 men, 2 women, and 34 children.

We saw all the patients, and gave to every one an opportunity of speaking with us, but most of them were too demented to avail themselves of it. Those who did speak generally appealed for their discharge, and we had no complaint that appeared to have substantial foundation. Many of the cases were very feeble or quite helpless, and there were but few who could make themselves at all useful or even attend to their own personal requirements. Nevertheless, they presented a clean, well-cared for appearance that was creditable to the staff.

The age of the 268 men and 359 women in the infirm wards averaged 71·4 years and 70·3 years respectively.

Altogether 83 patients were confined to bed ; only 2 of them, a man and a woman, had a bed sore, but 6 old people were suffering from fracture of a thigh, leg, or rib, occasioned in 4 instances by accidental falls, and in 2 by either a push or a kick from another patient. Besides these there have since the last visit been 14 other cases of fractured bones, in nearly every instance the result of some seemingly trivial fall. In 4 cases, in which the fracture was followed by the death of the patient, the coroner held an inquest, but in none of them, nor in any of the other 5 cases in which inquests were held, does blame appear to have been attached to any member of the staff.

We are glad to find that in over 96 per cent. of the deaths the cause was verified by post-mortem examination. Bedsores existed on 8·2 per cent. of the bodies.

The deaths call for no further notice beyond mentioning that 36·5 per cent. were attributed to old age ; 7·3 per cent. to cancer ; 3·6 per cent. to general paralysis ; and 4·1 per cent. to phthisis. Two deaths were due to erysipelas, the only disease of a zymotic character that has occurred, and of which there have been 3 cases, one on the male and 2 on the female side.

No patient has been mechanically restrained, but a man and a woman have been secluded for short periods, amounting altogether to 17½ hours.

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 Metropolitan
 District
 Asylum,
 Tooting Bec.

It is satisfactory to know that an officer is specially appointed on each side of the Asylum to be continuously present at the bathing of the patients.

The dietary table has been revised, and 6 different scales introduced, to meet the varying age and requirements of the inmates. The dinner which we saw served in some of the wards consisted of a savory stew, but the split peas in it were insufficiently cooked.

We should like to see some bound illustrated books provided; at present there is nothing besides prayer books and hymn books, and a few papers for those who could amuse themselves by reading.

Good order prevailed throughout the establishment. The wards were comfortable and well-ventilated, and the bedding in good condition. The pulls of many of the w.c. cisterns do not work properly, and they and the cisterns, more particularly those in the probationary wards, would be better encased, as they now afford points of suspension for patients who may have a propensity for suicide.

The receiving home for children, from whence after a period of probation they will be drafted off to the schools and other asylums, was opened in October. It provided, with the exception that the w.c. seats are not suitable for small children, excellent accommodation for 28 boys and 24 girls, including separate wards for the treatment of 4 cases of ringworm, and 4 of ophthalmia, of each sex. There is also accommodation for a staff of 13. Detached from the rest of the block are rooms sufficient for isolating 4 patients suffering from other infectious diseases.

Further progress has been made in laying out the airing courts and asphaltting the walks; the latter would have been better double their present width, having regard to the difficulty of keeping the patients off the grass.

We understand that the managers have recently obtained the sanction of the Local Government Board for the erection of 2 additional blocks for 90 male and 90 female patients; some additional accommodation for both the male and female staff; and also for the provision of a hall for religious services and recreation. At present 2 services are held every Sunday, one in one of the male wards, and one in one of the female wards, the services being held in all the wards in rotation. The average attendances at these services are 62 men and 56 women.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 17s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

With such a number of helpless cases to attend upon, the staff is necessarily a strong one. For day duty there are 44 men and 56 women, which gives about one attendant to every 7 patients; whilst for night duty there are 15 men and 17 women. Changes have been rather frequent, 2 male and 13 female charge attendants having left during the 14 months under consideration, while on the 31st of December last over 52 per cent. of the attendants could not count a year's service. Four male attendants and a nurse were discharged for misconduct, and 3 male attendants were allowed to resign to escape dismissal. The nurse was discharged on a report by another nurse that she had been rough to the patients.

There are now 3 assistant Medical Officers, an additional one having been appointed. In Dr. Beresford's absence, on a few days' leave, we received all the assistance and information we required from his deputy, Dr. Gordon.

The case books and medical journals are properly kept.

Appendix L.

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED
HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and
Wales, &c.

" Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B.	"	"	"	"	Chartham, Canterbury	"	"	G. C. FitzGerald, M.D.	"	Henry Fielding, Canterbury.
"	"	"	"	"	Lancaster Moor	"	"	D. M. Cassidy, M.D.	Montr.,	Allan Sewart, North-road, Lancaster.
"	"	"	"	"	Rainhill, Liverpool	"	"	L.R.C.P. & S. Ed.	"	T. Garner, 49, Corporation-street, St. Helens.
"	"	"	"	"	Prestwich, Manchester	"	"	J. Wigglesworth, M.D.	"	H. T. Crofton, 36, Brazenose-street, Manchester.
"	"	"	"	"	Whittingham, Preston	"	"	F. Perceval, M.R.C.S.	"	L. Cotman, 8, Lune Street, Preston.
"	"	"	"	"	Winwick, Warrington	"	"	J. F. Gemmel, M.B.	"	J. S. Francomb, Sun Chambers, Kennedy Street, Manchester.
Leicester C. and Rutland	"	"	"	"	Leicester	"	"	A. Simpson, M.D.	"	W. J. Freer, New-street, Leicester.
Lincoln (Lindsay Holland, Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln City).	"	"	"	"	Bracebridge, Lincoln	"	"	R. C. Stewart, M.R.C.S.	"	W. T. Page, jun., Lincoln.
" (Kesteven)	"	"	"	"	Rauceby, Sleaford	"	"	Thos. L. Johnston, L.R.C.P. Ed.	"	T. H. Holdich, Sleaford.
London C.	"	"	"	"	Banstead Downs, Sutton	"	"	J. A. Ewan, M.D.	"	H. F. Keene, London County Asylums Committee Office, 6, Waterloo-place, S.W.
"	"	"	"	"	Bexley, Kent	"	"	D. J. Jones, M.D.	"	- ditto - ditto.
"	"	"	"	"	Cane Hill, Purley, Surrey	"	"	T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B.	"	- ditto - ditto.
"	"	"	"	"	Claybury, Woodford, Essex	"	"	J. M. Moody, L.R.C.P. Ed.	"	- ditto - ditto.
"	"	"	"	"	Colney Hatch, N.	"	"	R. Jones, M.D.	"	- ditto - ditto.
"	"	"	"	"	Hanwell, W.	"	"	W. J. Seward, M.B.	"	- ditto - ditto.
"	"	"	"	"	Horton Asylum, Epsom	"	"	Percy J. Baily, M.B.	"	- ditto - ditto.
"	"	"	"	"	Manor Asylum, Epsom	"	"	F. Bryan, M.B.	"	- ditto - ditto.
"	"	"	"	"	Epileptic Colony, Ewell	"	"	W. I. Donaldson, M.D.	"	- ditto - ditto.
Middlesex	"	"	"	"	Wandsworth, S.W.	"	"	C. Hubert Bond, M.D.	"	- ditto - ditto.
"	"	"	"	"	Napsbury, St. Albans	"	"	H. G. Hill, M.R.C.S.	"	H. S. Freeman, Staines.
Monmouth	"	"	"	"	Abergavenny	"	"	N. W. Rolleston, M.B.	"	W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.
Norfolk	"	"	"	"	Thorpe, Norwich	"	"	James Glendinning, M.D.	"	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Northampton C.	"	"	"	"	Berrywood, Northampton	"	"	D. G. Thomson, M.D.	"	P. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	"	"	"	"	Cottingwood, Morpeth	"	"	W. Harding, M.D.	"	C. A. Markham, 1, Guildhall Rd., Northampton.
Notts C.	"	"	"	"	Radcliffe-on-Trent	"	"	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	"	Henry D. Irwin, 9, Prudhoe Terrace, Tynemouth.
Oxford C. and Oxford City	"	"	"	"	Littlemore, Oxford	"	"	A. M. Jackson, M.D.	"	J. F. Gell, The Asylum.
Salop and Montgomery, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	"	"	"	"	Bicton, Shrewsbury	"	"	T. Saxty Good, M.R.C.S.	"	T. M. Davenport, County Hall, Oxford.
Somerset and Bath C.B.	"	"	"	"	Wells	"	"	D. F. Rambaut, M.D.	"	W. Baxter, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
"	"	"	"	"	Cotford, Taunton	"	"	G. Stevens Pope, L.R.C.P. Ed.	"	John Coates, The Asylum.
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.	"	"	"	"	Stafford	"	"	H. T. S. Aveline, L.R.C.P.	"	Isaac Lodge, The Asylum.
"	"	"	"	"	Burntwood, Lichfield	"	"	J. W. S. Christie, L.R.C.P. Ed.	"	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
"	"	"	"	"	Cheddleton, Leek	"	"	J. B. Spence, M.D.	"	- ditto - ditto.
Suffolk (East and West)	"	"	"	"	Melton, Woodbridge	"	"	W. F. Menzies, M.D.	"	- ditto - ditto.
Surrey and Guildford B.	"	"	"	"	Brookwood, Woking	"	"	J. R. Whitwell, M.B.	"	A. T. Cobbold, County Hall, Ipswich.
Sussex (East)	"	"	"	"	Hellingly	"	"	James E. Barton, L.R.C.P. Ed.	"	M. E. Reed, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
" (West)	"	"	"	"	Chichester	"	"	F. R. P. Taylor, M.D.	"	Reginald Blaker, Lewes.
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	"	"	"	"	Hatton, Warwick	"	"	Harold A. Kidd, L.R.C.P.	"	E. H. Blaker, West Pallant, Chichester.
Wight, Isle of	"	"	"	"	Whitecroft, Newport	"	"	Alfred Miller, M.B.	"	R. C. Heath, 1, New-street, Warwick.
Wilts	"	"	"	"	Devizes	"	"	Harold Shaw, M.B.	"	J. H. Green, The Asylum, Newport, I.W.
								J. I. Bowes, M.R.C.S.	"	J. T. Jackson, Devizes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.	Powick, Worcester - - -	G. M. P. Braine-Hartnell, L.R.C.P.	W. Price Hughes, Worcester.
York, N. Riding - - -	Clifton, York - - -	A. J. Eades, L.R.C.P. I. -	Robert Holtby, York.
" W. Riding, and Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Botherham, and Sheffield C.B.	Menston, Leeds - - -	J. G. McDowall, M.D. -	Trevor Edwards, Wakefield.
" " " and Doncaster B.	Wadsley, Sheffield - - -	W. S. Kay, M.D. -	Messrs. Dixon & Horne, County Hall, Wakefield.
" " " - - -	Wakefield - - -	W. Bevan Lewis, L.R.C.P. -	- ditto - ditto.
" West Riding (for private patients).	Scalegor Park, Burley-in-Wharfedale.	J. R. Gilmour, M.B. -	- ditto - ditto.
" " " Storthes Hall	Kirkburton, Huddersfield -	T. Stewart Adair, M.D. -	Trevor Edwards, County Hall, Wakefield.
" E. Riding - - -	Beverley - - -	M. D. Macleod, M.B. -	C. W. Hobson, Beverley.
BOROUGH.			
Birmingham - - -	Winson Green, Birmingham -	E. B. Whitcombe, M.R.C.S. -	W. Hutton, Council House, Birmingham.
" - - -	Rubery Hill, Bromsgrove -	A. C. Suffern, M.D. -	- ditto - ditto.
Brighton - - -	Haywards Heath, Sussex -	E. B. C. Walker, M.D. -	Hugo Talbot, Town Hall, Brighton.
Bristol - - -	Fishponds, Bristol - - -	J. V. Blachford, M.D. -	Edmund J. Taylor, The Council House, Bristol.
Canterbury - - -	St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury -	Norman Lavers, M.D. -	H. Fielding, Town Hall, Canterbury.
Croydon - - -	Warlingham, Whyteleafe, S.O., Surrey.	E. S. Pasmore, M.D. -	F. C. Lloyd, Town Hall, Croydon.
Derby - - -	Rowditch, Derby - - -	S. R. Macphail, M.D. -	G. T. Lee, Town Hall, Derby.
Exeter - - -	Digbys, Heavitree - - -	R. L. Rutherford, M.D. -	Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Hull - - -	De la Pole, Willerby, Hull -	John Merson, M.D. -	E. Laverack, Town Hall, Hull.
Ipswich - - -	Ipswich - - -	E. L. Rowe, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	W. Bantoft, Town Hall, Ipswich.
Leicester - - -	Humberstone, Leicester - -	J. E. M. Finch, M.D. -	E. V. Hiley, Town Hall, Leicester.
London (City of) - - -	Stone, Dartford - - -	R. H. Steen, M.B. -	C. Fitch, Guildhall, E.C.
Middlesbrough - - -	Cleveland, Middlesbrough -	J. W. Geddes, M.B. -	Alfred Sockett, Municipal Buildings, Middlesbro'.
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne -	J. T. Callcott, M.D. -	J. Atkinson, Victoria Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Newport - - -	Caerleon, Mon. - - -	W. F. Nelis, M.D. -	A. A. Newman, Town Clerk's Office, Newport, Mon.
Norwich - - -	Hellesdon, Norwich - - -	Wm. Harris, M.D. -	A. H. Miller, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham - - -	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham -	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S. -	E. T. Ronald, Guildhall, Nottingham.
Plymouth - - -	Blackadon, Ivybridge - - -	W. H. Bowes, M.D. -	J. H. Ellis, Town Clerk's Office, Plymouth.
Portsmouth - - -	Milton, Portsmouth - - -	B. H. Mumby, M.D. -	A. Hellard, Municipal Offices, Arundel-street, Portsmouth.
Sunderland - - -	Ryhope, Sunderland - - -	James Middlemass, M.D. -	F. M. Bowey, Town Hall, Sunderland.
West Ham - - -	Goodmayes, Ilford, Essex -	D. Hunter, M.B. -	F. E. Hilleary, LL.D., Town Hall, West Ham, E.
York - - -	Fulford, York - - -	C. L. Hopkins, M.B. -	R. Percy-Dale, Guildhall, York.

HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	W. Scowcroft, M.R.C.S.
Devon - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - -	P. M. Deas, M.B.
Gloucester - - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	J. G. Soutar, M.B.
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C. -	W. Rawes, M.D.
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - -	J. Fielding, M.D.
Northampton - - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton -	J. Bayley, M.R.C.S.
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.	James Neil, M.D.
Stafford - - -	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford -	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - - -	Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	T. B. Hyslop, M.D.
„ - - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	W. D. Moore, M.D.
York City - (N.R.)	York Lunatic Hospital, "Bootham Park," York.	C. K. Hitchcock, M.D.
„ „ - (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - - -	Bedford Pierce, M.D.

IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS : Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

Devon - - -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross	E. W. Locke, Superintendent.
Essex - - -	Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum, Colchester	J. J. C. Turner, Superintendent ; F. Douglas Turner, M.B., Resident Medical Chief Officer.
Lancaster - - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster	A. R. Douglas, L.R.C.P., Medical Superintendent and Officer.
Somerset - - -	Magdalen Hospital School, Coombe Down, Bath.	Miss Jane Quinton, Superintendent.
Surrey - - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill -	C. Caldecott, M.B.
Warwick - - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, near Birmingham.	H. Williams, Secretary and Superintendent.

MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS :

Hants - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	A. G. Kay, M.B., Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.M. Corps.
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - - -	A. G. Andrews, L.R.C.P., Fleet Surgeon, R.N.

CRIMINAL ASYLUM :

Berks - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne.	R. Brayn, L.R.C.P.
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METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

q. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.			TO WHOM LICENSED.				
			Number of Patients for which Licensed				
			M.	F.	Total.		
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :							
Of both Sexes :							
Bethnal Green, N.E.	-	Bethnal House, Cambridge Road	-	-	300	R. Burra and J. K. Will, M.D.	
II. Receiving Private Patients only :							
(a) Of both Sexes :							
Camberwell, S.E.	-	Camberwell House, Peckham Road	-	130	290	420	Commander W. J. Casberd-Boteler, R.N., and F. H. Edwards, M.D.
Chiswick	-	Chiswick House	-	18	17	35	Mrs. S. J. Tuke, T. S. Tuke, M.B., and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S.
Clapton, Upper, N.E.	-	Brooke House	-	38	42	80	H. T. Monro and J. O. Adams, M.D.
Finsbury Park, N.	-	Northumberland House	-	37	58	95	A. H. Stocker, M.D., A. H. Stocker, and F. R. King, M.R.C.S.
Hayes, Uxbridge	-	Hayes Park	-	-	-	†19	J. W. Higginson, M.R.C.S., and R. J. Stilwell, M.R.C.S.
Hillingdon, Uxbridge	-	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge)	-	-	-	*48	R. J. Stilwell, M.R.C.S., J. F. Stilwell, and R. H. Cole, M.D.
Isleworth	-	Wyke House	-	25	20	45	H. M. Bullock, M.R.C.S., and F. Murchison, M.B.
Peckham, S.E.	-	Peckham House	-	105	255	360	A. H. Stocker, M.D., A. H. Stocker, and H. C. Halsted, M.D.
Roehampton, S.W.	-	The Priory	-	45	45	90	S. G. Turner, L. Karslake, Major D. E. Wood, and J. Chambers, M.D.
Sunbury	-	Halliford House	-	15	15	30	H. O. S. Ellis, H. Dickinson, and W. J. H. Haslett, M.R.C.S.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only ; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Beds [Bedford Borough] <i>f.</i>	Bishopstone House, Bedford	M. T. Archdall, L.R.C.P., and Mrs. Archdall.	-	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford	C. E. Prior, M.D.
Beds -	Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D., Miss M.L.Bower, W.S. Bower, and Miss Mary Bellars.	22	30	48	W. W. Marks, ditto	E. C. Sharpin, M.R.C.S.
Derby -	Wye House, Buxton -	F. K. Dickson, F.R.C.P. Ed. -	22	22	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	A. Shipton, F.R.C.S.
Devon - <i>f.</i>	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	Miss B. M. Mules and Miss A. S. Mules.	-	8	8	Jas. Beal, Exeter -	M. Farrant, M.R.C.S.
" -	Plympton House, Plympton	C. Aldridge, M.D., Miss A. Aldridge, Alfred Turner, M.D., and Mrs. F. M. Turner.	18	26	44	R. B. Johns, Plymouth -	R. H. Clay, M.D.
Durham - <i>q.</i>	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	H. W. Kershaw, M.R.C.S., and Miss Amelia Cox.	22	22	44	G. N. Watson, Darlington	} Sir G. H. Philipson, M.D.
" -	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George.	R. H. O. Garbutt, Robert Smith, M.D., and L. Harris-Liston, M.D.	35	30	65	- - - ditto -	
Essex -	Witham -	F. C. Payne, L.R.C.P. -	-	-	25*	W. B. Blood, Witham -	E. A. Hunt, M.R.C.S.
Gloucester -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	R. Eager, M.D., and W. Eager, L.R.C.P.	25	25	50	J. H. Latcham, Stokes-croft, Bristol.	{ J. Beddoe, M.D., and J. Edward Shaw, M.B.
" -	Fairford House, Fairford -	A. C. King Turner, M.B. -	25	25	50	Robert Ellett, Cirencester	W. R. Cossham, M.D.
Hants -	Westbrooke House, Alton -	Mrs. E. E. Warrilow, and J. F. Briscoe, M.R.C.S.	10	20	30	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	E. J. L. Leslie, L.R.C.P. Ed.
" - <i>f.</i>	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	Mrs. Steward and Miss Sarah E. Griffiths.	-	5	5	- - - ditto - ditto	A. Hollis, M.D.
Kent -	Redlands, Hadlow, Tonbridge.	Mrs. Harmer and W. A. Harmer, L.S.A.	20	10	30	J. Brennan, West Malling	T. Joyce, M.D.
" - <i>f.</i>	Riverhead House, Seven-oaks.	W. H. C. Macartney, L.R.C.P. I., and Mrs. M. L. Macartney.	-	8	8	- - - ditto - - ditto	- - ditto.
" -	West Malling Place, West Malling, Kent.	James Adam, M.D., and Mrs. Adam -	18	21	39	- - - ditto - - ditto	- - ditto.

Lancaster	-	Marsden Hall, Nelson	-	R. C. Haworth, Miss E. Diack, and Mrs. F. E. Moor.	15	13	28	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham	D. T. Smith, M.B.
"	f.	Overdale, Outwood, Whitefield, Manchester.	-	Robert C. Haworth, Miss E. Diack, Miss E. B. Rowlinson.	-	14	14	John Crofton, Manchester	A. Boutflower, M.R.C.S.
"	-	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	65	C. T. Street, L.R.C.P., and Mrs. Mabel R. Street.	65	85	150	H. Hatton, Warrington	H. Langdale, M.D.
" [Liverpool City].	-	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	26	George Duffus, M.B., and John A. Cooke, L.R.C.P.	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, Heymans Green, West Derby, Liverpool.	J. Barr, M.D.
Lancaster	-	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Liverpool.	20	Stanley A. Gill, M.D., and Mrs. F. W. Gill.	20	20	40	G. H. Eaton, Liverpool	T. R. Glynn, M.D.
Norfolk [Norwich City].	-	Heigham Hall, Norwich	40	J. G. Gordon-Munn, M.D.	40	55	95	W. R. Cooper, Norwich	H. C. Nance, F.R.C.S.
Norfolk - f.	-	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich.	-	C. A. P. Osburne, F.R.C.S. Ed., Mrs. Osburne, Miss F. R. McLintock, and Miss M. H. McLintock.	-	21	21	W. E. Ripley, Norwich	H. W. Crosse, M.B.
Shropshire m.	-	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	40	C. W. C. Hyslop, Mrs. E. C. Hyslop, Horatio Barnett, M.B., and Mrs. M. E. Barnett.	40	-	40	W. Baxter, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.	W. H. Packer, M.D.
"	f.	Grove House, All Stretton	-	Miss M. H. McLintock, Miss F. R. McLintock, and J. McLintock, L.R.C.P.	-	40	40	- ditto - ditto -	- ditto.
"	f.	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch.	-	S. T. Gwynn, M.D., and C. H. Gwynn, M.D.	-	6	6	- ditto - ditto -	- ditto.
"	-	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	12	E. H. O. Sankey, M.B., Mrs. C. Sankey, and Mrs. A. S. F. Sankey.	12	18	30	- ditto - ditto -	- ditto.
Somerset	-	Brislington House, Bristol	50	Mrs. A. Fox and W. B. Morton, M.D.	50	56	106	F. E. Whituck, Keynsham, Bristol.	{ R. S. Smith, M.D. J. Edw. Shaw, M.B. and F. S. Cowan, M.R.C.S.
"	-	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	11	L. A. Weatherly, M.D., Mrs. G. M. Weatherly, and E. W. White, M.D.	11	36	44†	Isaac Williams, Bath	C. Reid, M.B.
Stafford	-	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Ludley.	11	H. G. Peacock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and J. F. G. Pietersen, L.R.C.P. Ed.	11	20	31	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford	-
"	f.	Moat House, Tamworth	-	Edward Hollins	-	16	16	- ditto - ditto -	- ditto.
Surrey - f.	f.	Church-street, Epsom	-	Miss M. O. Daniel	-	14	14	T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston-on-T.	J. E. Barton, M.R.C.S.
"	- q.f.	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	-	F. D. Atkins, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. C. F. Atkins.	-	3	3	- ditto - ditto -	- ditto.
Sussex	-	Ticehurst House	47	H. F. H. Newington, M.R.C.P. Ed., and A. S. L. Newington, M.B.	47	45	92	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.	F. Fawcett, M.B.
"	f.	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill.	-	Miss McNern, &c.	-	75	75	- ditto - ditto -	- ditto.
"	- f.	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye, S.O.	-	Mrs. Skinner	-	5	5	- ditto - ditto -	- ditto.

* Not to exceed 15 males or 12 females.

† The total number not to exceed 44.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only ; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Sussex [Hastings Borough] <i>q.f.</i>	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington	Mrs. Hitch and Miss E. G. Adams -	-	6	6	F. G. Langham, 44A, Robertson-street, Hastings.	{ A. R. Ticehurst, M.R.C.S., and C. H. Alfrey, M.D.
Warwick -	Glendossill, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	S. H. Agar, M.R.C.S., John J. Agar, and Miss M. H. Agar.	20	28	48	E. Field, Leamington Priors.	
Wilts [New Sarum City] <i>p.</i>	Fisherton House, Salisbury	J. L. Baskin, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	278	394	672	A. C. Jonas, Salisbury -	{ H. P. Blackmore, M.D. and H. Coates, M.R.C.S.
Wilts -	Laverstock House, Salisbury	H. J. Manning, M.R.C.S. -	35	35	70	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.	C. R. Straton, F.R.C.S. Ed.
" -	Fiddington House, Market Lavingson, Devizes.	Major J. M. T. Reilly, Mrs. Reilly, and J. S. Lush, M.R.C.S. -	14 to 16	16 to 14	30	- ditto - ditto -	G. S. A. Waylen, M.R.C.S.
" -	Kingsdown House, Box -	H. C. MacBryan, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	6 to 13	37 to 30	43	- ditto - ditto -	W. T. Briscoe, M.D.
York, W.R. <i>q.f.</i>	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	Mrs. Mary A. Taylor and Robert C. Haworth and C. T. Street, L.R.C.P.	-	10	10	W. F. L. Horne, Wakefield.	{ F. H. Wood, L.R.C.P. and W. H. Stott, L.R.C.P.
" " [Rotherham Borough] <i>f.</i>	Thundercliffe Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	W. C. S. Clapham, M.D. Brussels, M.R.C.P. Ed., and G. E. Mould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	-	20	20	W. J. Board, Rotherham	A. Robinson, M.D.
York, City - <i>f.</i>	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York.	G. I. Swanson, M.D. -	-	22	22	F. J. Munby, York -	R. Turner, M.B.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :							
Somerset - <i>f.</i>	*Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath.	Miss C. I. Page -	-	7	7	F. E. Whittuck, Keynsham, Bristol.	{ F. S. Cowan, M.R.C.S. R. S. Smith, M.D., and J. Edward Shaw, M.B.

* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

I N D E X.

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS
ON THE
DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE
LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN IRELAND
BEING A SPECIAL REPORT ON THE ALLEGED
INCREASE OF INSANITY.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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No. 17,066.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

31st July, 1906.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Minute of to-day's date, forwarding for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a Supplement to your Fifty-fourth Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

S U P P L E M E N T.

TO THE

FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

I N S P E C T O R S O F L U N A T I C S

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE LUNATIC
ASYLUMS IN IRELAND.

BEING A SPECIAL REPORT ON THE
ALLEGED INCREASE OF INSANITY.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF
ABERDEEN,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF
IRELAND.

LUNACY OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE,
31st July, 1906.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We have the honour to submit the following :—

In 1894, by direction of the then Chief Secretary, the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., we submitted a Special Report on the question of the alleged increasing prevalence of insanity in Ireland. In that report we summarised the observations and opinions which we obtained on the subject from the Resident Medical Superintendents of the various District Asylums, and on the data then at our disposal we arrived at the following conclusions :—

Summary of previous Report.

- (1.) That the great increase of the insane under care was mainly due to accumulation, and was, so far, an apparent and not a real increase.
- (2.) That the yearly increase of admissions was drawn, in a considerable proportion of the cases, from the reserve of unregistered insane existing throughout the country, as shown by the reduction in the number of lunatics and idiots at large, as given in the Census Returns.

We may remark that, owing to the substitution of the term "feeble-minded" for "idiot" in the English Census Returns for 1901, the latter being the term used in all the previous Census Returns, the value of the figures for the purposes of comparison, is seriously vitiated. Notwithstanding this change, however, which resulted in swelling the numbers for 1901, the ratio, per 10,000, which was the same in England and Ireland in 1871, advanced to 56·2 in the latter case, while it only reached 40·8 in the case of England. During the same period the ratio advanced from 34 to 45·4 in Scotland, an advance which is, practically, the same as that recorded in England.

Assuming that the population of Ireland had increased *pari passu* with that of England and Wales between 1871 and 1901, and that to the actual number of the insane in 1901 (25,050) were added a number proportionate to the presumed increase in the population, the total number of the insane in Ireland thus arrived at (32,183) would represent a ratio of 41·5 per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 40·8 in England and Wales, and 45·4 in Scotland.

The disproportion between the increase of the ratio of the insane to the general population in Ireland from 1871 to 1901, as compared with the corresponding increase in England and Scotland is, at least, to some extent, due to the reduction of the population of Ireland owing to emigration, as it is clear that, although emigration reduces the general population, it does not reduce the number of the insane, as the number of those who leave the country when actually insane may be regarded as negligible.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE IN IRELAND.

Distribution of
the Insane in
Ireland.

The returns of the insane in Ireland, according to the last Census, shows a diminution under all heads except in the numbers located in asylums. In these institutions, as already stated, an increase has taken place from 12,261 to 17,350, or of over 500 per annum during the 1891-1901 decade, while the net increase of the total insane (allowing for the reduction in the numbers at large and in workhouses) was 386 per annum. The lunatics at large or in their own homes decreased by 1,102, and those located in workhouses by 125, so that the increase is altogether evidenced by the influx of the insane into asylums, and the accumulation of the numbers located therein. Any causes, therefore, which tend to influence the admissions to these institutions, or which diminish the discharge rate, or lessen the mortality, must be looked on as important factors in producing the increase in the number of the registered insane in this country.

Causes
affecting
Admissions,
Discharges,
and Deaths in
Asylums.

Such special influences as might modify public opinion with regard to the advantages to be obtained by asylum treatment would, to some degree at least, tend to affect the admissions.

Thus, the growth of public confidence in the utility of these institutions as homes or resting places for insane relatives, would add to the number of admissions, as well as diminish the number of discharges; whilst improvements in the food and clothing of the patients, and the heating, ventilation, and sanitary arrangements of the asylums would lower the rate of mortality.

AGE CLASSIFICATION OF THE TOTAL INSANE.

In order to determine how far the increase in the number of the registered insane, as shown by the Census Returns to have taken place during the period from 1871 to 1901, represents a true increase of lunacy amongst the population at an age period when the mental faculties are at their prime, and when acute nervous diseases are most likely to occur, or how far this increase represents a greater number of persons returned as suffering from mental decay at an age when the mental powers are declining, we have obtained from the Registrar-General the following Return showing the ratio which the insane at various ages bore to the general population at similar ages.

Age Classification of the total Insane.

Table showing for each of the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901 the Population of Ireland at three Age Periods (under 20, 20 and under 55, 55 years and upwards); and the proportion which those returned as Lunatics and Idiots bore to the number of persons living at each of these Age-Periods.

Years of Census.	Population of Ireland.				Proportion of Numbers of <i>Lunatics</i> and <i>Idiots</i> at each Age Period, per 100,000 of Persons living at each Age Period.			
	Total.	Under 20.	20 and under 55.	55 and upwards.	Total.	Under 20.	20 and under 55.	55 and upwards.
1871	5,412,377	2,448,608	2,212,846	750,923	304·9	92·4	517·2	372·7
1881	5,174,836	2,374,321	2,114,133	686,382	355·8	81·0	615·7	506·1
1891	4,704,750	2,079,765	1,990,050	634,935	450·4	83·3	750·4	712·2
1901	4,458,775	1,825,989	1,997,073	635,713	561·8	74·1	848·5	1062·1

It will be seen from this return that the population under 20 has very largely decreased during the 30 years from 1871 to 1901, and that the insane under that age had decreased at almost as great a rate; that the population between the ages of 20 and 55 showed a decrease, while the insane of a similar age period increased by 64 per cent.; and that the population over 55 also decreased, whilst the insane of that age period showed an increase amounting to 185 per cent. These figures show that although a considerable increase took place in ratio of insanity at the middle age period, by far the *greatest* increase in the ratio of the insane to the population occurred in the old age period.

“ Registered ”
and “ Unregis-
tered ” Insane.

We have so far dealt with the total number of the insane as shown in the Census Returns, but this total is considerably in excess of the numbers shown in our Annual Reports for the corresponding years, as these Reports show only the cases which are under official cognizance in establishments or under the control of the Lord Chancellor, and they do not include cases wandering at large or residing with relatives. For instance, the last Census Returns show the number of the insane to be 25,050, whilst, in our Annual Report for 1901, the number is shown to be 21,630, a difference of 3,420.

In like manner the Census Returns in former decennial periods show even greater differences, as will be seen by the following Table :—

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF THE INSANE AT EACH CENSUS SINCE 1881, COMPARED WITH THE NUMBER SHOWN IN THE INSPECTORS' REPORTS IN THE SAME YEARS, AND THE PERCENTAGE WHICH THE DIFFERENCE BEARS TO THE FORMER TOTAL IN EACH CASE.

YEAR.	THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THE INSANE.		Difference between Columns (3) and (2).	Percentage which Difference bears to Total.
	According to Census Returns.	According to Inspectors' Reports.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1881, . . .	18,413	13,326	5,087	28
1891, . . .	21,183	16,688	4,500	21
1901, . . .	25,050	21,630	3,420	14

These differences in figures result from the fact that the returns made to us refer only to the insane under official control. No returns are made of uncertified lunatics residing with relatives or wandering at large. These latter classes, which may be designated the reserve of unregistered insanity, and at one time included a large proportion of the numbers returned in the Census, are decreasing by degrees, and thus the numbers of the insane in Ireland, as shown by the Census, and by our Reports, are at each Census more closely approximating—a result which can only be accounted for by the gradual absorption of this reserve class of unregistered lunatics into asylums and workhouses, where they swell the number of the registered insane.

As the above Table shows, the percentage of the unregistered insane in 1901 was exactly half the percentage returned in 1881.

The gradual approximation of the figures in the Census Returns to those in our Reports, by the absorption of the lunatics at large into the number of the registered insane, in consequence of their admission into public institutions, must tend to overestimate the amount of freshly-occurring insanity in the country,

as these admissions from the ranks of the unregistered insane are practically all classified as new cases of insanity, although belonging in many cases to the imbecile and demented classes, and having been for years insane.

The Census Returns demonstrate that during the last decennial period, the insane in Ireland have increased from 21,188 to 25,050—an increase of 3,862, representing an annual increase of 386.

The Lunacy Reports show that the increase in the same period has been from 16,688 to 21,630—an increase of 4,942, which represents an annual increase of 494 amongst the total registered insane. This difference of figures can only be explained by the conversion of some of the already existing class of lunatics at large into fresh cases of occurring insanity, owing to their admission to Asylums and Workhouses.

Although the Census Returns undoubtedly give a better estimate of the total amount of existing insanity, they unfortunately furnish no statistics dealing with the various forms of insanity in a considerable proportion of the numbers embraced in the Returns. For instance, no statistics exist by which it is possible to discriminate between recent and chronic cases in workhouses, or to show the recoveries and deaths amongst these cases or amongst the reserve of unregistered insanity, *i.e.*, the lunatics at large or residing with relatives.

ADMISSIONS TO ASYLUMS.

It is now recognised that in any inquiry into the growth of insanity, the number of freshly occurring cases of mental disease, in proportion to population, must be taken as the only true test of the increase or decrease of insanity during a given period.

In order to obtain statistics as to the amount of occurring insanity, we must, therefore, depend on the returns obtained from the District Asylums, although, as has already been pointed out, these returns deal only with a portion of the insane—approximately 67 per cent. of the total—and over-estimate the proportion of freshly occurring insanity, by including from year to year new admissions from the reserve of the unregistered chronic insane.

The statistics show that these institutions are filled not so much by fresh cases, as by the accumulation of old patients, owing to the failure of the discharge and death rates to keep pace with the admissions.

During the ten years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive, the total admissions to District Asylums numbered 35,092, and the total discharges, deaths, and escapes numbered 29,432, or 5,660 less than the admissions, so that there were 5,660 more cases on the Registers of these Institutions at the end than at the beginning of the decade.

Table No. I. (Appendix I.) shows the first admissions, and re-admissions, and duration of mental disease on first admission to the District, Criminal, and Private Asylums during each of the years from 1894 to 1903.

This Table shows that while the number of re-admissions fluctuated somewhat during the decade, their proportion to the total decreased. Thus for the first year of the decade, they numbered 824, being 24·1 per cent. of the total admissions (3,424), while for the last year, although it was numerically the highest of the series (being 871), their proportion to the total (4,203) fell to 20·7 per cent.

The increase of the admissions in the last year as compared with the first of the decade, was, therefore, practically all in the first admissions, which, taken by itself, would go to show that there was an increase of insanity in the country during that period. This increase, however, may in some measure be explained by the removal from workhouses, or their own homes, of old standing cases, which then appear in the Asylum Statistics as first admissions.

Duration of
Mental
Disease on
Admission.

At the beginning of the decade, the percentage of cases in which the mental disease had existed for less than a year was 76·5 of the total (excluding unknown cases) of the first admissions, while at the end of the decade the corresponding percentage was 75·7 of the total. On the other hand, in 1894 the cases in which the disease had existed for five years or more amounted to 8·3 of the total (excluding unknown cases) while at the end of the decade the corresponding percentage increased to 11·4—leading to the assumption that some at least of the increase in first admissions has been due to the gradual absorption of unregistered insanity, and to the registration of such cases as fresh admissions of occurring insanity.

Transfers from
Workhouses.

Dealing now with the admissions and re-admissions to the Public Asylums from workhouses, Table No. II. (Appendix I.) gives the figures for the decade 1894-1903.

The Private Asylums are obviously excluded from this Table as none of the inmates of these institutions belong to the classes which are found in workhouses.

The Table shows that 460, amounting to 14·1 per cent. of the admissions to the Public Asylums at the beginning of the decade came from workhouses, and that the percentage gradually increased to 22·2 in 1902, although it fell slightly, viz., to 20·4 in 1903.

The ratio of the First Admissions from Workhouses to the total admissions, showed a corresponding advance during the decade. In 1894 the first admissions from workhouses amounted to 376, or 11·5 per cent. of the total admissions. The proportion of these First Admissions gradually increased until 1902, when it reached 19·1 per cent. of the total, but fell to 17·3 per cent. in 1903.

Analysing the First Admissions, which are divided into four classes, according to the duration of disease on admission (excluding those unknown), it will be seen that the proportion of cases in which the duration of disease on admission was under one year fluctuated considerably, and did not exhibit any definite trend. Thus at the beginning of the decade in 75·8 per cent. of

the total First Admissions from workhouses the disease had existed for less than a year at the time of admission: the percentage fell to 64·6 in the following year, and then gradually increased until 1899, when it reached 76·2. It again fell gradually until 1902, when it was only 59·3, but in the following year it suddenly rose to 71·2.

These fluctuations from no apparent cause, when considered in relation to the other figures given in the Table, point to the difficulties which arise in obtaining accurate information, as regards the duration of mental disease before admission to asylums. It must be remembered that it is only on admission that the duration of mental disease becomes a matter of investigation, and even then, in many cases, there are no means of obtaining accurate evidence as to how long the disease may have existed.

Table No. III. (Appendix I.) shows the number of cases of congenital mental deficiency admitted to the District, Criminal, and Private Asylums during the decade 1894-1903, the age at admission, and the percentage which congenital cases bore to the total admissions each year. Congenital Cases.

This Table shows that 3·5 per cent. of the total admissions in 1894 were congenital cases, while in 1903 the congenital cases amounted to 4·6 per cent. of the total. Owing to the comparatively small proportion of congenital cases in the total admissions, the great increase shown in these cases does not appreciably affect their percentage to the total, which only rose from 3·5 to 4·6 during the decade, whereas these congenital cases rose from 119 to 194 in that time, showing an increase of 63 per cent.

On an analysis of the ages on admission it will be seen that only 15 cases under 15 years of age were admitted in 1894, whereas in 1903 there were 37 cases under that age—an increase of 147 per cent. So far from the increase being uniformly progressive, there was actually a decrease in some years, notably 1895 and 1896, when the numbers fell to 10 and 14 respectively.

In 1894 the congenital cases over 15 years of age numbered 103, and in 1903 they numbered 155—an increase of 50 per cent. In the same period the total admissions of all classes only showed an increase of 22·8 per cent.

The increases shown above in the number of congenital cases amongst the admissions would go to prove that there was some increase of imbecility from the operation of causes existing prior to birth, were it not that the Census Returns show that there is no absolute increase of the amount of imbecility in the country.

These figures demonstrate with what care statistics dealing with the admissions to Asylums should be analysed. As we have frequently pointed out in our Annual Parliamentary Reports, no separate provision has been made in this country for the care of congenital cases of arrested mental development, and it is only when, through want of proper care and training, they become troublesome, that such cases, owing to the absence of special institutions for their care, are sent into the Asylums, where they help to swell the increase of occurring insanity, be it real or apparent.

Table No. VIII. (Appendix I.) shows the duration of the disease on admission to the District Asylums during each of the ten years from 1894 to 1903.

In order to demonstrate more clearly the relation in which the figures given in this Table stand to each other, a supplemental Table (No. IX., Appendix I.) is given showing the proportion per cent. which the figures under each heading bear to the total.

Cases of First
Attack
admitted
within a year
from beginning
of Attack

The cases of first attack which were admitted within twelve months from the beginning of the attack have, however, been grouped together in the latter Table.

This Table shows that there was comparatively little variation during the decade 1894-1903 in the proportion which each class bore to the total admissions, save in the congenital cases, which rose from 2 per cent. in 1894 to 3·8 per cent. in 1903—some of the intermediate years being over 4 per cent.

The proportion of the cases of first attack in which the disease had existed less than twelve months on admission, shows no appreciable increase during the decade, although numerically they increased practically *pari passu* with the total admissions.

Considered in relation to the general population, however, they showed an increase, as will be seen from the following Table :—

TABLE SHOWING AS REGARDS THE ADMISSIONS TO DISTRICT ASYLUMS DURING EACH OF THE YEARS FROM 1894-1903, THE CASES OF FIRST ATTACK IN WHICH THE DISEASE HAD EXISTED LESS THAN TWELVE MONTHS ON ADMISSION; THE ESTIMATED POPULATION IN EACH OF THESE YEARS; AND THE RATIO PER 10,000 WHICH THE CASES REFERRED TO BORE TO THE GENERAL POPULATION.

YEAR.	Cases of First Attack in which the Disease had existed less than 12 months on admission to District Asylums.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Cases shown in column (2) per 10,000 of Estimated Population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1894, . . .	1,807	4,589,260	3·94
1895, . . .	1,746	4,559,936	3·83
1896, . . .	1,845	4,542,061	4·06
1897, . . .	1,801	4,529,917	3·93
1898, . . .	1,957	4,518,478	4·33
1899, . . .	2,087	4,502,401	4·64
1900, . . .	1,989	4,468,501	4·45
1901, . . .	2,074	4,445,630	4·67
1902, . . .	2,255	4,432,274	5·09
1903, . . .	2,237	4,413,658	5·07

This Table shows that the proportion of the cases of first attack in which the disease had existed less than twelve months on admission increased from 3·94 per 10,000 of the population in 1894 to 5·07 per 10,000 in 1903, representing an increase of 28·7 per cent. in the decade.

This increase, considered by itself, would point unmistakably to an increase in the number of freshly-occurring cases of insanity.

Had the population remained undiminished, or even increased, the proportion to the population of the cases of first attack, in which the disease had existed less than twelve months on admission, would still have increased.

It must be borne in mind, however, that there is nothing to show that the cases of first attack were taken from the young and vigorous members of the community. As we have shown elsewhere, a large proportion of them were cases of dotage or senile decay who had never previously been insane.

AGES OF INSANE IN ASYLUMS.

Table No. X. (Appendix I.) gives the ages (divided into three periods) of the patients who were admitted to the District Asylums in each of the years from 1890 to 1903, while Table No. XI. (Appendix I.) gives similar information as regards the patients remaining on the 31st December of each of these years.

From these tables it will be seen that while as regards admissions (Table X.) the proportion of the different ages remained fairly constant throughout the series of years shown in the tables, as regards the numbers remaining (Table XI.) the proportion from 20 to 50 years of age fell from 68 per cent. of the total in 1890 to 63 per cent. in 1903, and the proportion over 50 years of age rose from 26 per cent. in 1890 to 33 per cent. in 1903.

DEATH RATE.

These figures show how the accumulation of old cases, as the result of a diminished death-rate, produces an increase of the numbers resident in Asylums, and so, an apparent growth of lunacy.

The reduction of the death rate has been marked in Irish Asylums. Thus, in the year 1883, the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident in the District Asylums was 9·4, whereas it had fallen to 7·8 per cent. in 1903.

The following Table shows the disparity between the relative numbers of males and females under care in Ireland, as compared with the numbers in England (including Wales) and Scotland :—

TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTION PER CENT. OF MALES AND FEMALES IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THE INSANE UNDER CARE IN ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND AT THE END OF THE YEARS 1890, 1900, & 1903.

YEAR.	PROPORTION PER CENT.					
	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1890, . .	45	55	46	54	50	50
1900, . .	46	51	47	53	52	48
1903, . .	46	54	48	52	52	48

COMPARISON OF RATES OF INCREASE IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Comparison of Rates of Increase in Public and Private Asylums.

The statistics of public and private asylums in Ireland contrast as regards the rapid increase which has taken place in the numbers resident in the former, as compared with the much smaller increase of the numbers remaining in the latter, notwithstanding that the admissions to both classes of institutions have increased at practically the same rate, whilst the proportion of cases discharged as recovered from private asylums varies little from the proportion in public asylums, and the death rate is even lower in the former than in the latter institutions.

The following table shows the number of inmates of public and private asylums at the end of each quinquennium since 1880, and the proportion per 100,000 of the population in these two classes of institutions.

YEAR.	Number of Patients Resident on 31st December.		Number of Patients Resident on 31st December per 100,000 of the Population.	
	In Public Asylums.*	In Private Asylums	In Public Asylums.*	In Private Asylums.
1880,	8,667	622	167	12
1885,	9,872	632	200	13
1890,	11,488	621	243	13
1895,	13,332	663	292	15
1900,	16,404	709	367	16
1903,	18,094	773	410	18

* i.e., in District Asylums, and not including the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

The much smaller increase in the numbers resident in private asylums than in those resident in public asylums is due to the greater number of removals of unrecovered cases from the former institutions. This is evidently in a great measure owing to the fact that the cost of supporting patients in private asylums falls upon the relatives, who, when all hopes of recovery are past, frequently remove the patients; whereas in public asylums, where the patients are maintained out of the public rates, there is every inducement to leave them in the asylum, and thus shirk the burden of their maintenance.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE BY COUNTIES.

Table XII. (Appendix I.) shows the number of the insane in the various Counties throughout Ireland at the last Census, and the proportion to the general population. Distribution of the Insane by Counties.

As shown by the Lunacy Commissioners for Scotland in a recent Report, a study of the statistics of insanity in other countries besides Ireland controverts the generally accepted opinion as regards the preponderance of mental disease in different localities. For example, it is a very common fallacy that the amount of insanity is greater in cities, where debauchery and alcoholic excess are more common; where the struggle for existence is keener; and where life is carried on with greater worry and excitement than in the country, with its healthy surroundings, and calmer course of existence. The very reverse is found to be the case. Statistics prove that the amount of insanity in proportion to the population is greatest in the most remote rural districts, while in the busiest towns the ratio of the insane to the sane falls lowest. Comparison of Ratios of Insanity in Urban and Rural Districts.

Taking the three largest cities in Ireland, and comparing the ratio of their insane to the general population with that of three neighbouring counties, it will be seen that the ratio of insanity is greatest in the country districts, especially in those districts where the population has been reduced by emigration. Thus, in the City of Dublin the proportion of the insane per 10,000 of the population is 63·5, whereas in Co. Meath it is 72·6. In Belfast City the proportion is 33·9, while in Co. Monaghan it is 65·4. In Cork City and County the proportion is 59·7, while in Co. Clare it is 72.

An explanation of this may be found in the exodus of the strong and vigorous from rural to urban districts, or to other countries, leaving behind the weak-minded and imbecile classes to form a residue of insanity out of proportion to the existing population, whereas in the urban districts not alone does the healthy population increase in proportion to the growth of the insane, but the higher mortality amongst the infantile population carries off a large proportion of the imbecile children who in the more healthy rural districts would survive; so that not only is the proportion of insanity to population kept down in the cities by the growth of their inhabitants, but the proportion

is still further reduced by the higher mortality which sweeps away the weak and infirm amongst the very young and the very old.

On the other hand, the amount of acute insanity occurring at adult life is, no doubt, greater in towns, but these acute attacks—due principally to alcoholic excess—are of short duration and, if not rapidly fatal, are nearly all recoverable, and, therefore, do not tend to swell the ratio of permanent insanity to population. Owing to this cause the changes amongst the lunatics in the asylums of large towns are much more frequent than in those in agricultural districts.

CAUSATION OF INSANITY.

Causation of
Insanity.

Passing to the question of the causation of insanity, we have for the purpose of this report endeavoured to obtain statistics on a basis different from any previously collected by us. Hitherto, in accordance with the Table drawn up many years ago by the Medico-Psychological Association, each admission was shown under one heading only. Great difficulty is, however, frequently experienced in selecting the heading for a particular case, which might with equal accuracy—although not necessarily in equal degrees of accuracy—be placed under several headings.

For instance, a case might arise with a hereditary taint, and yet the immediate factor in the causation was anxiety or worry, accentuated by the abuse of alcohol. Such a case would strictly speaking fall under three separate headings, and, therefore, to place it under only one is, in a sense, inaccurate. In the special statistics for the decade 1894–1903, which are given in Table No. IV. (Appendix I.), we requested the various Asylum Superintendents to place a unit under each heading which was a factor in the causation of each case.

The totals for any year in this Table do not, therefore, agree with the total admissions for that year, as a single admission may appear under three or four different headings.

In this way an effort has been made to show the cumulative effect of each cause in relation to other causes and to the total. The Table (No. IV., Appendix I.), showing the probable causes of insanity amongst the patients (exclusive of congenital cases) admitted during each of the ten years from 1894 to 1903 has, therefore, been supplemented by a Table (No. V., Appendix I.), showing the percentage which the numbers under each heading bears to the total of all the headings. The cases in which the cause was unknown—which bear a fairly constant proportion to the total throughout, viz.:—about 30 per cent.—have been altogether excluded, so that the percentages shown under each heading, and the conclusions to be drawn therefrom are based on an analysis of about 70 per cent. of the admissions.

Heredity.

Taking the percentages *seriatim*, it will be seen that during the decade the proportion of cases in which heredity was a factor in the causation shows a small increase.

Under anxiety, worry, and shock, the proportion shows a diminution, as also does that under adolescence. Anxiety,
Shock &c.

On the other hand, under climacteric and senility, the tendency is upward, which would go to show that, so far as critical periods of life are concerned, either the younger are becoming less prone and the older more prone to insanity, or that a larger proportion of cases suffering from the insanity of old age are being sent to Asylums. The statistics available go to show that the latter is the true explanation. Critical
Periods of
Life.

The proportion attributed to alcohol underwent some fluctuations during the decade, but in 1903 it was only .8 per cent. higher than in 1894. Alcoholic
Excess.

Syphilis shows a great increase, the proportion under this heading having increased from .7 in 1894 to 1.8 in 1903. This may, perhaps, be due not so much to any increased prevalence of the disease as to the more accurate investigation of the histories of the cases. Venereal
Diseases.

The proportions under tuberculosis, and puerperal, and other fevers declined—that under the last-named having fallen from 1.3 to .7 in the decade. Tuberculosis,
Fever, &c.

The proportion under other toxics, including drugs, varied considerably, having been .1 in 1894, while it rose to .4 in the following year, and at the end of the decade it had fallen to .2. Abuse of
Drugs.

Under other physical diseases and ailments, there was little variation, and the proportion (15.6) at the beginning was exactly the same as that at the end of the decade. Other
Physical
Diseases.

Taking the causes for the entire decade in their relation to the total, it will be seen that heredity heads the list, being about 36 per cent. of the total. Alcohol comes next with an average of 15 per cent. of the total. Then anxiety, worry, and shock, and other physical diseases and ailments, each averaging about 14.5 per cent. of the total. Causes in
order of im-
portance.

The remainder are as follow:—Stress of adolescence, 6.6; senility, 5.6; puerperal, 2.1; climacteric, 1.8; syphilis, 1.4; fevers, .9; tuberculosis, .8; and other toxics, including drugs, .2 per cent. of the total.

Perhaps as regards its effect on the future prosperity and health of the population, the most important of these causes is intemperance in the use of alcohol. The poisonous properties of alcohol on the brain and nervous system when taken in excess are now universally admitted, and, therefore in dealing with the causes of insanity, it is of the first importance to show how far its deleterious influence on the central nervous system is evidenced in the statistics. Alcoholic
Intemperance.

As already stated, these statistics show that alcohol was found to have been the principal cause of the outbreak of mental disease in 15 per cent. of the cases admitted to asylums during the decade under review. This does not differ materially from the proportion in earlier years.

It must, however, be borne in mind that alcoholic indulgence is in itself often the effect of some impairment of the power of control, which in its turn results from an inherited or acquired feebleness of brain tissue. Viewed in this light, alcoholic intemperance is not in many cases the *causa causans* of insanity but rather—like epilepsy—an affection begotten of brain disease.

It cannot, however, be too positively stated that alcohol acts injuriously on the neurotic, and therefore that persons afflicted with any neurotic taint should abstain absolutely from the use of alcohol.

Value to be
assigned to
alleged
Causes.

These causes, both moral and physical, with the exception of heredity, although always in the past looked on, even by medical experts, as more or less aiding in the production of mental disease, and, therefore, still worthy of careful study, are now considered by many authorities as merely accessory or exciting causes—the real origin of the disease being some noxious agent in the constitution of the patient himself, which, by its malign influence, disturbs the process of nutrition; the initial changes depending upon an alteration in the character of the bodily fluids, or upon some disturbance of the proper relation between the solid and fluid constituents of the brain, which may, in the first place, produce a functional change, and afterwards lead to structural alteration.

As regards hereditary tendencies in the production of insanity, these have been recognised from the earliest times; and the important part which they play in the production of mental disease has received as great attention as any other subject of importance to the welfare of the human race which has awakened scientific investigation. As yet, however, the exact laws governing the transmission of hereditary tendencies from parent to offspring have never been formulated on any universally accepted basis. Even if they had, it is not clear that they could explain the increase in the registered numbers of the insane. Moreover, there is nothing to show, nor is it possible to demonstrate, that these influences are more widespread or more potent now than they were formerly. The genealogical tables of families with strong hereditary predisposition to disease, show that there is either a tendency to reversion to the normal average, or more frequently to the destruction of the inheritors, with the result that the inherited disease, after one or two generations, necessarily dies out in that particular family. In this way, it will be seen, that the effect of hereditary influences, however potent, is usually limited to a few generations.

In considering the operation of the various causes of insanity, great allowances must be made for the difficulties which arise in distinguishing the cause from the effect, as, for instance, in cases of alcoholism. Oftentimes the first symptom of mental disturbance is a craving for alcohol, which is given as the cause, whereas it is in reality the effect: in like manner, jealousy may be looked on as the cause of mental disturbance in certain forms of insanity, whereas it is merely the outcome of the disease.

INSANE BORN OUTSIDE IRELAND.

Table VI. (Appendix I.) shows the total number of insane inmates of Irish asylums and workhouses on 31st December, 1903, who were born outside Ireland. Insane born outside Ireland.

As will be seen by this table, there were in all the Irish asylums and workhouses on the date mentioned, 244 insane inmates who were born outside Ireland.

Of these, 121 were born in England or Wales, 62 in Scotland, one in the Channel Islands, 22 in British Colonies, 16 in the United States of America, and 22 in other countries. These figures do not indicate an undue proportion of persons born outside Ireland, as in the asylums of any of the countries mentioned, the numbers of Irish-born inmates are far in excess of the numbers born in that particular country who are in Irish institutions.

EMIGRATION.

Turning to another important aspect of this question, it has latterly been recognised that the Irish asylums contain a number of inmates who had been abroad at some period of their lives, and had afterwards returned—a class known as returned emigrants. Emigration—
Returned
Emigrants.

According to the statistics which we have obtained, and which are given in Table VII. (Appendix I.), there were on the 31st December, 1903, exclusive of cases retained in the homes of their relatives, 1,450 insane persons known to be returned emigrants in all the district, criminal, and private lunatic asylums and workhouses of Ireland.

Of those in public institutions, 1,260 had returned from the United States of America, 136 from British Colonies, and 54 from other foreign countries.

Of the total number of returned emigrants in Institutions (1,450), the great majority, viz. :—1,277, were in the district asylums. The latter number amounted to slightly over 7 per cent. of the total number resident in these institutions at the time. It may, however, be pointed out that the number above given rather over-states the case, as persons are included who for instance may have emigrated in youth, and have returned to Ireland in a few years. Such a person may, perhaps, afterwards have lived in Ireland for many years, and then have become insane from causes with which his or her sojourn abroad had nothing to do. To consider such a case, though bracketed in the Return with the others, as the result of emigration, would be manifestly misleading. On the other hand, there are numbers of cases regarding whose antecedents nothing is known, and amongst these are probably some who are returned emigrants, so that the number given (1,450) may be taken as approximately correct.

In order to obtain a more accurate idea of the number of cases in which the insanity might be regarded as the result of emigration, we obtained statistics of the number of inmates of the *District Asylums* who had been admitted within five years of their return from abroad, and it appears that of the 1,277 in these institutions, 867 had been admitted within five years of their return, viz.:—784 (430 males and 354 females) from the United States, 57 (39 males and 18 females) from British Colonies, and 26 (17 males and 9 females) from other foreign countries.

Even these latter figures should be accepted with caution, as, in some of the cases at any rate, the causes which produced insanity may have existed prior to their leaving this country, and would have operated in fulness of time independent of their emigration. On the other hand, some of the cases which have broken down mentally in the greater struggle for existence abroad, may have been kept after their return by relatives at home, or in the work-houses for more than five years before being sent to the asylum, and such cases would, therefore, be excluded from the figures given above.

Effect of
Emigration.

It has hitherto been regarded as certain that emigration, owing to the removal of the youthful and vigorous members of the community, and the consequent raising of the proportion of the aged and the feeble in mind and body, acts as a potent factor in increasing the proportion of the insane to the general population in this country. The marriage rate, and, consequently, the birth rate, is reduced by the removal of so many of both sexes at the age of puberty—thus still further restricting the natural growth of population, and increasing the proportion of insanity.

It must be remembered, however, that amongst all emigrants there is a certain proportion of the unsettled and thriftless class, whose unstable mental condition is the cause of their being unsuccessful at home, and is equally the cause of their failure in the battle of life abroad.

Amongst this class the predisposition to mental breakdown is strongly marked.

It, therefore, follows that any country which receives a large number of immigrants must expect a considerable number of the potentially insane amongst them.

Rate of In-
sanity amongst
Irish born in
America.

It is a curious fact, however, and one, we fear, of grave portent to the welfare of our race, that insanity develops at a much greater rate amongst the Irish emigrants to America than amongst those who emigrate from other countries. As the subject of the prevalence of insanity amongst the Irish in America is so closely connected with the question of the increase of insanity in Ireland, we have held back this Report until the publication of the Volume of the twelfth American Census dealing with insanity. This volume, which has just been issued, confirms the conclusion at which we had already arrived from a study of the statistics relating to the asylums of particular States, such as New York,

which contain a large proportion of Irish-born amongst their population, viz. :—that the ratio of insanity amongst the Irish-born in America throughout the different States is far higher than that amongst any of the other foreign-born peoples.

The following is an extract from the Census Volume referred to dealing with insanity in the United States:—

“Ireland furnished only 15·6 per cent. of all foreign-born white in the United States in 1900, but 29 per cent. of all foreign-born white insane enumerated in hospitals, December 31, 1903. Similar relations between the two percentages will be observed for each geographic division, that is to say, the percentage of Irish-born in the foreign-born white insane in each division is nearly twice as large as the percentage of Irish-born in the total foreign-born white population for the same group. Nor are the respective percentages found to hold much different relations when examined for individual states, as may be seen from the following grouping in which States have been selected containing the largest numbers of Irish-born persons :

STATE.	Per cent. Irish among Foreign born in—	
	General Population, 1900.	White Popula- tion of Insane Hospitals, December 31, 1903.
Connecticut,	29·8	53·9
Massachusetts,	29·5	53·3
New York,	22·4	40·3
New Jersey,	22·0	40·7
Pennsylvania,	20·9	36·4
Illinois,	11·9	19·0
Michigan,	5·4	12·7
Missouri,	14·7	27·3
California,	12·1	25·6

“Relative to their numbers, the Irish furnish a much larger proportion of the white foreign-born insane in hospitals than any other nationality. This is in keeping with the very high rate of insanity in Ireland, to which reference has already been made. It has been suggested that the greater concentration of the Irish in the chief centres of population may account in part for the high rate of insanity they show when compared with other foreign-born from Western and Northern Europe. But the concentration in urban communities of the Irish-born population is not much greater than that of the German-born, for instance, who show relatively a much lower ratio of insanity.”

As already indicated, we find the same state of affairs revealed in the Reports of the Lunacy Authorities of the various States. For example, in the State of New York, the total population according to the 1900 census, was 7,268,894, and of this number, 480,026 were German-born, and 425,553 were Irish-born; these being by far the largest and most important elements in the foreign born section of the population.

The New York State Commission in Lunacy, in their sixteenth Annual Report (for 1904) give a Table showing the nativity of the patients admitted into the New York State Asylums for the year ended 30th September, 1904, and also of those admitted since 1st October, 1888. This Table shows that of the total admissions (5,788) for the year ended the 30th September, 1904, 767, viz.:—294 men and 473 women had been born in Ireland; while 516, viz.:—263 men and 253 women had been born in Germany. The total admissions for the 16 years from 1st October, 1888, to 30th September, 1904, numbered 84,152, and of these 14,411, viz.:—5,509 men 8,902 women, or over 17 per cent. were of Irish birth, while the German-born—although, as already stated, forming a larger proportion of the population of the State—contributed during the same period only 9,378, viz.:—4,770 men and 4,608 women, or 11 per cent. to the lunatic asylums.

Considered in relation to the total of their respective nationalities, the disparity is even greater, as approximately almost 3·4 per cent. of the Irish-born population became inmates of the State Asylums during the 16 years referred to, whereas approximately less than 2 per cent. of the German-born population become inmates of these institutions in that time.

It is very remarkable that the above figures show a great preponderance of females over males amongst the Irish-born insane, whereas, on the contrary, the statistics of Irish Asylums show an excess of males over females in these institutions.

In the American Journal of Insanity for July, 1903, Dr. Robertson, Superintendent of the Livermore Sanitarium, writes in an article on the prevalence of insanity in California:—

“Race does not form so important an element in the development of insanity as does the simple fact of being foreign-born. Considering only the foreign element, 1 in every 110 is insane. In some cases this percentage is higher, in others less. *We would naturally expect to find the fiery Irishman and the erratic Frenchman in the majority in proportion to number, and such is the case.* The Scandinavian and cold-blooded German also form a large proportion, while the Chinaman, subjected to all the stress and more dissipation, especially in drugs, is the least susceptible, only 1 in 200 being insane.”

	Proportion Foreign Population.	Proportion Insane Population.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Germany,	20	16
Ireland,	13	19
China,	12	6
England,	10	8
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, .	7½	9
Italy,	6	6½
France,	3	4

In the issue of the same Journal for October, 1903, Dr. Rollin H. Burr writes in an article on the fluctuation of insanity in Connecticut :—

“The general facts which have been deduced are as follows: The proportion of insane among the Irish is more than double that of any other nationality.” In 1880 the proportion of Irish was 11·8% of the State’s population, the percentage of insane was 20·6% from the towns, and 29·4 from the cities, or an average of 25%. This is more striking in the second period, where the percentage of the Irish population was 10·8 and the average insane 24·2.”

* * * * *

“The Irish show the largest percentage of the insane. The Germans are next in proportion. The native Americans show the least insane to population. In general the middle period (1880-1890) shows the largest proportion of the foreign insane. In proportion to population, the Irish lead all other nationalities in the production of insanity.”

In an article by Dr. Bannister in the *Journal of Mental Science* for January, 1904, on the progress of Psychiatry in the United States in 1903, the following passage occurs —

“Dr. Rollin H. Burr has also studied the question of the geographical distribution of insanity in his paper on the fluctuation of insanity in Connecticut, in which he finds that the ratio of the insane to the general population is larger than has been estimated, but the increase seems to be somewhat checked. In Connecticut the Irish seem to be the special victims of insanity, a fact which was pointed out by Sanborn for Massachusetts many years ago, and which, I think, agrees with the conditions on their native soil. It is a little curious, however, that the Irish immigrants to this country should show so large a percentage, being, as they must be, the more active and healthy of the race. We should look for more insanity to be left behind in the old country, where intermarriage and the culling out of the more vigorous would have had its effect; but it is a fact that in this country the Irish are notably numerous amongst the asylum population.

These observations by authorities on the subject in the United States, read in connection with the statistics of insanity in Ireland, point to the conclusion that the Irish branch of the Celtic race is specially predisposed to mental breakdown, and, therefore, the great increase in the number of the registered insane all over the civilised world is for this, as well as other reasons, very marked in Ireland. As to why this should be so, we can offer no reasoned explanation: but just as the Irish famine was, apart from its direct effects, responsible for so much physical disease in the country, so it would seem not improbable that the innutritious dietary and other deprivations of the majority of the population of Ireland must, when acting over many generations, have led to impaired nutrition of the nervous system, and, in this way, have developed in the race those neuropathic and psychopathic tendencies, which are the precursors of insanity.

The question of the influence of emigration on the development of insanity has not hitherto received the attention it deserves. There is, we regret to state, every reason to fear that a large number of our poor people who cross the Atlantic in search of fortune, in a climate and environment so different from that to which they have been accustomed, leave behind them the good humour and peace of mind so happily characteristic of our peasantry, and in the strain and stress of American life—and especially of American City life—quickly break down physically or mentally. Of the large number who become insane, many, like hunted animals, seek to return to their friends and former homes in Ireland, while those who are unable to return find a refuge in the Lunatic Asylums of America.

DISAPPEARANCE OF PREJUDICE AGAINST ASYLUMS.

Disappearance
of prejudice
against
Asylums.

The great improvement which has taken place in public asylums is now so generally recognised that the dread in which these institutions were formerly held has passed away, and, instead, there is an increasing recognition on the part of the poorer classes of the humane methods of the modern treatment of the insane, and of the protective and curative influences which modern asylums afford.

Further, the struggle for existence in a poor country like Ireland is so great that the young and healthy, as a rule, will not burden themselves with the support of their aged insane relatives, now that they are satisfied they will be as well cared for in a public institution, without cost or further trouble to themselves.

WIDER APPLICATION OF THE TERM "INSANITY."

Wider Appli-
cation of the
Term
"Insanity."

As an additional factor in swelling the numbers of the insane it is important to note that the medical recognition of what is considered certifiable insanity has now-a-days widely extended. For instance, symptoms which are deemed sufficient evidence of mental disease to warrant a certificate of insanity and a transfer to an asylum, are now accepted in cases which, in days gone by, would not have been regarded as more than evidences of dotage in old people who were cared for at home by the relatives as best they could. The mental breakdown of old age is now looked upon as requiring, with other nervous diseases, greater care and supervision, and the admissions of the aged to lunatic asylums have, therefore, in recent times greatly increased.

EFFECT OF INCREASED LONGEVITY.

Effect of
Increased
Longevity.

As bearing on the question, it may also be noted that the progress of sanitary science has so increased longevity by lessening epidemic disease—such as fever (at one time so common in Ireland), smallpox, plague, &c.—that human life continues to be prolonged until worn out nature manifests itself by the gradual decay of the various organs, amongst which the brain and nervous system are generally the first to give way, so that senile forms of mental disease are now more common than formerly

FALLACY OF DRAWING CONCLUSIONS FROM NUMERICAL INCREASE.

The vast increase which has taken place during the past half century in the number of the insane poor located in our public asylums has imposed a heavy burden on the ratepayers for their support, and has not unnaturally excited a general impression of the alarming and constant increase of insanity in Ireland. It may be pointed out that the mere increase of numbers—however great it may be—does not prove any increased spread of insanity in a country or district. Dr. William Farr, who was the founder of English sanitary and social statistics, in a paper on the mortality of lunatics, written sixty-five years ago, said :—

Fallacy of
Drawing
Conclusions
from
Numerical
Increase.

“There may be ten times as many lunatics in civilised as in barbarous countries and times, not because the tendency to insanity is greater, but because the lunatics live ten times as many months or years.”

To take another illustration, let us suppose that all the persons in Irish workhouses classified as insane were, during the course of the present year, certified and transferred to asylums, the result would be that our *asylum* figures for next year would show a great increase of the certified insane, and of the ratio of the certified insane to the general population; but it would be incorrect to draw the deduction from these figures that any increase of freshly occurring insanity was taking place throughout the country among our population.

There can be no doubt that the figures issued by us annually—showing such large increases in the face of a diminishing population—are largely responsible for the general impression that insanity is steadily increasing in Ireland. It should, however, be borne in mind that we have never had official cognizance of more than a varying, though constantly increasing, proportion of the total cases of insanity in the country.

A similar impression has been created by the Lunacy Statistics of other countries, and the case of Ireland does not differ radically from that of Scotland or England: at the worst it differs only in degree. Nothing has happened in Ireland that is not found in England and Scotland, though in a different measure. For example, in the Highlands of Scotland, from which there has been, as from Ireland, a large emigration (or migration), the ratio of the insane to the population is, in certain districts, abnormally high, *e.g.* :—in Argyllshire, the proportion is 842 per 100,000; in Sutherland, 775; in Ross and Cromarty, 767; and in Nairn, 745.

Comparison
with
Scotland.

These figures equal those of the unfavourable districts of Ireland. Yet careful investigation and research has not convinced the Scotch authorities that any increased production of pauper lunacy has taken place in that country.

In Ireland the continued increase in the number of First Admissions during the decade (1894 to 1903), and especially of those cases where the duration of the attack is returned as being under one year, would undoubtedly, at first sight, indicate some increase

in the annual production or crop of pauper lunatics. But these figures are not, it must be admitted, at all conclusive, because they include cases from workhouses, returned emigrants, and a considerable number of senile demented—old people who, as already stated, would have, in times past, remained to the end of their lives in their own homes, or the homes of their relatives.

Decrease in
First Admis-
sions to
Asylums.

It is, in our opinion, this last important element which tends so largely to swell the number of admissions to asylums, and it is curious, as if to teach us caution in drawing deductions from figures so greatly influenced by a number of side issues, and so incapable of conclusive comparison among themselves, that the First Admissions into our Irish asylums during the most recent years show, as will be seen in our Annual Reports, a progressive and substantial falling off. Whether or not this diminution in the number of First Admissions will continue in any marked degree we are not in a position to state at all positively; but it seems to us that—while there will remain in the asylums for some years an accumulating number of patients, due to increased longevity—we are reaching, if we have not already reached, the highest curve of the line indicating the annual rate of insanity in this country, apart from any artificial swelling of the numbers by the repatriation of persons who have become insane abroad.

SUMMARY.

In conclusion, we may summarize the result of our inquiry as follows:—

Impossible to
state positively
whether an
actual increase
of occurring
insanity has
taken place.

(1.) The Census statistics for a number of decades past show that while the population of Ireland has continued to decrease, the number of the registered insane has largely increased, and this has given rise to a widespread belief that an actual increase of occurring insanity has taken place in Ireland. Whether or not this belief is well founded, it is impossible to state positively, as the available statistics do not afford that precise information on which a definite conclusion can be based.

Causes of
numerical
increase.

(2.) Without venturing to affirm that there has been no increase of occurring insanity notwithstanding the great *numerical* increase, so far as the information at our disposal enables us to form an opinion, we can only conclude that the very great increase which has taken place in the ratio of insanity to the population, as shown both by the Census returns, and by the statistics of public institutions, is largely due to the accumulation which is taking place in the public asylums; partly to the reduction of the population by emigration; and partly to the return of emigrants suffering from mental breakdown, who have either come back voluntarily, or have been repatriated by the United States Government in consequence of their not having become naturalized American citizens. The emigration of the

strong and healthy members of the community, amongst whom, if they had remained at home, the ratio of insanity would have been very small, not alone increases the ratio of the insane who are left behind, to the general population, but also lowers the general standard of mental and bodily health, by eliminating many of the members of the community who are best fitted to survive and propagate the race.

(3.) The increase in numbers has taken place mainly amongst the insane supported out of public rates—the increase amongst the classes who are able to pay, or whose relatives are able to pay, for their maintenance in private institutions, being small in comparison.

(4.) The increase of the actual numbers in asylums is principally due:—

- (a.) To accumulation, caused by the low and decreasing discharge and death rates—the latter being much lower than the corresponding rates in England and Wales.
- (b.) To the gradual absorption into asylums and workhouses of the unregistered insane, *i.e.*, cases residing in their own homes or otherwise outside official registration and control.
- (c.) To the widening of medical opinion as to the degree of insanity which justifies certification and transfer to institutional care—cases now being recognised as insane which would formerly have been considered merely as eccentric, feeble-minded, or dotard, and kept at home.
- (d.) To the greater confidence on the part of the poorer classes in the methods of treating the insane in asylums, leading these classes to send their insane relatives to such institutions instead of keeping them at home.
- (e.) To the increase in the number of asylums and their greater accessibility in consequence of the extension of railway and other means of communication.
- (f.) To the greater longevity of the population generally, owing to the progress of sanitation, which results not only in an increase of the numbers suffering from the mental decay of old age, but also in extending the average period of life in the asylums themselves.
- (g.) To the influx of returned emigrants, who, having broken down mentally while abroad, return or are sent back to this country to swell the numbers of the insane.

Increase
mainly
amongst rate
supported
insane.

Increase in
numbers in
Asylums due
to—

(a) Accumulation.

(b) Absorption
of unregistered
insane.

(c) Widening
of application
of the term
“insane.”

(d) Greater
public
confidence in
Asylums.

(e) Increase
and greater
accessibility of
Asylums.

(f) Greater
longevity.

(g) Return of
emigrants.

Celtic race
prone to
mental disease.

(5.) The statistics of insanity in other countries, even more than those of Ireland itself, point to the fact that the Celtic race, notwithstanding their undoubted intellectual gifts, are peculiarly prone to mental disease.

Effect of
alcoholic
excess and
venereal
diseases as
exciting
causes.

(6.) While the statistics dealing with the exciting causes of insanity do not exhibit any marked variation from those shown in former reports, it cannot be too prominently pointed out that—next to heredity which is itself in some cases the direct result of alcoholic excess in the progenitor—intemperance in the use of alcohol continues to head the list; and, therefore, every effort should be made to promote the cause of temperance throughout the country. The statistics also show that General Paralysis of the Insane—a disease at one time almost unknown in Ireland is now increasing in the more populous urban districts. At the same time, this disease is still much less prevalent than in other countries, and in the rural districts it is practically non-existent. This is, perhaps, to a large extent due to the high standard of sexual morality which obtains all over Ireland.

Assistance
rendered by
Registrar-
General.

In preparing this Report, we have to acknowledge the great assistance which we received from Mr. R. E. Matheson, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Registrar-General for Ireland, who, by Your Excellency's directions, placed at our disposal all the information on the subject contained in the Census Returns. We have also to thank him for his personal courtesy in having compiled for us such statistics as came within the purview of his Department, as well as for several valuable suggestions regarding the Report.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's Obedient Servants,

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL.

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

Inspectors of Lunatics.

APPENDIX H.

ANTRIM
ASYLUM,

REPORTS OF RESIDENT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.COUNTY ASYLUM, ANTRIM,
12th October, 1904.

GENTLEMEN—

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I beg to state that, previous to the year 1900, the County of Antrim and the City of Belfast formed one district.

At the opening of this Asylum, on the 18th June, 1900, all patients belonging to the County Antrim were transferred from Belfast Asylum here. The Tables, comprising four years, are so brief, not covering one decade, that it is impossible to give deductions of value.

It would seem to me that, in considering the alleged increase of insanity for the present decade, that the County of Antrim and the City of Belfast might be taken as one district, same as was done in 1893, as the separate existence of this Asylum is too limited to admit of analytic statistical comparison.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. GRAHAM, Res. Med. Supt.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.DISTRICT ASYLUM, ARMAGH,
7th April, 1904.ARMAGH
ASYLUM

REPORT IN CONNECTION WITH CIRCULAR NO. 99/1903, MISC.,
15th FEBRUARY, 1904.

Looking back over a period of less than eighty years in the history of this Asylum it is interesting to note that in the year 1825, when this Asylum was first open for the admission of patients, it was supposed that its accommodation of 104 would be sufficient to meet the wants of the lunatic population of no less than six counties, viz.—Armagh, Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Monaghan.

The Asylum at Derry was the first to receive patients from here in 1829, Co. Cavan being then added to this district; then followed the Asylum at Omagh in 1853 for Tyrone and Fermanagh. In 1869 the Asylum at Monaghan was finished, which took Co. Cavan into its district, leaving the Armagh district confined to Co. Armagh alone.

The accommodation remained at 104 until about 1864 when certain additions were made, increasing the accommodation to 162. Again, in 1880, further additions were made, completed in 1885, which increased the accommodation to 304. In 1890 the Asylum was greatly overcrowded, and the erection of a detached hospital was decided on, which was completed in 1898, which increased the accommodation to 434, at which figure it now stands; the daily average number resident for the year 1903 was 511, and there have been as many as 517 in the Asylum.

During the year 1869 114 patients belonging to Cos. Cavan and Monaghan were transferred to Monaghan Asylum, leaving 142 patients belonging to Co. Armagh. It will thus be seen that in a period of thirty-four years—about one generation—the number of inmates has increased from 142 in 1869 to 509 in 1903.

The annexed Table shows the number of admissions, discharges, deaths, average number resident, and number resident on 31st December in each year from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

A further Table shows the average age of those resident during the same years.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

As the cases returned in Table III., Congenital Mental Deficiency, are excluded from Table IV., it is right to say that some of them showed hereditary predisposition.

Regarding the special causes of insanity in Co. Armagh, I am informed that there is a good deal of intermarriage among the inhabitants; and in others, viz., Armagh, Portadown, and Lurgan there is a large population of mill workers, whose long hours, monotonous work, and in many cases insufficient and improper food, *e.g.*, frequent tea-drinking, tend to impair physical health, to stunt and prevent mental development, and thus act as predisposing causes of mental breakdown. With regard to the causes of the undoubted increase in insanity it is difficult to do more than theorize; there are, however, certain facts which are important factors in predisposition. Heredity is, by a long way, the most frequent predisposing cause, and, as I stated at the recent Conference of Medical Superintendents and members of Asylum Committees held in Dublin, it is fostered and encouraged by our modern humane and curative asylums; this seems startling, but it is worthy of examination. In former times, even in the early part of last century, when a case of acute adolescent mania or melancholia occurred, the patient was perhaps sent to an asylum after a period of home treatment consisting, in many cases, of the worst forms of restraint and seclusion, where the treatment was very little better and on much the same lines so that his chances of recovery were remote, or if he remained at home his chances of recovery were more remote still, and thus the community was saved from such patients marrying. Times have changed and nowadays adolescent insanity is one of the most curable forms of mental disease, and when recovered these patients marry and consequently transmit their mental weakness to the next generation with the result, as the families are frequently numerous, that the mental weakness is present as a predisposing cause of insanity in many more individuals than would have been the case had the parent not been cured of his adolescent insanity. This theory acquires weight from the history of asylums, which is one of continual increase in numbers, not entirely due to accumulation, and is further strengthened by the striking frequency with which certain names recur when one looks over the old Registers.

With regard to emigration and its effects, it is difficult to speak with anything like certainty owing to the lack of reliable data, but there is no doubt that when the best wage-earners emigrate greater stress is thrown upon those left behind, who may be ill-fitted to bear that strain, and are, therefore, likely to break down mentally.

Alcohol is, no doubt, a frequent cause of mental breakdown. It is difficult to differentiate as to whether it is more frequently a cause, or that excessive indulgence is a result of mental weakness or instability.

GEORGE R. LAWLESS, R.M.S.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Daily Average.	No. Resident on 31st December.
1894	112	52	33	404	415
1895	95	45	30	426	434
1896	86	41	21	443	458
1897	91	37	27	471	484
1898	96	58	26	486	495
1899	89	56	32	494	496
1900	79	68	38	481	469
1901	86	46	22	478	486
1902	100	40	37	492	509
1903	100	55	37	511	517

Showing the AVERAGE AGE of those RESIDENT on 31st December

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

Year.	Sex.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	
1894, . . .	43	41	42
1895, . . .	43	43	43
1896, . . .	42	43	43
1897, . . .	42	43	42
1898, . . .	40	45	41
1899, . . .	41	43	42
1900, . . .	42	45	43
1901, . . .	42	46	44
1902, . . .	43	46	44
1903, . . .	43	46	45

DISTRICT ASYLUM, ARMAGH,
17th June, 1904.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT IN CONNECTION WITH CIRCULAR
99/1903.

Referring to Table I., which shows the number of first admissions for ten years from 1894, it will be seen that in 1894-95 patients were admitted as first admissions, and of these 9 were admitted from Workhouses, this being the largest number of first admissions for any of the ten years under review. The average number of first admissions for the ten years is 75. For seven of these years, viz., from 1895 to 1901, the numbers are below the average, the lowest being 57 in 1900, which includes 7 first admissions from Workhouses. For the years 1902-3 the number of first admissions are 84 and 86, with 15 and 22 admissions from Workhouses. It is not easy to account for the difference in the figures, or why there should have been such a large number of first admissions in 1894 and so comparatively few in 1900.

With regard to the ratio of the insane to the population it will be seen that there is a constant increase in the insane with a constant decrease in the population. In the year 1871 the population of the County Armagh was 179,260, and on the 31st December, 1870, there were 142 patients in the Asylum, or 79·21 per 100,000. In 1881 the population was 168,177 (or 11,083 less than 1871), and the number in the Asylum on 31st December, 1880, was 196, being 116·54 per 100,000. In 1891 the population was 143,289 less by 24,888 than 1881), and the number of insane on 31st December, 1890, was 326, being 227·51 per 100,000. In 1901 the population was 123,392 (less by 19,897 than 1891), and the number of insane on 31st December, 1900, was 469 or 380·08 per 100,000.

The estimated population for 1903, based on the average decrease in thirty years, was 117,806, and the daily average number resident in the Asylum for 1903 was 511, or 433·76 per 100,000: this can only be an approximation, but taking all the figures, they show an alarming increase of insanity in a little over one generation.

GEORGE R. LAWLESS, R.M.S.

7th April, 1904.

BALLINASLOE
ASYLUM.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM, BALLINASLOE,

March 11th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN—

In reply to your Circular of 15th ult., I return herewith the Tables requested, and submit the following remarks.

During the decade ending 1903 there has been a large increase in the number of admissions as compared with the previous period, the rate of first admissions having risen from an average annual number of 140·4 in the previous decade to 167·4 in this, though the population of the counties Galway and Roscommon fell respectively by 9·11 and 12·45 per cent. between 1891 and 1901; or, to put it in other terms, it rose from a ratio of 3·798 per 10,000 to one of 5·639.

There are several causes contributing to this increase, and I have no doubt that the principal one is the cessation of prejudice against asylum treatment and the growing intolerance of estranged members in families. People formerly at large, but admittedly insane, are continuously being forced into the asylum, such as cases of congenital defect, capable of some effort towards self-support under proper guidance, but unable, after the death of parents or emigration of relatives, to secure a subsistence, or even toleration, of their unsocial ways; and when age or infirmity renders them useless, they are rapidly shunted to the asylum.

Very many people are now committed as dangerous lunatics who are merely suffering from the breakdown incidental to old age, and are a profitless charge on their relatives. In 1891 only 7·96 per cent. of the admissions and 5·09 of those remaining were over sixty years of age. In 1901 the similar ratios were 14·45 and 18·72. Further, the ratio per 10,000 of the population sixty years of age and upwards who were resident in the Asylum in 1891 was but 9·912, and this figure had increased to 53·771 in 1901. These facts go far to explain the increase in the Asylum. An accurate determination of the influence of heredity on the increase of insanity in the district is exceedingly difficult owing to the great distance from which so many patients come and the reluctance with which information on this point is afforded, and even the taint denied, though relatives of the patient have been or are in the Asylum. At the very least, 20 per cent. of first admissions owe their illness in large part to this cause.

Children of consanguineous parents are not very frequently admitted. Alcohol is an increasing factor in the causation of insanity, both by its acute and chronic toxic effect. The steady flow of emigration to America for the past fifty years cannot be ignored in an enquiry on this subject. It has removed the strong, the adventurous, the energetic, and left behind those of lesser stamina, of weakened resistance to nervous disease, and of diminished resolution and courage in facing adversity; but of those who go, the unstable, the degenerate, and neurotic return, with their vitality and energy sapped, their ambition and hopefulness withered, under the stress and strain of a struggle for which they were unequal, and they remain an inert and listless burden on the rates of a country in which they have never laboured.

The constant political excitement, the illusionary anticipations of dawning prosperity, the unsettled state of the main industry of the country, have, by their reaction, had a depressing effect, and been, in many cases, the exciting cause of attack.

A change in the dietary of the people seems to be taking place—bread and tea being largely substituted for porridge and potatoes. Melancholic cases are of far more frequent occurrence than formerly, and often associated with dyspepsia and nervous irritability, commonly caused by the method of brewing tea.

I append two Tables, which I have prepared, which show the very great increase in the ratio of aged people in the last decade, as compared with the previous one,

APP. H.] Criminal, and Private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

Notwithstanding the great increase in numbers, I am not satisfied that there is any increase of cases of occurring insanity in the district; on the contrary, acute cases of insanity are becoming far fewer and less frequent. The Asylum is being used to pen in imbeciles, epileptics, demented, and a large class, who, with an intelligence below the ordinary level, combine a tendency to self-indulgence and impulsive irritability, and an indolent refusal to work for their support.

BALLINASLOE
ASYLUM.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

JOHN MILLS, Act. R.M.S.

The Inspectors of Lunatics.

PERCENTAGE of ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, REMAINING, AND
RECOVERED to total of same at age periods as under:—

ADMISSIONS.

Period.	Age, 0—20.			20—60.			60 and upwards.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1884-1893,	7.87	9.33	8.60	84.87	82.68	83.77	7.25	7.97	7.61
1891, .	6.45	9.52	8.00	88.70	79.36	84.00	4.83	11.10	7.96
1901. .	4.44	5.19	4.81	82.22	79.08	80.65	13.73	15.58	14.45
1894-1903,	7.00	9.69	8.34	81.10	77.59	79.38	11.88	12.70	12.29

RE-ADMISSIONS.

1884-1893,	6.66	6.89	6.77	87.20	86.22	86.72	6.10	6.89	6.50
1891, .	7.40	—	7.40	88.80	100.00	94.40	3.70	—	3.70
1901, .	—	—	—	89.65	86.77	88.21	10.35	13.33	11.84
1894-1903,	3.38	3.91	3.64	86.44	85.47	85.95	10.16	10.61	10.38

REMAINING.

1884-1893,	4.61	1.88	3.24	88.75	91.73	90.24	6.73	6.23	6.48
1891, .	5.76	1.60	3.68	90.47	91.99	91.23	3.77	6.41	5.09
1901, .	.83	2.82	1.82	80.41	78.47	79.14	18.75	18.69	18.72
1894-1903,	3.40	4.40	3.90	84.12	80.84	82.49	12.47	11.71	13.60

RECOVERED.

1884-1893,	9.93	12.54	11.23	84.79	81.35	83.7	5.23	5.78	5.53
1894-1903,	7.47	9.58	8.52	81.10	82.48	83.29	8.41	7.94	8.17

BALLINASLOE
ASYLUM.

Comparison of ASYLUM POPULATION, ADMISSIONS, and other LUNATICS
and IDIOTS to whole Population of Counties Galway and Roscommon.

Year.	Age Period.	Population			Admissions.		Ratio of classes as under to 10,000 of whole Population.			
		Of two Counties	Lunatics and Idiots		First Admission.	Re-admission.	Of all Insane.	Of Asylum Population.	Of First Admissions.	Of Re-Admissions.
			In Asylum.	Not in Asylum.						
1891	0-20	157,745	31	530	125	37	39,287	23,210	3,798	1,154
	20-60	133,028	695							
	60 and upward	38,339	37							
		329,112	763							
1901	0-20	130,161	19	436	167	44	54,902	40,089	5,639	1,494
	20-60	126,576	940							
	60 and upwards	37,603	221							
		294,340	1,180							

AGE distribution of Patients remaining on 31st December of years as under :—

AGES.	Year 1894.		Year 1895.		Year 1896.		Year 1897.		Year 1898.		Year 1899.		Year 1900.		Year 1901.		Year 1902.		Year 1903.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
From 5 to 10 Years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" , 15 "	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-
15 " 20 "	24	14	24	17	29	19	36	24	36	26	39	35	6	10	5	12	7	16	6	5	-	-
" , 5 "	80	37	87	39	91	37	100	40	104	45	109	51	34	12	40	16	43	17	27	29	-	-
" 25 " 30 "	98	49	101	56	107	60	130	70	136	78	142	87	75	39	80	37	87	39	76	39	-	-
" 30 " 35 "	68	54	76	63	88	64	96	56	109	66	112	74	101	59	94	63	97	64	122	59	-	-
" 35 " 40 "	56	44	60	44	62	42	60	41	61	49	65	49	84	58	86	56	90	66	108	59	-	-
" 40 " 45 "	60	40	70	40	68	42	68	40	72	40	81	38	87	67	95	63	91	63	92	68	-	-
" 45 " 50 "	29	30	24	30	26	31	29	30	30	33	29	29	74	35	75	39	73	42	85	53	-	-
" 50 " 55 "	18	16	19	20	23	20	24	17	25	21	21	15	51	51	55	53	54	55	70	46	-	-
" 55 " 60 "	23	22	22	20	17	19	21	25	22	24	24	22	55	38	54	34	60	40	52	51	-	-
" 60 " 65 "	16	16	18	18	19	19	18	17	15	21	14	22	55	40	59	37	57	40	51	41	-	-
" 65 " 70 "	10	4	13	5	14	3	12	8	12	8	13	12	37	24	38	24	37	26	37	35	-	-
" 70 " 75 "	6	7	8	7	6	6	8	10	12	10	11	11	17	13	20	17	19	18	22	16	-	-
" 75 " 80 "	5	4	6	9	6	9	9	8	9	7	7	6	8	5	12	6	14	7	5	6	-	-
80 and upwards,	2	2	3	4	4	3	6	5	7	5	7	5	3	1	6	2	5	3	4	1	-	-
Total,	495	339	533	372	560	375	618	394	651	435	674	456	687	453	720	460	736	498	757	509	6,431	4,291

DISTRICT ASYLUM, BELFAST,

1st October, 1904.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.
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GENTLEMEN—

In reply to your request of the 15th February last, calling for a special report upon the alleged increasing prevalence of insanity, I have the honour of submitting the following statement as to my own district—the City of Belfast.

It is worth noting that while there seems to have been a real, and not merely an apparent increase of insanity during the past ten years, yet, during 1903, in this city, at least, there has been a perceptible decrease. It is true that during the first half of the last decade there was an average of 188 first admissions into this Asylum, as compared with an average of 328 during the latter half. If this fact was taken baldly by itself, there would, indeed, be ground for the gravest apprehensions, but there are two modifying considerations. In the first place, the population from which the Asylum draws its inmates is an increasing one; and, in the second place, the Tables disclose the fact that many of the so-called first admissions are really transfers of already existing cases from the workhouse. The conclusion, so far as this district is concerned, is that there is a real, and not merely an apparent increase, but that this increase, while great enough to warrant the most searching investigation into its etiology and prevention, is not sufficient ground for panic-stricken cries of the “insane peril,” and a pessimistic attitude as to the ultimate solution of the problem of insanity.

Heredity.

It is exceedingly difficult to say anything of value under this head, as there are no satisfactory statistics in existence on which a genuinely scientific conclusion can be built. Our Asylum figures record only the state of things *as they are*; they do not pierce the causative roots of the mischief. To be of real worth they should cover family histories, reaching back for several generations, and before such records are kept the great mass of the people must be leavened with sound information on the nature and causation of mental disease. So far as the figures at our disposal go, there is no ground for the idea that asylums are breeding-places of insanity—turning out every year thousands of patients technically “cured,” but with the evil in the blood to beget an infected progeny. No facts have come to my knowledge to warrant such a theory. I find no cases of patients descended from former inmates of the Asylum who have been discharged as recovered. It cannot be denied that discharged patients may marry, and propagate the disease, but a kind of corrective is supplied in public sentiment which condemns such marriages. The greatest misconceptions prevail as to heredity in its causative relation to insanity. The truth is, mental, like most bodily diseases, are not in themselves directly transmissible. We inherit, not insanity, but an ill-adjusted nervous system, which may easily collapse beneath an unaccustomed strain. That heredity marks out the lines along which the chartered curses of humanity find easy progress we must believe. Many cases of insanity, if thoroughly studied, can be shown to be the result of causes long in operation in men and women now in their graves. Unquestionably, the proximate cause may have been overwork, mental or moral stress of some kind, yet the inherited unfavourable characteristics have the power of drawing to themselves by a kind of dreadful magnetism whatever is harmful in the daily environment of life, and the victim becomes inextricably entangled in a web, woven by what has been well called “physiological fate.” Given, therefore, the fact and potency of heredity, all the more need to bring to bear those educational and disciplinary influences which may modify or change the inherited condition.

Intemperance.

From my own observation, I am of opinion that alcoholism is more frequently the symptom of an already existing degeneracy of the brain

BELFAST
ASYLUM.
—

and nervous system. Before any dogmatic assertions can be accepted, cases attributed to the influence of alcoholism must be strictly enquired into, and all available means taken to discern any possible hereditary taint. We must discount the popular rhetoric in this matter. In several of the cases classified under intemperance I have found other influences at work, which, apart from drink, would have been probable factors in producing mental derangement.

Recent Changes in Dietary and Habits of the People.

Here is a contributory source of mischief. Among the poorer classes in Ireland, it is a well-known but little appreciated fact that a widespread dietary change has taken place in the last thirty or forty years. The labourer and the artisan used to make porridge, milk, and potatoes, with an occasional piece of bacon or fish, their staple food. Now, instead of these, they try to do their work by the aid of stimulants—such as tea, stout, and other artificial drinks; not only so, but the utter ignorance of cooking which prevails in this country, even in its simplest forms, makes the people easy victims to all kinds of canned or concentrated meats. To make matters worse, the tea that is consumed so abundantly is stewed, kept on the stove, or near the fire, and, like Mrs. Sairey Gamp's brandy bottle, resorted to "whenever they feel disposed." No wonder that children reared on this beverage, supplemented by innutritious white bread, should develop all kinds of neurotic affections, which lay the foundation for the pathological evil we are trying to extirpate.

Emigration.

So far as this district is concerned, emigration is not directly or indirectly a factor in swelling the Asylum population. Doubtless the reverse of this is true of country districts, where, by the removal of the strong and vigorous elements of the community, old and infirm people are left, to be burdens on the common purse. The population here, however, is an increasing one, as has been said already, and this cause is not at work among us. Nor is there any appreciable increase in our numbers from the return of the broken-down emigrant whose struggle with life has proved too much for him. As a fact, only thirty-four males and twelve females in the Asylum have at any time lived abroad. On the other hand, I note a growing tendency for married sons and daughters to allow their senile parents to enter the Asylum rather than take the trouble involved in the necessary care and nursing at home. This selfish and unfilial conduct on the part of a people otherwise singularly kind-hearted, is a painful feature in modern Irish life. It marks a sad retrogression from times which we often deem less enlightened than our own.

General Paralysis of the Insane.

There is one aspect of the evil which presents the most threatening and alarming front to our efforts. It is the terrible increase of general paralysis of the insane. Here it is difficult to speak as one ought without seeming to exaggerate, and yet, in truth, exaggeration is almost impossible. Take one fact alone. During the years 1894-1897 the cases of general paralysis admitted numbered only nine. In an equal number of years, 1900-1903, there were fifty-seven admissions. This terrible scourge—the by-product of modern civilisation—is no stroke of uncontrollable fate, but the result of causes that are preventable, and yet it numbers among its victims some of the brightest and most brilliant intellects. Sometimes its causation is, in the technical sense, morally innocent—here mental stress or business worries, or some great emotional upheaval, that brings too great a strain on the brain and nervous organism; but, speaking generally, it is nature's protest against a violation of those moral laws which have a physiological sanction. It is, therefore, largely preventable, but its prevention will be

BELFAST
ASYLUM.
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possible only when the present educational methods are revolutionised. That a child should know the date of the battle of Flodden or the exact location of Timbuctoo is, doubtless, of great importance, but, surely, it pales in significance before the knowledge of his own mental and bodily nature, on which depends his personal well-being and his value to the State. In every school in the land there should be a teacher of physiology, in its ethical, social, and practical aspects; nay, more, in the greater school of the world, physician and preacher, journalist and moralist, should never tire expounding the doctrine of heredity, the evils of intemperance and immorality, the education of children born with defects of blood, and the infinite danger of marriage with neurotic persons. When the leaders of public opinion are aroused to some such propaganda, we may expect an abatement in the incidence of this most incurable and terrible of disorders—but not till then.

Counteractive Agencies.

Legislation cannot do all; but it can do much. The basis for much of the present insanity has been laid in “non-physiological marriages.” By “non-physiological marriage” is meant an union between persons not necessarily insane, but too alike or too unlike in the physical or mental side—whatever fails to assimilate in wedlock, fails to assimilate in the offspring. This failure of assimilation means nervous reactions and antipathies, with resultant instability. As in some American States, “non-physiological marriages” should be declared illegal. Families with a distinct history of alcoholism, or insanity at least, should be rigorously debarred. Further, after the third admission, the patient ought to be permanently detained, as a case of incurable recurring insanity. Finally, proof of family taint of insanity should be a sufficient answer in law to breach of promise.

All our schools should insist on more out-door physical exercise, and less mental overwork, until the body has been developed into steadiness and strength. Insanity is often the protest of an over-taxed constitution, already weak by inheritance or carelessness. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of education and training from childhood. Mental and moral qualities may come down from some old toper, long silent in the grave, but they can be strengthened or overcome by later parental influence.

Obedience on the part of all to moral and physiological law is a duty we owe to ourselves and to the nation. “The evil that men do lives after them”—lives to curse the innocent and crush the weak beneath intolerable loads. A man may, if he pleases, ruin his own life, but what cruelty can equal that of dragging others down in his fall? Only by a widespread intelligence in these matters can we hope for a cure for the present sad state of things.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM GRAHAM,

Resident Medical Superintendent.

The Inspectors of Lunatics.

CARLOW DISTRICT ASYLUM,

10th October, 1904.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.
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GENTLEMEN—

As directed by Circular No. 99/1903, Miscellaneous, I herewith beg to forward you the statistics requested, together with two other tables (A and B)—A, showing the discharges, deaths, numbers resident on the 31st December, and the daily average number resident; B, the average ages of the admissions, recoveries, deaths, and of the inmates resident on

CARLOW
ASYLUM.
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the 31st December for each year of the decade, 1894-1903. As you doubtless are aware, the information given by Tables A and B has been already supplied in the Annual Statistics, but for convenience I have deemed it advisable to collect the figures in tabular form.

In studying these statistics, in order to form an opinion of the causes of the increase of the patients in this Asylum during the decade 1894-1903, I think it will help in the elucidation of the problem to contrast the period comprised in the years 1894-8 with the period 1899-1903.

Table A shows that during 1894-8 the admissions numbered 403, the discharges 260, and the deaths 128; whilst during 1899-1903, the admissions numbered 393, the discharges 219, and the deaths 126.

The numbers resident on the 31st December, 1892, were 339; on the 31st December, 1893, 331; on the 31st December, 1898, 346; and on the 31st December, 1903, 394. In the six years, from December, 1892, to December, 1898, we find that the patients in this Asylum had increased by seven, whilst in the quinquennial period ending the 31st December, 1903, the increase amounted to no less than 48.

On referring to Table No. 1, we find that the return of all *first admissions* for 1894-8 is 309, and for 1899-1903 293; whilst if we exclude cases of the duration of five years and over, the figures are 289 and 252. During 1894-8, 256 cases were admitted into this Asylum, with the duration of the disease not exceeding one year on admission, whilst during 1899-1903 the corresponding cases were only 211. The chronic nature of the disease in such a large number of recent admissions goes far to explain the diminished discharge-rate of 1899-1903. If we exclude from these cases the patients admitted from workhouses, the numbers of such first admissions for the quinquennial periods are 198 and 155 respectively. Having satisfied myself that the numbers of first admissions for the decade 1884-1893 were practically the same as for the decade ending the 31st December, 1903, I feel justified in asserting that during the past decade there has been no increase of insanity in this Asylum district, adopting the admittedly best test—the number of recent cases of insanity in proportion to population.

On the 5th April, 1891, there were, excluding patients in this Asylum, in County Carlow 92 and in County Kildare 128 insane persons, whilst on the 31st March, 1901, the Census returns give the corresponding numbers as 83 and 98. On these dates the patients in this Asylum were 319 and 356 respectively. I think there can be no doubt but that this diminution (39) of cases outside the Asylum is due to their transference to the Asylum, whose inmates increased by 37. In your last Report of the Inspection of this Asylum, you noticed that the increase in the numbers resident was practically confined to the patients from County Kildare, whose insane population outside the Asylum has decreased correspondingly. During this period the population of this Asylum district has decreased by 9·7 per cent. It may be argued that accompanying this diminution of the population there should be a corresponding diminution of the numbers of the insane community. In reply thereto, cases are now sent to the Asylum, *ipso facto*, to swell the numbers of the registered insane, which, in days gone by, would have been nursed at home, and not so enumerated, but reckoned merely as suffering from the dotage of senility. That during recent years our institutions have ceased to be regarded as prisons, but have come to be recognised as hospitals for the cure and care of the mentally affected, is unquestionable, and a fact of which those responsible for the conduct of our Irish asylums may feel proud. It is almost four years since we have had a case of zymotic disease; whilst within the recollections of many of the staff of the Asylum, dysentery claimed its victims by the score. In your Fifty-third Report, Sir George O'Farrell writes: "It is a pleasure to notice the great improvement which has taken place in the condition of this Asylum since my colleague and I first visited it, in 1890. The patients were then confined in cheerless exercise yards; the day-room accommodation was altogether insufficient; most serious sanitary defects existed in all parts of the buildings; the clothing and bedding were ragged and inadequate; many of the sleeping rooms were

cold in the extreme; the dietary was meagre; no associated entertain-ments were held; and there were few objects of interest provided in the wards.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.

“Now the Asylum has been modernised in nearly every respect, and the care and treatment of the patients reflect great credit on the committee and the staff.”

A glance down the table of the average ages of the numbers resident on the 31st December confirms the correctness of the view I am endeavouring to enunciate—that a portion of the increase in our Asylum population is due to the fact that our patients are kept alive longer than formerly.

During 1903 the *first admissions* of a duration under one year were 28, far the lowest of any year of the decade 1894-1903. The yearly average of the other nine years was almost 49. In 1902, 39 such cases were admitted; accordingly, we find that in 1902-3 we had 67 such cases, whilst in the eight years, 1894-1901, the corresponding cases were 400. The total admissions of 1902-3 were slightly below the average of previous years, yet Table A shows that it is mainly during these years that the population of this Asylum has increased. The chronic nature of many of our recent admissions has resulted in diminished discharges, and this, with the increased duration of the lives of our patients, has produced the increase in our Asylum population that has occurred during the past two years. The tables, I believe, show that in this district there has been not an increase of fresh cases of insanity, but a decrease.

Heredity and alcoholism are the principal factors in the causation of the insanity of our patients. I can find no evidence to sustain the view that the more successful treatment of insanity in late years has contributed in increasing the cases resulting from heredity.

Emigration as a cause, direct or indirect, may, so far as this Asylum district, be neglected. The emigrants of the district during the decade 1892-1901 were not 30 per cent. of those of the decade 1882-1891.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. J. FITZGERALD,

R.M.S., Carlow Asylum.

TABLE A.

Year.	Discharges.	Deaths.	Number Resident on 31st December.	Daily Average.
1894,	44	18	342	341
1895,	49	23	365	355
1896,	45	28	363	361
1897,	59	36	350	357
1898,	63	23	346	351
1899,	44	19	368	354
1900,	55	29	357	362
1901,	45	24	370	362
1902,	39	22	387	373
1903,	36	32	394	391
Totals,	479	254	3,642	3,607
Average,	47·9	25·4	364·2	360·7

CARLOW
ASYLUM.

TABLE B.—AVERAGE AGES

Year.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Deaths.	Resident on 31st December.
1894,	40·0	40·9	48·4	43·9
1895,	40·0	38·0	46·0	45·0
1896,	40·0	40·0	54·0	43·0
1897	38·7	38·5	48·4	43·0
1898,	40·0	36·7	48·7	44·9
1899.	42·7	45·2	55·2	45·7
1900.	39·9	37·8	44·1	46·6
1901,	40·9	42·6	45·0	45·8
1902,	36·9	39·4	52·3	46·0
1903,	42·3	43·0	55·7	46·8

CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM

CASTLEBAR DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,—As requested in your Circular of 15th February last, I now beg to send herewith special report dealing with insanity in this district during the ten years 1894 to 1903. Tables I., II., III., IV. of the Statistics are sent herewith, the Tables V., VI., and VII. have already been furnished.

Increase of Insanity.

That the rate of insanity has increased in the district during the period under review cannot be questioned. While the number of admissions annually do not show much variation—those for 1903 being only 2 in excess of the average for the decade, and those for 1902 being 7 below it—still it must be remembered that the decrease in the population during the period has been very considerable and, therefore, it would seem from this aspect of the question that the ratio of insane to sane was on the increase. There is the additional evidence derived from a comparison of the daily average number resident, and from the numbers resident on the 31st December in each year. Every year during the decade shows an increase under these heads on the figures for the year preceding. Thus the daily average number resident in 1894 was 443, in 1903 it had increased to 636. The number resident on the 31st December, 1894, was 451, and on 31st December, 1903, 632. While the numbers of the insane were slowly but surely increasing, the sane population was just as surely decreasing.

There is no doubt that there are now many persons of both sexes under treatment in the asylum whose friends would not, under similar circumstances twenty or thirty years ago, have sent them here, and this tendency to avail of asylum treatment is becoming more marked every day; but making every allowance for the improved classification, and the comparatively small death-rate among the asylum population, these causes alone will not account for the increase in the number of insane resident here. In my opinion the increase in the rate of insanity is accountable for a greater percentage of the increase in the Asylum population than all other causes together.

Age Distribution.

Of all the particulars given in the forms of admission there are none so unreliable as those dealing with the patients' ages. I have frequently known patients on re-admission here, whose ages were given as many

years below the number originally attributed to them, and this, perhaps, after the lapse of several years. For this reason I do not attach much value to them. Very little information is to be derived from a study of the ages of the patients. During the decade under consideration the average age on admission was 36·7, and there never was any noticeable alteration in the age save last year, when it was 42·4. In 1894 the average age of the patients resident was 39·3, but this was abnormally low, and the following year it had increased to 41·8. From this figure there was but little change, and that in an upward direction. In 1903 the average age of the patients resident was 42·6, this being a slight increase on the average for the decade, which was 42·0.

Causes of Insanity.

As a result of my observations here and elsewhere, I am convinced that heredity is largely accountable for the prevailing insanity. I have frequently had insane parents and their children under treatment at the same time; and sometimes as many as three or four members of the same family. There is no doubt that in many instances the patients are descended from former inmates of the asylum who had been discharged recovered or improved.

While each of the other causes mentioned in your Circular is accountable for its own proportion of this disease, I do not regard any of them as being responsible for the increase in the rate of insanity. No doubt they may contribute to it, but in my opinion to a limited extent only. Alcohol is often suggested as being a fruitful cause, but my experience would not justify such a conclusion with regard to it. Undoubtedly the drink sold at fairs and markets is of the worst kind, and must have an injurious effect on those who indulge in it, still, it may fairly be claimed for the female population of the district, and especially those residing in the country villages, that only very rarely indeed do they ever taste intoxicants. So rarely, that I would be inclined to eliminate this as a cause of the insanity among them. It may, and probably does, account to some extent for the increase in the insanity among the male population where the disease is latent.

No change has taken place in the habits of the people to which responsibility for the increase in insanity can be attributed. The same cannot, however, be said of their dietary—tea, instead of, as formerly, being the exception, is now the rule at every meal. It is partaken of at breakfast, at dinner, and at supper—in fact in some of the country houses the teapot is almost always at the fire. The tea is of the worst quality, and in course of preparation is invariably boiled. This decoction, taken in large quantities three or four times a day the whole year round, unaccompanied by meat or other substantial food that would counteract its effects, cannot but have an injurious influence on the health of those who indulge in it. That it has such influence I have no doubt.

Emigration.

I am of opinion that returned emigrants contribute a greater proportion to the insane population than do the resident inhabitants. This, however, is only a surmise, as I have no information regarding the number of emigrants who have returned. Undoubtedly of late years they have come back in large numbers. On 31st December last there were 60 patients resident here who had formerly been resident in the United States of America. This is almost a tenth of the whole asylum population, and I scarcely think that the returned emigrants are in that ratio to the remainder of the population of the district. It is likely, however, that indirectly emigration has been influencing to some extent the production of insanity; year after year the bone and sinew of the population—the flower of the agricultural youth of both sexes—are emigrating. This constant drain of the healthy and the vigorous cannot but have an injurious effect on the stamina of the community.

CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM.
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In my experience, the number of mentally affected persons previously maintained in their own homes, who were transferred to asylums because of the emigration of the wage-earning members of the family, has been very small.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
G. W. HATCHELL, R.M.S.
26th April, 1904.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

CLONMEL
ASYLUM.
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CLONMEL DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with instructions contained in Memorandum issued from your Office, and dated 15th February, 1904, I beg to submit the following Report on the question of Lunacy in this Asylum District, and generally where my experience will permit me. Tables I. to IV., transmitted herewith, have been carefully and accurately compiled from the records of the house, supplemented with all such information bearing on the subject, which it has been in my power to collate.

First Admissions.

In this asylum there has been an average annual increase of 8 patients during the period under review compared with the previous decade. The increase within the period reviewed, when taken in relation to the estimated population of the Asylum District has been very considerable as exemplified by the following Table:—

Year.	No. of First Admissions.	Estimated Population.	Lunatics per 100 000 Inhabitants.
1894. . . .	79	169,200	46·7
1895,	86	167,920	51·2
1896,	83	166,580	49·8
1897,	83	165,240	50·2
1898,	91	163,900	55·5
1899,	81	162,460	49·9
1900,	88	161 120	54·6
1901,	94	159,780	59·8
1902,	100	158,440	63·1
1903,	114	157,100	72·6

Giving an average of 53·3 over the period.

Workhouses.

Admissions (first) from above show an increase of from 12·2 to 14·2 per annum on the same comparative periods.

Total Admissions.

The average annual increase under this heading is 9 patients over the previous decade, while the average annual increase from 1894 to 1903 has been 13·8 patients.

Causation.

CLONMEL
ASYLUM.

With regard to the various influences to which insanity is attributable, I submit the following Table:—

Heredity,	.	.	.	.	51	per cent. on total admissions.
Worry, &c.	.	.	.	.	7.4	„ „
Adolescence,	.	.	.	.	.7	„ „
Climacteric,	.	.	.	.	1.1	„ „
Senility,	.	.	.	.	4.9	„ „
Alcohol,	.	.	.	.	5.6	„ „
Syphilis,	.	.	.	.	.8	„ „
Tuberculosis,	.	.	.	.	4.3	„ „
Puerperal,	.	.	.	.	1.3	„ „
Other fevers,	.	.	.	.	1.8	„ „
Other bodily diseases,	.	.	.	.	8.1	„ „
Unknown,	.	.	.	.	17.3	„ „

Taking above table in review, I am of opinion that the proportion embraced by the heading "Heredity" should be considerably increased, owing to the fact that despite every effort on our part the history of the patient is frequently hidden or obscured by the relatives. This reticence obtains notably in the case of insane females.

Recognising that insanity is the product of one or two factors, or a combination of both, namely, "Heredity," and for want of better nomenclature "Stress or Strain" what influences may be included under the latter definition. Generally speaking, the feverish competition of the day, and consequent wear and tear in obtaining a livelihood; the long-continued political and agrarian agitation in this country, and the annual (no longer sporadic) visitations of epidemic influenza. These conditions have, in my opinion, exercised a very unfavourable influence on the mental calibre and stability of the population, and have proportionally increased the number of mentally affected. Another element in explanation of the increase in the number of asylum patients is undoubtedly the fact that the utility of asylum treatment, and the care and attention bestowed on the patients in such institutions is becoming more widely appreciated by the public at large, especially now, when the latter realise that asylums are subjected to such watchful supervision by the inspectors appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. In addition, that sense of false shame, which until recently prevailed with regard to insane relations, is rapidly disappearing, being clearly exemplified by the increase in the number of better-class patients sent to Irish asylums, many of whom under the ordinary conditions formerly in vogue, would have been immured in their own houses, and practically lost.

Proceeding further under the head of "Stress or Strain" I bring under your notice such exciting causes as "Worry and Shock," (Alcoholism, Tuberculosis, the latter being a constant concomitant of the alcohol habit), which have a pernicious effect racially. Under the heading "Bodily Diseases" physical defects due to accident or otherwise may have considerable action on the mental equilibrium of many so afflicted. Degeneration of brain tissue, due to senility, acts as an important factor, and in this, as in other asylum districts, the enormously increased use of tea must have a deleterious effect on the nervous system of inordinate consumers. In a minor degree we may include the Puerperal state, Syphilis, Masturbation, changes at critical period of life, &c. In this district in 17 per cent. of the total admissions no cause either exciting or predisposing seems to be forthcoming. This fact must be clearly due to want of knowledge of the history or idiosyncracies of the patients, as it is obvious there must be some cause for such a vital change in the human economy as insanity.

With regard to the offspring of parents discharged from this asylum, and who were themselves afterwards treated here, I have carefully investigated the records of the institution since the year 1843, and can find nothing to support the theory that improved modern asylum treatment is responsible for the increase of insanity. On the contrary, as far as this

CLONMEL
ASYLUM.
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district demonstrates, during a period covering considerably more than half a century, I can find only three instances of the offspring of discharged patients being sent here subsequently for treatment, while frequently I have seen it stated that the father or mother or both were insane, and having found their way to the asylum were retained there, or else were allowed to remain at large, though known to be insane.

Referring to the influence of emigration on the increase of insanity in Ireland, it seems a reasonable—certainly a plausible—theory that the more healthy members of the community would be those to emigrate, leaving behind the weaklings, and, consequently, a people suffering from racial degeneration. The question is one of such importance that to form any conclusion, worthy of basing lunacy statistics upon, the proportion of such emigrants committed to asylums in the countries of their adoption should be carefully ascertained. Of my own personal knowledge, it has frequently come under my notice that patients discharged from asylums have been sent by their relatives to foreign countries.

With regard to query *re* proportional age of patients in the asylum during the period under review, I submit the following:—

1894,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45·2 years.
1897,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41·5 „
1899,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43·5 „
1903,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46· „

I beg to append extracts from reports which seem to me to have a bearing on the subject under review.

Extract from my Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 1901, page 4:—

Causes of Insanity.

The most prominent of these amongst those admitted has to be recorded as usual under the head of Hereditary; 49 out of a total of 113 were assigned this as a cause. This probably does not represent all who might truly be added here—for various reasons we are not always able to arrive at the truth; 9 were said to be caused by congenital defects. The first is a large percentage higher, I think, than in many districts, and it speaks badly for the future. Can we hope for a very large decrease in our admission when we still have this sad state of things amongst us? Last year I remarked that I thought something might be gained by our clergymen and medical officers, who are in close touch with the people, pointing out to them the serious risk of allowing those with a strong family history of insanity to marry.

We may, perhaps, hope for some improvement by the spread of education. When the class from which the majority of our patients is drawn attain thereby a knowledge of the ordinary physiological laws of nature, we may anticipate that the result will be a recognition, by those with a tendency to nervous disorders, of the importance of maintaining their bodily condition at the highest standard possible under the circumstances, so as to resist the inroads of such disease as they are already predisposed to. I fear nothing short of legislative interference will be sufficient to effectually stay the tide. The time may be far off, but I cannot help thinking not so far as some imagine, when some legal restriction will be put on the inter-marriage of those who have been detained in an asylum, or those with a marked degree of mental deficiency. Such a step has been contemplated, if not already on the statute books of some of the States of America. Intemperance was the cause of the disease in five of the male admissions.

Influenza in seven females—this disease, which appears to have attacked the country in epidemic form some eleven years ago, and has recurred every year since with more or less severity, has not, in my opinion, played an unimportant part in the causation of insanity and nervous complaints.

The number of patients now classified under the head of melancholia has largely increased here, and I believe in many districts. The number of those with suicidal tendencies seems larger. Looking out for a possible cause for this change, I at least have a strong suspicion that the same disease cannot altogether be exonerated. Eight males and two females were entered under the head of previous attacks. In the case of six males and ten females no cause could be assigned. The cause in remainder of the admissions does not call for any special remarks.

Extract from my Annual Report for the year ended March 31st, 1902, page 4:—

Causes.

As usual, the most prominent cause to be recorded is heredity—53 out of the total number of admissions being placed in this category, which number, I have no doubt, does not represent all who might be included in this class. Again, as in my previous reports, I draw attention to a fact that, pending legislation, should undoubtedly tend to a diminution of such cases—viz., the influence of our clergymen and medical officers, who, owing to their intimate connection and knowledge of the people around them, should ventilate the serious risk incurred in allowing those with a strong family history of insanity to marry, and also the predisposition of consanguinity in the contracting parties to lead to evil results.

Alcoholic excess was assigned as the cause in the case of seven males. Here, I am glad to say, a practical effort has been made by legislation to restrict an abuse which threatened to make the country a byword. I allude to the indiscriminate granting of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors, in very many cases to persons utterly unsuitable.

Extract from my Annual Report for the year 31st March, 1903, page 5:—

Causes.

Reference to Table V. will again demonstrate the fatal effects of hereditary influences in the causation of mental diseases. No less than 43 of the 113 admissions are known to have relatives insane. This, however, does not disclose the truth, as no doubt many of the others were so situated, but the fact is denied. Not infrequently we find, on the admission of a patient, it is stated in particulars supplied to us that there was no relative insane, when there are cousins, uncles, or aunts actually in the asylum. The proportion under this head is smaller than the two previous years.

Intemperance in drink is assigned as a cause in seven cases. Whilst alluding to the subject I may be permitted to state that in my opinion there is a great want of an Inebriates Act, with its machinery much simplified from that at present on the Statute Book, which Act, owing to the legal difficulties involved, is never availed of in this country. This is a subject well worthy of the attention of some of our Parliamentary representatives.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

BAGENAL C. HARVEY, R.M.S.

The Inspectors of Lunatics.

CORK
ASYLUM.

CORK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM,

15th March, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—In forwarding you the appended statistics bearing on the alleged increase of insanity, I regret that fuller and more reliable information cannot be obtained regarding the history of patients admitted. Not only is it often unreliable, but in many cases contradictory.

During the last ten years the number of patients in the asylum has increased by 325 men and 270 women, from a total of 1,123 to 1,718.

Although the admissions have increased, the accumulation has been largely caused by a low death-rate, which for the ten years has averaged 7·4, and an increase of incurable patients sent from the workhouses, the total number sent in being 90 more in the past five years than in the period 1894-99.

Comparing the total admissions for the first five years with the last five, there is an increase of 82 men and 18 women for the latter period, but while the re-admissions have decreased by 34 men and 24 women, in the five years referred to, the first admissions have increased by 116 men and 42 women. The number of patients admitted over 55 is inclined to increase, but the average of all ages is rather inclined to fall.

The recovery rate for the ten years has averaged 35·6 of the admissions, against an average of 37·4 for all Irish asylums for the same period, had the admissions been of a more favourable type, and the recoveries quite up to this average, the population would now be 55 less, but the marked falling-off in the re-admissions in the latter quinquennium would show that the recoveries have been of a more permanent character in later years.

The following are the number of first admissions from the workhouses and the district at large:—

—	Workhouses.	District.	Total.
1894-1899. . . .	292	900	1,192
1899-1903, . . .	381	969	1,350

The increase of first admissions has been greater for the last quinquennium from the workhouses than from the district at large.

Had the death-rate been equal to the average in English asylums, viz., 10·4 for the decade, the population would now be about 380 less. This inequality in the death-rate is mainly due to the greater prevalence of general paralysis of the insane in England.

This accumulation, of course, makes a great difference in the proportion of the insane in the county at the time of the Census in 1891 and 1901.

—	Population.	Lunatics in Asylums and Workhouses.	Proportion.
1891,	438,432	1,374	1 in 319
1901,	406,611	2,074	1 in 194

As to the causation of insanity, I have no hesitation in asserting that it is mainly due to heredity, acting as a predisposing cause, set alight by alcohol or some other exciting cause, in many instances of a trivial character, which would never have given trouble but for the hereditary predisposition. This is an unpopular statement, and a cause, no doubt, difficult to deal with.

CORK
ASYLUM
—

Hereditv exercises its influence chiefly at adolescence, and when the exciting cause which has brought on the attack has been removed, the patient usually recovers, often marries, and has a family more or less liable to insanity, epilepsy, or some neurotic disease.

Emigration unquestionably tends to the removal of the fittest, to leave at home a more unhealthy stock, and many not well able for the battle of life, to produce a race more feeble than themselves.

The proportion of the insane to the sane population was in England in 1859 1 in 535, in Ireland 1 in 600. In 1903 the proportion in England was 1 in 293, and in Ireland 1 in 178. This increase in Ireland is, I believe, due to two causes—decrease of population, and an average death-rate of 2·6 per cent. less on the daily average number resident in Irish than in English asylums for the past ten years, thus causing an accumulation of incurable patients, and materially increasing the proportion of the insane population.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

OSCAR WOODS,

Res. Med. Supt.

The Inspectors of Lunatics.

Dublin Castle.

DOWN DISTRICT ASYLUM, DOWNPATRICK,

November 28th, 1904.

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.
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To the Inspectors of Lunatics.

GENTLEMEN—

I beg to submit herewith the returns relating to the increase of the registered insane in the County of Down for the years 1894 to 1903.

The delay in furnishing you with the tables was due to the extreme care taken to render the figures as free from inaccuracy as possible. As you are well aware, lunacy statistics are specially liable to error owing to the imperfect information in committal forms, and to the misleading statements oftentimes made by the relatives of the insane. Hence it was necessary to supplement the former from every available collateral source, and to correct the latter by careful investigation. My personal knowledge of the county for the period under review was a material advantage in many ways. Previously, when you required like returns on this subject, I had just arrived in the district, and had nothing to go on but the actual figures in the Asylum registers.

Special care
taken to secure
accurate
Statistics.

In considering the subject of the increase of registered insane in the county, it is desirable to bear in mind the following certain particular conditions which affect the district in contrast to the majority of the agricultural districts in Ireland:—

Certain local
circumstances
to be kept in
view.

1. The large admixture of the Scottish element with the original inhabitants has resulted in producing a people whose character, traits, and manners differ considerably from the mass of the Irish nation. The effect is a matter of speculative opinion; the fact is noteworthy.

Racial
admixture:
the Scotch
element.

2. The more prosperous condition of the peasantry, due, no doubt, to some extent to the long-established Tenant Right, which secured for the tenantry a comparative feeling of security, in marked contrast to the unrest existing elsewhere.

Relative pros-
perity of the
District. free
from acute
agrarian agita-
tion.

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.

Maritime
position and
facilities for
transport.

Relatively
high Marriage
and Birth
Rate.

Decline during
the last decade
in the number
of Emigrants.

Recent
Reforms in
Local Lunacy
Adminis-
tration.

3. The geographical situation of the county renders intercourse with England and Scotland particularly easy, with the result that there is less general stagnation than is to be found in more isolated localities, and that there are possibly fewer consanguineous marriages.

4. As a result of its relatively more prosperous condition, the marriage rate of the county, as recorded in the Census of 1901, was shown at 5·3 per 1,000 of the population; the average annual rate for the whole of Ireland being 4·8 per 1,000 during the same period; the birth-rate also being ·3 per 1,000 higher.

5. Although, like the rest of Ireland, the county suffers from the evil of emigration, the drain is rather less exhausting than it is in other counties.

6. Special consideration must also be taken of the local changes in lunacy administration resulting from the operation of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. The majority of the uncertified insane in workhouses have, within the last few years, been admitted to the District Asylum. At the time of writing, it is calculated that there are but some fifty insane persons in workhouses, whereas, on the 31st December, 1893, there were 202.

First Admissions.

Increase of
First Admis-
sions not indic-
ative of actual
Increase in
Insanity.

Reasons
explained :
Certification
of non-regis-
tered cases.

Table 1.—This must, for many reasons, be considered the most important of the returns herewith submitted. The figures tell their own tale, and show that 691 males and 690 females—total, 1,381—were admitted during the decade under review. Of this number, 1,083 were “first admissions,” equal to a proportion of first attacks per 1,000 of the population of—Males, 5·487; females, 5·045; or of 5·255 on total. These figures, as compared with those for 1883-1892, show an increase of 127—Males, 1·212, and of females ·943, or of 1·071 on total. But, in consideration of the fact already mentioned, that the larger number of first admissions arose mainly from transfers from workhouses to asylum, the increment may be recorded as neutralized. It may, therefore, be assumed that though there has been an increase in the number of “first admissions,” there has been no proportionate increase in the actual number of insane in the district.

With regard to the duration of disease on first admissions, the larger number of those who had suffered for five years and over were embraced in the admissions from workhouses. It will also be noted that the total number of re-admissions was but 298, as against 336 for the former decade. The total number of admissions from workhouses was 272; of these, 236 were first admissions and 36 re-admissions; as against 100 first admissions and 41 re-admissions from 1883 to 1892.

Table 3 shows the admissions of 53 male and 29 female cases—total, 82 cases of congenital mental deficiency during 1894-1903; as against 13 males and 7 females—total of 20—admitted from 1882 to 1893. Again, this large increment in this particular class is explained by the admissions from workhouses.

“Proportion-
ate Age
Distribution”
of no special
value in con-
nection with
present
figures.

II.—The proportional age distribution of the inmates does not seem to indicate any fact of special value in connection with the subject under consideration, more particularly as it affects recent years. For reasons already stated, there has been an unusually large number of senile demented and of youthful weak-minded individuals admitted, who heretofore were located in workhouses. A comparison of the figures for 1894 to 1903 with those of the previous decade is of no practical value.

Causation of
Insanity
always
Complex.

III.—*Table 4*, which shows “the probable causes of insanity” amongst the patients, exclusive of the congenital cases admitted during the years 1894-1903, has been prepared with the utmost care. Yet the writer is strongly of opinion that, however useful such a return may be as showing the personal conditions allied with the onset of insanity, it cannot have any scientific value as a table of “causation.” It shows that of the 565, or a proportion of 40·90 per cent. of the 1,381 patients admitted, there

was a family history of insanity. In many of these cases, no doubt, the hereditary tendency to mental disease was but the remote cause, the acute disorder being evoked by more immediate causes, such as one of the trying epochs of life (adolescence, climacteric, senility)—alcoholic excess, tuberculosis, and other physical ailments.

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.

Hereditary
predisposition
a fruitful basis
for more
actively
exciting
causes.

In order to show clearly the association of heredity with the cases admitted for the ten years, 1894-1903, I append a supplementary table (see Table A), showing its direct and collateral relations. It is undoubtedly strong evidence as to the liability of those who have had, or have, near relations insane, to become themselves insane if subjected to any unusual physical or mental stress, either of an unpreventable or a provoked nature. In connection with the question of heredity, which undoubtedly is one of the most important considerations in connection with the problem of insanity, it is a consolation to know, as the outcome of modern research, that the old pessimistic doctrine of a hopelessly handicapped posterity springing from insane progenitors is no longer absolute. We are to-day well aware that the offspring of an insane father or of an insane mother may by suitable environment triumph over the risks of hereditary taint. This gospel of hope brings a message of redemption to many stamped with the stigma of insane family history, and who heretofore have been regarded as the certain victims of an evil predestination.

Suitable
Environment
can largely
modify if not
altogether
neutralise
hereditary
taint.

A careful scrutiny has failed to discover any but one instance in which the father of a patient had been discharged from the Asylum as "recovered" antecedent to the birth of the patient. A. C., senr., aged 25, was admitted 26/9/1878, suffering from mania, and was discharged recovered 21/10/1879. A. C., junr., aged 11 years, an epileptic idiot, was admitted 26/6/1903, and died soon after. In this case the procreation of the son was some twelve years subsequent to the recovery of the father. In this connection, however, it is my opinion that the offspring of insane parents are more frequently the victims of the allied neuroses than of acute insanity, and that they in turn procreate insane families, the insanity and the neuroses forming a cycle of degeneracy. There is nothing in the annals of the Asylum to show that successful treatment in the past has led to a direct increase in the insanity of the existing generation.

Modern treat-
ment of the
insane not a
direct factor in
production of
insanity in the
current
generation.

The Insane
breed Degen-
erates and
Neurotics, the
latter breed
Insane—hence
a vicious cycle.

In seeking out the predisposing causes of insanity in a community such as exists in the County Down, where the people are mainly farmers and farm-labourers, with an unusually large proportion (for Ireland) of skilled artisans, who are engaged in the milling and other industries, it would be vain to look on the one hand for the high pressure of city life, or on the other, for the dull monotony of country life, which exists in isolated and poverty-stricken localities, conditions which are so fully credited elsewhere with the production of present-day insanity.

"High
pressure "of
Town Life and
dull monotony
of Country Life
alike excluded
in this
District.

II.—*Anxiety, Worry, and Shock.*

As accessory factors in the production of mental derangement, anxiety and worry are necessarily common, inasmuch as they are indispensable to the struggle for existence, and, naturally, they tell most on those who are either of inherent weak mental power and those who subject their nervous organisation, normally robust as it may be, to a degree of tension which involves a point beyond breaking strain. It is unquestionable that in this age of keen competition—a competition which begins in the school-room and is maintained to the closing scenes of life—anxiety and worry must exercise a growing influence in the precipitation of mental breakdown.

Increased
competition in
the Battle of
Life a growing
factor in the
causation of
Insanity

III.—*Critical Periods of Life.*

Comparatively few cases are ascribed to the critical periods of life, and, as may be expected, the great majority of the recorded cases are associated with, and are but the exaggerated consequences of, senility. The climacteric in women is undoubtedly a very distinct strain; in a certain class of cases, the stress of this epoch proves too much for the constitution of some individuals.

No great
intrinsic
dangers in the
so-called
"Critical
periods of
Life."

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Adolescence is of such gradual onset and is so much coloured by the buoyancy of youth, that it rarely, even when the prerogatives of budding manhood are wickedly abused, involves a mental collapse, except when this critical period is associated with other exhausting influences, or with a constitutionally weak nervous system.

IV.—*Toxic.*

Alcoholic
Excess a
prominent and
increasing
factor: exer-
cises a dual
action,
proximate and
remote.

(a.) In close on 9 per cent. of the cases admitted there was the strongest possible evidence that alcohol was the main cause of the evil. But, as I have pointed out in my Annual Reports, this is but one way in which this dreadful curse shows itself in the Asylum. A very large proportion of the victims of congenital mental deficiency may be traced to the intemperate habits of the parent, more particularly when the abuse was on the maternal side. Environment not alone affects for good or evil the child from its birth, but must necessarily exercise a very marked influence on the embryo. Hence it cannot be a matter for surprise if we find that drunkards, whose blood is chronically poisoned with alcohol, beget physically and mentally degenerate offspring.

Recent
Syphilis rare;
the association
of the disease
with General
Paralysis,
almost
constant.

(b.) Syphilis plays a small part in the causation of insanity in this district, and may be dismissed with the remark that there was a history of the disorder in almost every case of general paralysis which came under notice, and that in all those cases it was contracted outside the county.

Common
union of
Tuberculosis
and Insanity;
complex
mutual rela-
tions.

(c.) As so often pointed out, the relations between insanity and phthisis are very close and complex, each stand interchanging positions as cause and effect. In Table IV. the numbers given only indicate those in whom tubercular disease was well marked on admission, viz.—8·04 per cent.

Puerperal
Mental
Disorders of a
recurrent
nature: pro-
phylactic
measures dis-
regarded.

(d.) The puerperal cases, sixteen in number, call for no special remark, other than the recurrent nature of the disease marks it as one of a preventable character.

(e.) "Fever" and (f.) "other Toxics, including drugs," were practically irresponsible for any case.

V.—*Other Physical Diseases and Ailments.*

General Bodily
Disease not
special "Brain
Disease" the
prime factor in
the production
of Insanity.

Insanity is
usually the
outcome of a
physical and
mental life
history.

I think, perhaps, the most potent factor in the causation of insanity in the cases admitted is to be found in the great amount of physical disease which they suffered from on admission, and which a considerable number developed soon afterwards—the mental disturbance manifesting itself in latter cases before the physical disorder was well marked. In any one case of insanity no one cause can be assigned as the root of the evil. The causes in each case are of a complex nature, and it is as impossible to frame a table of individual specific causes as it is, in the present state of our knowledge, to frame a classification of the varieties of mental disease. As an example of this difficulty, I would illustrate the case of a woman with a family history of insanity, of an emotional temperament, and who, having been seduced in early youth, has led a solitary and sedentary life, supporting herself by her needle, snatching the hasty meals between long working hours, using little or no animal food, drinking tea to excess, tippling with alcoholic stimulants, suffering from air hunger and anæmia and who at the climateric is plunged into a retrospective melancholia. Surely in such a case the causation is a whole life-history, no one circumstance of which can be reasonably regarded as the sole cause of her mental breakdown. Insanity is the sum total of events in the life of the unfortunate individual; the "cause" commonly assigned is but the last straw of the burden.

Here we have a hereditary predisposition, as manifested in a weak, hysterical character, which leads to grave moral lapse. This misfortune is followed by the consciousness of shame, which results in a retired life. Then follows strain of self-support by monotonous work, which involves sedentary habits, and is carried out under unfavourable dietetic and hygienic conditions. The great epoch of the woman's life sets in at a time when her physical health is at the lowest point; she gives way to painful retrospection, and induces a mental condition which unfits her for any further struggle.

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.

A common illustrative case: usually ascribed "to excessive tea drinking."

VI.—*Unknown.*

In 12.53 per cent. no history or causation could be ascertained.

VII.—*Change in mode of life.*

Doubtless many changes in the habits and the dietary of the people have taken place, but such changes are of slow evolution; and though in some respects it may be questioned whether or not they have been of distinct advantage to the people, yet, as in most other matters, there has been compensation. The dietary of to-day, if less nutritious, is more varied; the clothing, if less durable, is more hygienic; labour is less constant, and there is a disposition shown by all classes to regard with more importance matters of health and of recreation than was shown by our forefathers.

Modern Life more artificial, but not without its compensations.

VIII.—*Emigration and Insanity.*

The relations between emigration and insanity in the county are many-sided, and cannot be fully worked out by investigation at home. Speaking broadly, the conditions which necessitate emigration are such as predispose to grave mental and physical strain. Those who possess an intimate knowledge of mental disease are, moreover, aware that in many cases incipient insanity is marked by a restlessness and a disposition to leave home and all old surroundings. Hence it is that although Ireland, without doubt, suffers cruelly from the loss of some of her youngest and most hopeful sons, she is to some extent relieved not only of the ne'er-do-wells, but also of a considerable number of unfortunate emigrants who find in its most painful and limited sense an asylum in a foreign land. Arrived in a new country after a voyage of painful and sad reflections, they have to start face to face with a keen struggle for mere existence, and it is not to be wondered at that in many instances comes the final catastrophe of mental collapse. As one example in proof of this statement, it may be mentioned that from the 1st October, 1888, to the 30th December, 1903, no fewer than 13,644 persons of Irish nativity were admitted to the State Asylums of New York, and during the same period 151 criminal insane were admitted to the Matteawan State Hospital—a total of 13,795, all of Irish birth.

Emigration and Insanity.

Conditions which necessitate emigration involve stress.

Disposition to leave old surroundings a common feature of incipient insanity.

All Emigrants not sound stock.

In my Annual Report of this Asylum for the year 1898, touching on this subject, and alluding to the fact that no less than 35.5 per cent. of the insane then in State Asylums of New York had been born in Ireland, I said—"It would seem as if the conditions which necessitate emigration were potent causes of insanity, and it is possible if they had remained at home some of those who composed this 35.5 per cent. would have increased the home asylum population." Again, as shown by Table No. 5, now submitted, that of the 663 patients in residence on the 31st December, 1903, 124 lived out of Ireland for a considerable time, and of this 124, 37 were returned emigrants from the United States. In view of the foregoing facts, I am inclined to believe that through the diminishing population resulting from emigration tends to throw into prominence the ratio of the insane at home, yet there is some risk of exaggeration if one assumes that all emigrants are from the young, robust, and wage-earning class. With special reference to this county, I submit a supplementary table, showing the number of emigrants for the ten years, 1894-1903, the aggregate number being 8,188, as against 20,534 for the ten years, 1883-1892, showing a decrease of 12,346; a reduction from 86.97 per 1,000 to 38.50 per 1,000 of the population.

Large percentage (35.5%) of insane of Irish nativity in Asylums in United States.

Returned Emigrants from U. S. A. insane.

Large decrease in the number of emigrants from County Down.

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.

Practically no
actual increase
of insanity in
the District.

Resume of
favourable
local conditions
which tend to
check the
growth of
insanity.

Proportion of
registered
insane to gross
population in
Co. Down, 1 in
216; in all
Ireland, 1 in 178

Conclusions.

To sum up, so far as I have been able to ascertain, notwithstanding the concentration of the acutely insane, the senile weak-minded, and the victims of congenital mental deficiency, as registered lunatics within the walls of the County Asylum, there is no reason to believe that there has been any actual increase in insanity in this district.

Having carefully reviewed all the facts and figures relating to lunacy in this district for the last twenty years, I am happy to be in a position to express the opinion that, although at the present moment the registered insane have reached the maximum of the period, yet there is nothing of a depressing or an alarming character to be deduced from the returns herewith submitted. In a country on which the scourge of insanity has fallen with such an unusually heavy hand, the local circumstances of the county are such as to enable it to resist, with some degree of success, the inroads of this terrible evil; and so we may, perhaps, learn a lesson that the prevention of insanity is to be achieved, if achieved at all, by an all-round improvement in the social life of the people. Freedom from the worst miseries associated with dire poverty, from the wearing strain of agrarian agitation, and, above all, from the mental unrest associated with rapidly declining prosperity, evident in the less fortunate districts, all combined with a marriage and birth-rate higher than the average, a decline in the emigration rate, and a generally fairly prosperous condition of things, due in a great degree to the characteristics of the people themselves, the County of Down stands in the satisfactory position of having but one registered lunatic in 216 of its population, at a time when the average in the country is one in 178.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
M. J. NOLAN, R.M.S.

TABLE "A."

HEREDITY.

A TABLE showing the association of insane heredity in 565 of the 1,381 cases admitted, 1894—1903.

Year.	Direct.*			Collateral.†			Gross Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1894, ...	17	20	37	18	7	25	62
1895, ...	25	17	42	9	12	21	63
1896, ...	26	22	48	6	8	14	62
1897, ...	9	10	19	9	9	18	37
1898, ...	10	11	21	16	18	34	55
1899, ...	13	8	21	17	14	31	52
1900, ...	17	14	31	9	14	22	54
1901, ...	12	11	23	17	10	27	50
1902, ...	26	20	46	22	11	33	79
... ..	18	15	33	8	10	18	51
	173	148	321	131	113	244	565
Percentage, ...	12.53	10.72	23.25	9.48	8.18	17.66	Or 40.90 % of the total.

* Direct—Limited to grandparents, parents, uncles, and aunts.
† Collateral—Limited to brothers, sisters, and cousins.

TABLE B.

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.

COUNTY DOWN.

Census 1891, Population,	.	.	.	.	219,405
Census 1901, do.	.	.	.	.	205,889
					425,294
Average for ten years, say .					212,647

Proportion of Emigration to Population.

1894 . .	No. of emigrants,	457,	per 1,000,	2·15
1895	„ „	546,	„	2·57
1896	„ „	552,	„	2·59
1897	„ „	472,	„	2·22
1898	„ „	478,	„	2·25
1899	„ „	1,043,	„	4·90
1900	„ „	1,227,	„	5·77
1901	„ „	976,	„	4·59
1902	„ „	1,120,	„	5·27
1903	„ „	1,317,	„	6·19
<hr/>				
Total (1894-'03) emigrants,		8,188,	„	38·50
For the ten years (1883-1892), total emigrants,		20,534	„	86·97
Decrease of emigration, 1894-1903, as compared		<hr/>		
with 1883-1892, . . .		12,346,	„	48·47

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM, ENNIS,
23rd April, 1904.

ENNIS
ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN—

In compliance with your Circular letter of the 15th February last, I beg to transmit herewith the tables of statistics relative to patients in this Asylum during the ten years ending 31st December, 1903.

With regard to the admissions, it will be observed that there has been a steady increase yearly in the numbers, which have risen from 113 in the year 1894 to 145 for the past year. The average number of cases of first admissions during that period was 68, while the total was 80 for the year 1903; and re-admissions were eight more for the latter year than the average for the ten years.

The re-admissions from the various workhouses of the county have largely increased—in fact, more than doubled in number—during the past seven years, as, owing to the overcrowded state of the Asylum, it was found necessary to transfer so-called harmless patients to those institutions who were subsequently found to be unmanageable in a great many cases, and had to be sent back to the Asylum.

The daily average number resident for the ten years was 380, while the number for the year 1903 was 397, and the number resident on 31st December last was 405, compared with 370 at the end of the year 1893.

In the table of the probable causes of insanity of the patients admitted during the past ten years, heredity is given as the chief factor of mental disease, as many as 30 per cent. being attributed to it. From my

ENNIS
ASYLUM.

experience in this district, I believe that emigration is also an important factor. The departure of the healthy young men and women, leaving the weakly and old behind, to eke out, in many cases, a miserable existence by a hard struggle, without sufficient nourishing food, and with little hope of brighter prospects, causes the latter to become depressed in spirits, which condition of mind frequently develops into insanity. In only a very small number of cases has insanity been attributed to intemperance in drink, and I have no reason to doubt that the information furnished is reliable.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. O'MARA,

Rest. Med. Supt.

To the Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

ENNISCORTHY
ASYLUM.

Report on the increase of insanity in the County of Wexford during the ten years ending 31st December, 1903, in conformity with instructions contained in a Circular Letter from the Inspectors of Lunatics, dated 15th February, 1904.

1. Before dealing with the specific subjects outlined in the numbered paragraphs of the Inspectors' Circular, it may be well to state a few facts of a more general nature relating to the increase of insanity in the County Wexford. Supplemental tables are appended, in addition to the returns asked for, which will be found to give useful information.

2. Between the two Census years, 1881 and 1891, the *population of the County Wexford* decreased by 12,086, or 9·7 per cent., a decrease very slightly over what occurred in the whole of Ireland, which was 9 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the loss was considerably less, being 7,959, or a little over 7 per cent., but still a proportion higher than that which prevailed in Ireland generally, which was only 5·2 per cent. (Table VIII., a.).

3. In 1881 the *total lunatics and idiots in the County Wexford* numbered 597; in 1891, 676; and in 1901, 710. These numbers represent a ratio per 10,000 of population of 48, 60, and 68 respectively; the proportional increase during the first of the two decades being 25·6 per cent., and during the second 13 per cent. The ratios per 10,000 for the whole of Ireland for the same three years were 35·6, 45, and 56 respectively, denoting an increase of 26·4 during the first period, and 24·4 during the last. From these figures it appears that *the ratio of insane to population in the County Wexford is much over the average of Ireland generally*, but that while the percentage increase in this district and in the county generally was practically the same during the first decade, during the second *the increase in the County Wexford was not much over half the general average* for Ireland (see Table VIII., b.).

4. The *daily average of Asylum patients* in 1881 was 302; in 1891, 385; and in 1901, 456 (see Table VIII., d.); the increase in the earlier decade being 27·4, and in the later 18·4 per cent. The corresponding increments in all District Asylums being 32·4 and 42 per cent. for the same periods. The relative increase in the Asylum population of the County Wexford has, therefore, been much under the average of the Irish asylums generally. The same holds good if the ratios of asylum

ENNISCORTHY
ASYLUM.

insane to population be compared, as shown in Table VIII., c., from which we learn that the increase in the ratio of insane in Enniscorthy Asylum to the population of the County Wexford was 41 per cent. in the first decade and 27·6 in the last; the average increase in all District Asylums being in round numbers 46 and 50 per cent. for the same periods respectively. In the County Wexford one in 228 of the population is confined in the Asylum, as compared with one in 269 in all other asylum districts. But as the increase in the latter proportion has been much greater than in that of the County Wexford, especially during the last decade, it is evident that the ratio of asylum insane throughout Ireland is tending to gradually approximate to that of this district.

5. The *ratio of increase of daily average* has been reducing. The average daily average for each of the last four quinquennia has been 339, 380, 423, and 457 (Table VIII., e.); giving percentage increases of 12·1, 11·6, and 8·0 respectively.

The daily average being a much more reliable basis of calculation than the number resident on any particular date, I have selected it in preference to the number resident on the 31st December in each year, and have omitted any reference to the latter, as not likely to give results of any additional value.

6. As regards the *admissions* (Table No. 1), the total during the decade 1894-1903 was 902, that of the preceding decade having been 754; showing an increase of 148 in the period just expired, or 19·6 per cent. This, though considerable, compares favourably with the corresponding increase in the decade 1884-1893, which amounted to 23 per cent. The *rate of increase* was, therefore, *less in the more recent period*.

7. A more detailed analysis of the figures, however, does not present this aspect of the subject in as favourable a light as might be expected from the foregoing. For, if we take the twenty years, 1884-1903, and divide them into five-year periods (Table IX., a.), we find that the admissions for each of these periods successively were 365, 389, 413, and 489, representing annual averages of 72, 78, 83, and 98; the increase in the second and third quinquennia over the first and second being respectively 6·8 and 6·4, while that of the fourth over the third was 18 per cent., or nearly three times as great as in either of the previous periods. *The increase in admissions, therefore, during the last five-year period is quite phenomenal.*

8. A further analysis shows that of the total admissions, 607 were first admissions and 295 re-admissions, these forming respectively 67 and 33 per cent. of the total, as compared with 74 and 26 per cent. in the previous decade. *The proportion of first admissions, therefore, decreased considerably in the more recent period, while that of the re-admissions has increased.*

9. The statistics of the last three decades show that the *rate of increase of first admissions* (except as regards females) has been *diminishing*, the figures being as in the following table:—

Years.		First Admissions.			Increase.			Percentage Increase.		
		Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
1874-1883,	...	279	226	505	-	-	-	-	-	-
1884-1893,	...	309	249	558	30	23	53	10·7	10·1	10·5
1894-1903,	...	327	280	607	18	31	49	5·8	12·4	8·8

But if we take the figures for the last four quinquennia we find (Table IX., c.) that there was an increase of 5·5 per cent. in total first admissions during the second over the first; a decrease of 3·5 per cent. in the third as compared with the second; and an increase of 20 per cent. in the

ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM. fourth over the third. The increase in first admissions, therefore, like that of total admissions, has been *exceptionally high during the last quinquennial period*.

10. (b.) As regards the *re-admissions*, they numbered 295, as compared with 196 in the previous decade, being an increase of over 50 per cent. If we take the figures for the four last quinquennia we find that there was an increase of 5·2 in the second, of 35 per cent. in the third, and of 18·5 in the last. The greatest increase, therefore, was in the middle period, 1894-1898; while during the last quinquennium it dropped to nearly one-half of what it was in the previous one, being slightly under the percentage increase of first admissions. For the whole decade, however (1894-1903), the rate of increase in re-admissions was twice-and-a-half as great as that of first admissions.

11. Of the 607 first admissions, 461, or 76 per cent., were cases of under one year's duration; 80, or 13·1 per cent., were over one year; and the remainder, 66, or 10·8 per cent., were of unknown duration. The large majority of these latter were workhouse cases.

12. The total *discharges* (Table X.) during the period under review were 537, or 59½ per cent. of the admissions; the *deaths* numbered 288, or 32 per cent. of the same; leaving a *residue* of 8½ per cent. in the Asylum. Comparing these figures with those of the preceding decade, we find that in the latter the discharges accounted for 63½ per cent., and the deaths for 25½ per cent., with a balance of 11 per cent. left in the Asylum. The inference is not unwarrantable that in process of time, and with a consequently larger proportional amount of senility, *the death-rate is likely to increase, and the rate of accumulation to be reduced*, with the possibility, remote though it may be, of a cessation of the progressive increase of the insane in asylums eventually occurring. But this cannot take place until the balance of admissions over discharges and deaths combined is reduced to nil. This balance, however, has, as we have seen, fallen from 11 per cent. in the penultimate decade to 8½ per cent. in the last, a by no means inconsiderable reduction.

13. (c.) *Admissions from workhouses* (Tables II. and IX., e.) have *largely increased* during the last decade. They numbered 210, as compared with 141 in the preceding one, a rise of 49 per cent. Of these, 143 were first admissions, and 67 re-admissions. The first admissions, therefore, largely preponderate, being over 68 per cent. of the total, but still present a considerably lower ratio than that of the previous decade, which was 73 per cent. *The admissions from workhouses have increased at a much higher rate than other admissions*, the ratio for the latter being 12·8, and for workhouse patients 49·0 per cent., practically a quadruple proportion.

14. It must be noted, however, that although admitted from workhouses, a large number, probably a considerable majority, of such cases are not, properly speaking, workhouse patients at all—that is, pauper inmates of the workhouse. And the fact that out of 143 first admissions in 97, or over 67 per cent., the duration of the disease was under one year is strongly presumptive in favour of the view that the majority of such cases were recent admissions into the workhouse, and not of the class of chronic pauper insane inmates, such as are to be found in the so-called “idiot wards.” In latter years the practice of sending insane patients who are not paupers to the workhouse infirmary in the first instance, in order to save trouble, has been very frequently resorted to, the relatives thereby escaping the trouble, unpleasantness, and expense of having the patient certified at home, and sent to the asylum from there, a duty which then devolves on the workhouse medical officer. This method has one unfortunate result, viz., that, as little or no trouble is taken in workhouses to ascertain any particulars of the patient's antecedents, the officials who accompany them to the asylum are seldom able to give any information either as to the duration or as to the circumstances of the illness, as to which we are more often than not left completely in the dark. In Table II. it will be noted that 34 out of the 210 cases admitted are entered as “unknown.” In the previous decade under this heading there was but a single case.

15. (d.) 52 congenital cases (Tables III. and IX., f.) were admitted in the decade 1894-1903, of whom 36 were males and 16 females. These comprised 42 persons. Of these, two only were under 20 years of age; 18 were between 20 and 30; 14 between 30 and 50; and 8 between 50 and 70. During the previous decade 27 congenital cases (17 males and 10 females) were admitted, comprising 25 persons; of whom 7 were under 20 years of age, 6 between 20 and 30, 9 between 30 and 50, and 3 from 50 to 70.

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16. Comparing the two periods, we find that male congenital cases were in a large majority in both—in the earlier decade forming 60 and in the latter 69 per cent. of the total. In the latter a much larger number were admitted, nearly double the number of males, and 36 per cent. more females.

17. Of the 27 cases admitted in 1884-1893, 12 were transferred from workhouses, one from prison, and 14 from their own homes. Of the 52 admitted in 1894-1903, 26 came from workhouses, or exactly one-half, 8 from prison, and 19 from their homes. From this it is seen that *more than double the number of congenital cases were transferred from the workhouses to the Asylum during the later period.*

18. Table XI. gives the *proportional age distribution* at the beginning, middle, and end of the decade. From it we learn that the patients between the ages of 15 and 25, and between 45 and 65, remained practically in the same proportion to the total number resident in the Asylum at both extremes of the period; the former constituting 3·3 and the latter 47·7 of the aggregate number. Those between 25 and 45 decreased from 40 to 35·4 per cent., while those over 65 increased from 8·8 to 13·5 per cent., a rise of 53 per cent. *The ratio of aged patients, therefore, has largely increased;* in fact, it is once-and-a-half what it was at the commencement of the decade. This fact is not without significance when taken in connection with what is stated in paragraph 12. A progressively increasing amount of senility will probably coincide with a larger death-rate, and a consequent reduction in the amount of accumulation.

19. III. *Probable Causes of Insanity.*—Of these, but four of those enumerated in Table IV. merit attention as bearing upon the “increase of insanity.” These are—*Heredity, Alcohol, Senility, and Anxiety, Worry, &c.* Supplementary Table XII. gives the relative numbers of cases in which these causes operated for each of the last two decades. To take the last cause first—the number of cases in the causation of which *Anxiety, Worry, and Shock* formed a factor, was in the first decade 120, and in the last 92, a fall of 31 per cent. In the first period this class of causes was stated to be operative in just 16 per cent. of total admissions; in the last period the ratio was 10·2, a reduction of 35·8 per cent. This conclusion, therefore, is warranted, that the pecuniary and domestic circumstances of persons who belong to the class from which patients are sent to the District Asylum have considerably improved in recent times. There has probably been less poverty, with its attendant evils of insufficient food, scanty clothing, anxiety for the future, and general physical and mental distress. The same is true, not merely for the County Wexford, but also for the whole of Ireland, as was shown in a paper which I had the honour of reading at the Conference of Asylums Committees, held in Dublin in November last. The statistics prove this in a most striking manner. The amount of insanity, therefore, due to this particular cause, or group of causes, may be regarded as having *largely diminished.*

20. As regards *Senility*, the cases in which this was present increased from 22 to 46 in the last decade, as compared with the preceding one; a rise of 109 per cent. In the first period, such cases formed 2·9 of the total admissions, in the last 5·1, thus having increased by 75·8 per cent. But as the total of cases in which this cause existed is comparatively small, although it may have had some influence, it can hardly be assigned a prominent place in the production of the increase of insanity.

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21. *Hereditary Tendency* was admitted in 435 cases during the decade 1894-1903, as compared with 285 in the previous decade; a rise of 150 cases, or 52·6 per cent. In the earlier decade these cases formed 37·8 of total admissions, in the later 48·2; an increase of 27·5 per cent. The influence of heredity, therefore, so far as statistics can be relied on, would appear to be increasing in potency, and advancing at a rapid rate. This is, no doubt, to be discounted to some extent—not, however, I think, to any great extent—owing to the fact that nowadays fuller information on this head is probably obtainable and elicited than formerly. But, even allowing for this, it is clear that *heredity, as a factor, has largely increased*. In the Inspectors' Circular attention is called to the possibility of an increase under this head being traceable to improved asylum treatment, which, by bringing about the recovery of patients, and their consequent discharge, supplies opportunities for the subsequent production of insane progeny. I have investigated every individual case of heredity in the admissions of the last ten years, and have been unable to find a single instance of any patient having been sent into the Asylum who had been born after the discharge of either parent from the institution. So that in the County Wexford the influence of this cause in bringing about an increase of insanity has, up to this, been absolutely nil. But as this Asylum has only been open for about the average duration of one generation, sufficient time has hardly elapsed to allow of hereditary influence of this kind producing much effect. In 97 cases one or other parent was insane, in 183 a brother or sister, in 107 an uncle or aunt, in 15 a grand-parent, and in 60 a first cousin.

22. Lastly, the cases in which *Drink* was an assignable cause, primary or contributory, increased from 121 in the first decade to 213 in the last; a rise of 76 per cent. They formed 16 per cent. of admissions in the earlier period, and 23·6 per cent. in the second; an increase of 47·5 per cent. This is not to be wondered at, when we take into consideration the enormous amount of money spent on drink, which, in the County Wexford alone amounts to £400,000 per annum, and to the unscrupulous action of the licensing authorities in their reckless and indiscriminate *multiplication of publichouses*, with the connivance of the State, thus increasing largely the facilities for the formation of drinking habits among the population, an evil which is bringing about deplorable results. Neither governments nor people seem capable of realising or, if they do realise, are unwilling to acknowledge the disastrous effects of this legalised abuse of power; but unless and until the fact is brought home to both one and the other with such convincing emphasis as to compel them to take practical measures for the suppression of the vice, there is every prospect of a steadily progressive increase of insanity from this cause in the future, as there has been in the past, and the outlook as regards future generations will be very grave, indeed.

23. I am not aware of any change in the dietary of the people or in their habits that would be likely to have any effect on the increase of insanity during the past ten years. So far as I can judge, the *standard of living is higher*, and the people are better fed and clothed generally than they were formerly. The fact that there has been such a large reduction in the number of cases in which poverty and distress was an assignable cause is in itself strongly presumptive of the correctness of this opinion.

Tea Drinking has been regarded by some as a predisposing, if not a directly exciting cause, of insanity, but to my mind this view is based on wholly insufficient grounds. Although excessive tea drinking acts injuriously on both the digestive and nervous systems, there is *no proof forthcoming that this contributes to the increase of insanity*; and the fact that whole nations, such as the Chinese and Japanese, consume it on a much larger scale than the people of this country, and with apparently little, if any, injurious effect, goes far to negative this hypothesis, which, at best, is merely a surmise unsupported by any adducible facts or statistics.

24. *Cigarette Smoking* appears to be largely on the increase amongst the juvenile members of the population, and cannot have other than a pernicious effect on their health generally, and on their nervous systems especially. But up to this there has hardly been time for the practice to have had any appreciable effect on the increase of insanity.

25. IV. As regards *Emigration*, it has been largely on the decline during recent years. Table XIII. gives the figures for the last five decades, taken from the Census Reports. From this, it is seen that barely 4,000 persons emigrated from this county between 1891 and 1901, or just one-third of the number who did so in the previous decade. The number of returned emigrants who were in the Asylum on 31st December, 1903, and who had been less than five years resident in the district before their admission, was 24, and is altogether too small to ground any reliable conclusion upon. In the case of patients who happen to have been in America or other foreign country many years previous to their coming into the Asylum, their residence abroad can hardly be regarded as having any direct connection with their attack of insanity.

26. As regards the point raised in the third last paragraph of the Inspectors' Circular respecting the *indirect effects of emigration*, in removing the more healthy and robust members of families, or the wage-earners, and the consequent transfer to the Asylum of mentally affected persons previously maintained in their own homes, I have been unable to discover a single instance of this, and I am confident that such an occurrence is quite exceptional. Nor do I think, so far as I can judge from observation, that there is any general physical deterioration in the people in the County Wexford.

27. In a former Report, made some ten years ago on this subject, I expressed the *opinion that the effect of emigration on the increase of insanity had been over-estimated*. I am of the same opinion still. The removal of 3·6 per cent. of the population by emigration in the course of ten years, which represents the actual loss during that period, would, no doubt, have the effect of slightly increasing the ratio of insane to sane; but as it cannot be maintained, with any show of probability, that those who became insane during the period referred to would not have done so if all the emigrants had remained at home, to say, because the ratio of insane has been greater in consequence of emigration, that, therefore, emigration has caused an increase of insanity, is only an illegitimate straining of language, and involves a very one-sided and fallacious view of the subject. Emigration may, and does, remove a certain number of healthy persons from the community, but it by no means follows that a large number of weakly ones are left behind. Take the case of a small farmer with a large family, of which there are abundant examples. In most instances I think the eldest son remains in the place, not because he is a weakling, but because it is more appropriate that he should, being, in all probability, its future possessor. Other members of the family emigrate. Had they all stayed at home, if they failed to get a means of living—and in a country like Ireland, so lacking in industries, the obtaining of an independent livelihood is not always easy—they would have to be supported out of the place, and this would be likely to have precisely the effect most to be deprecated, of increasing impoverishment and distress; whereas in numbers of instances emigrants succeed very well abroad, and send very substantial help to their relatives at home, so making their lives more easy and comfortable, and thus indirectly, if not directly, lessening the conditions which otherwise might be regarded as provocative of mental breakdown. So that if emigration appears from one point of view to work unfavourably, from another it must be held to be of considerable advantage. And as regards the increase of insanity, it is a question to which side the preponderance should be given. It is quite possible, moreover, that the better circumstances which so many emigrants are able to secure for themselves abroad may have actually prevented mental breakdown in their own case, supposing them to have remained at home, in more or less indigent circumstances, especially, as

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is so frequently the case, where there is any hereditary tendency in the family. The case of the labourer stands on very much the same footing. When there is a large family there is always real difficulty in getting employment, whereas there is abundance to be had for any steady and industrious men in the still undeveloped regions of Canada and the United States. The whole theory of emigration being a more or less potent cause of an increase of insanity in Ireland has always seemed to me to be merely a *plausible a priori hypothesis*, unsubstantiated so far by any solid facts or figures. And the fact already stated that *during the past decade the number of insane in the County Wexford has increased by 5 per cent., or if computed in proportion to population, 13 per cent. (Table VIII., b.), while the number of emigrants in the same period has decreased by 62 per cent.* is difficult to reconcile with the current theory. The effect of emigration, therefore, as a factor in the increase of insanity has, in my opinion, received an altogether exaggerated, if not absolutely fictitious, importance.

28. How far *Defective Education* may be responsible for the production of insanity it would be difficult to estimate. There can be no doubt that use and exercise develop and strengthen any of the bodily organs; disuse and insufficient exercise lead to inefficiency and atrophy. A cultivated mind means, as a rule, a healthy and well-balanced brain, with a variety of aptitudes, sympathies, and resources within itself, where impulse is governed by reason, and self-control is an organised habit. An ignorant mind, on the other hand, is vacant of knowledge, except to a very limited degree, unfortified by exercise, destitute of inherent resources, the creature of ungoverned impulse, and in which self-control, if it can be said to exist at all, is only of a rudimentary sort. There can be no manner of doubt as to which class of brain is more likely to break down under stress. The same objection may be raised here as in the case of emigration—that this is merely an *a priori* argument; but it is one which receives a certain amount of support from facts. Insanity in those who work their brains hardest—such as statesmen, eminent professional men, and others, who have to endure a high degree of mental strain—is comparatively rare. The rural and uneducated classes contribute the highest quota. According to the last Census returns the percentage of illiteracy in persons over 15 years of age is, for the whole of Ireland, 13·2, and for the province of Leinster 9·7. In the County Wexford it is 14·6, or 10·6 higher than the average of all Ireland, and 50·5 per cent. over the average of the Leinster counties. The ratio of illiterates in all Irish asylums (taking all ascertainable cases) was, in 1901, 19·5, as compared with 30·0 per cent. in Enniscorthy Asylum, which is thus 53·8 over the average of all District Asylums. In the matter of education, therefore, the County Wexford compares unfavourably with the rest of Ireland generally, and still more markedly with the other counties of the same province. We have seen that Wexford has a ratio of insane to population considerably higher than the average for all Ireland, and without wishing to dogmatise on the subject, I am inclined to think that there may be some connection between the two facts revealed by the Census returns. Undoubtedly, better education would, at any rate, tend in the long run to develop a higher standard of mental stability, and probably, *pari passu*, a robuster constitution in the structure of the brain, which would thus be less liable to break down under strain.

The question is of too wide and complicated a nature to admit of satisfactory discussion in a report of this kind, but, on the whole, there seem to be reasonable grounds for inferring that ignorance, defective education, and a narrow mental horizon are, to a certain extent at least, predisponent factors in the production of insanity.

THOMAS DRAPES, R.M.S.

8th July, 1904.

SUMMARY.

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Decrease in population of Co. Wexford in decade 1891-1901, .	7.10%
Do. do. Ireland do. .	5.23%
Increase in total lunatics and idiots in Co. Wexford, .	5.0%
Do. do. Ireland, .	18.2%
Do. ratio per 10,000, Co. Wexford, .	13.0%
Do. do. Ireland, .	24.4%
Ratio of asylum insane to population Co. Wexford, .	1 in 228
Do. do. do. Ireland, .	1 in 269
Increase in ditto, Co. Wexford, during decade, .	27.6%
Do. Ireland, do. .	49.8%
Increase in total admissions into asylum over previous decade, .	18.0%
Do. first do. do. do. .	20.0%
Do. re-admissions do. do. .	18.5%
Increase in total admissions from workhouses, .	49.0%
Do. first do. do. .	33.6%
Do. re-admissions do. .	92.0%

The ratio of insane to population in County Wexford is considerably higher than that of Ireland generally.

The increase in this ratio has, during the decade 1891-1901, been but little over half the average increase in all Ireland.

The increase in the Asylum population of the County Wexford has also been much less relatively than throughout Ireland.

The rate of increase of the daily average has been reducing during the past decade.

The same is true of the total admissions if the two last decades be compared; but during the past quinquennium there has been a phenomenal rise in admissions.

The rate of increase in first admissions has also been diminishing, although, as in the case of total admissions, during the last quinquennium there has been an exceptional rise.

The discharges formed $59\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the admissions, the deaths formed 32 per cent. of same, leaving a residue of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the Asylum. Admissions from workhouses have largely increased.

Congenital cases have also largely increased; more than double the number having been transferred from workhouses as compared with the previous decade.

The proportion of senile cases in the Asylum has largely increased; over 50 per cent. in the decade.

As to causation, heredity takes the first place, and has increased by over 50 per cent. Drink ranks next in importance, and the cases in which it operated have increased in the last decade by 76 per cent. Senility also shows a large percentage increase, but the proportion of cases was comparatively small.

No important change in dietary or habits has been noticeable; but cigarette smoking is on the increase amongst the juvenile population.

Emigration has probably little, if any, effect in causing an increase in insanity, although it does make the ratio of insane to population somewhat higher than it otherwise would be.

Ignorance and illiteracy may operate to some extent as a predisposing influence in the causation of insanity.

THOS. DRAPES, R.M.S.

8th July, 1904.

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REPORT on the INCREASE of INSANITY in the County of Wexford durin
the Ten Years ending 31st December, 1903.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES.

TABLE VIII.

(a.) POPULATION.

COUNTY WEXFORD.				IRELAND.			
Year.	Population.	Decrease.	Decrease per cent.	Population.	Decrease.	Decrease per cent.	Year.
1881	124,149	—	—	5,174,836	—	—	1881
1891	112,063	12,086	9·74	4,704,750	470,086	9·08	1891
1901	104,104	7 959	7·10	4,458,775	245,975	5·23	1901

(b.) TOTAL LUNATICS AND IDIOTS.

COUNTY WEXFORD.					IRELAND.				
Year.	Total Lunatics.	Increase per cent.	Ratio per 10,000.	Increase per cent.	Total Lunatics.	Increase per cent.	Ratio per 10,000.	Increase per cent.	Year
1881	597	—	48·0	—	18,413	—	35·6	—	1881
1891	676	13·2	60·3	25·6	21,188	15·0	45·0	26·4	1891
1901	710	5·0	68·2	13·0	25,050	18·2	56·0	24·4	1901

(c.) PROPORTION OF ASYLUM INSANE TO POPULATION.

ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM.				ALL DISTRICT ASYLUMS		
Year.	—	Ratio per 10,000 Population.	Increase per cent.	—	Ratio per 10,000 Population.	Increase per cent.
1881	1 in 411	24·3	—	1 in 588	16 9	—
1891	1 in 291	34·2	41·1	1 in 404	24·7	46·1
1901	1 in 228	43·8	27·6	1 in 269	37·0	49·3

TABLE VIII—continued.

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(d.) DAILY AVERAGE.

ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM.				ALL DISTRICT ASYLUMS.			
Year.	Daily Average.	Increase.	Increase per cent.	Daily Average.	Increase.	Increase per cent.	Year.
1881	302	—	—	8,794	—	—	1881
1891	385	83	27·4	11 644	2,850	32·4	1891
1901	456	71	18·4	*16,669	5,025	43·1	1901

* The mean Daily Average for two years (1900-1902) is given here, as in the Lunacy Blue Book since 1899 the Daily Average is computed from the 31st March in each year.

(e.) AVERAGE DAILY AVERAGE in ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM for QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS, with PERCENTAGE INCREASE.

Periods.	Average Daily Average.			Increase per cent.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
1884-1888	193	146	339	—	—	—
1889-1893	215	165	380	11·4	13·0	12·1
1894-1898	244	179	423	13·4	8·4	11·6
1899-1903	249	208	457	2·0	16·2	8·0

TABLE IX.

(a.) ADMISSIONS.

5-year Periods.	First Admissions.												Re- admissions.			Total Admissions.		
	Under 1 year.			Over 1 year.			Unknown.			Total.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1884-1888	93	94	187	49	33	82	2	-	2	144	127	271	58	36	94	202	163	365
1889-1893	115	82	197	49	40	89	1	-	1	165	122	287	48	54	102	213	176	389
1894-1898	109	101	210	18	13	31	19	17	36	146	131	277	66	70	136	212	201	413
1899-1903	139	112	251	23	26	49	19	11	30	181	149	330	70	89	159	251	238	489

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TABLE IX—continued.
(b.) AVERAGE FOR 5-YEAR PERIODS.

5-year Periods.	First Admissions.												Re- admissions.			Total Admissions.		
	Under 1 year.			Over 1 year.			Unknown.			Total.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1884-1888	18	19	37	10	6	16	-	-	-	29	25	54	12	7	19	40	33	73
1889-1893	23	16	39	10	8	18	-	-	-	33	24	57	9	11	20	43	35	78
1894-1898	22	20	42	3·5	2·5	6	-	-	-	29	26	55	13	14	27	43	40	83
1899-1903	28	22	50	5	5	10	-	-	-	36	30	66	14	18	32	50	48	98

(c.) PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Periods.	First Admissions.									Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.		
	Under 1 year.			Over 1 year.			Total.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	F.
1st to 2nd	27·7	*15·7	5·4	-	33·3	12·5	13·8	*4·0	5·5	*25·0	57·0	5·2	7·5	6·0	6·8
Quinquennium															
2nd to 3rd	*4·3	25·0	7·7	*35·0	*68·7	*33·3	*12·1	8·3	*3·5	44·4	27·3	35·0	-	14·3	6·4
3rd to 4th	27·2	10·0	19·0	43·0	100·0	66·6	24·1	15·4	20·0	7·7	28·5	18·5	16·2	20·0	18·0

* Reduction.

(d.) RATIO OF FIRST AND OF RE-ADMISSIONS TO TOTAL ADMISSIONS.

Periods.	First Admissions.			Re-Admissions.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1884-1893	74·5	73·4	74·0	25·5	26·6	26·0
1894-1903	70·6	63·7	67·2	29·3	36·2	32·7

(e.) ADMISSIONS FROM WORKHOUSES.

5-year Periods.	First Admissions.			Increase per cent.			Re- admissions.			Increase per cent.			Total Admissions including Unknown.			Increase per cent.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1884-1888	19	31	50	-	-	-	6	8	14	-	-	-	25	39	64	-	-	-
1889-1893	26	28	54	36·8	6·6	10·2	9	14	23	50·0	75·0	64·3	35	42	77	40·0	7·7	20·3
1894-1898	26	25	51	-	10·7	5·5	8	19	27	11·1	35·7	17·3	34	44	78	2·8	4·8	1·3
1899-1903	38	50	88	46·1	100·0	72·5	13	31	44	62·5	63·1	63·0	51	81	132	50·0	84·0	69·2
1894-1883	45	59	104	-	-	-	15	22	37	-	-	-	60	81	141	-	-	-
1894-1903	64	75	139	42·2	27·1	33·6	21	50	71	40·0	127·0	92·0	85	125	210	41·6	54·3	49·0

TABLE IX—continued.

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(f.) CONGENITAL CASES.

			From Workhouses.			From Prisons.			All Others.			Total.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1884-1893,	.	.	5	7	12	-	1	1	12	2	14	17	10	27
1894-1903,	.	.	19	7	26	5	3	8	12	6	18	31	16	52

TABLE X.

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

	Discharges.			Deaths.			Remain- ing.			Percentage of Admissions.								
										Discharges.			Deaths.			Remaining.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1884-1893	246	232	478	120	72	192	49	35	84	59.2	68.4	63.3	28.9	21.2	25.5	11.8	10.3	11.1
1894-1903	262	275	537	169	119	288	32	45	77	56.6	62.4	59.5	36.5	27.3	31.9	6.9	10.2	8.3

TABL XI.

(a.) PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS RESIDENT IN THE ASYLUM.

	15 to 25.			25 to 45.			45 to 65.			Over 65.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
894.	7	7	14	100	63	163	113	82	195	13	23	36	233	175	408
899,	14	6	20	92	68	160	118	99	217	20	25	45	244	198	442
903,	11	5	16	96	74	170	126	103	229	26	39	65	259	221	480

(b.) PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL.

	15 to 25.			25 to 45			45 to 65.			Over 65.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	F.
894, . .	3.0	4.0	3.4	42.9	36.0	40.0	48.5	46.8	47.8	5.5	13.1	8.8
899, . .	5.7	3.0	4.6	37.7	34.3	36.2	48.3	50.0	49.1	8.2	12.6	10.2
903, . .	4.2	2.2	3.3	37.0	33.5	35.4	48.6	46.6	47.7	10.0	17.6	13.5

ENNISCORTHY
ASYLUM.

TABLE XII.

(a.) CAUSATION.

—	Number of Cases.											
	Heredity.			Drink.			Senility.			Anxiety, Worry, &c.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1884-1893, . . .	148	137	285	104	17	121	8	14	22	52	68	120
1894-1903, . . .	235	200	435	183	30	213	18	23	46	30	62	92
Increase, . . .	87	63	150	79	13	92	10	14	24	22*	6*	28*
Increase per cent., .	58·7	46·0	52·6	76·0	76·4	76·0	125·0	100·0	109·0	42·3*	9·6*	31·0*

* Decrease.

(b.) PERCENTAGE OF ADMISSIONS.

1884-1893, . . .	35·6	40·4	37·8	25·0	5·0	16·0	1·9	4·1	2·9	12·5	20·0	15·9
1894-1903, . . .	50·7	45·5	48·2	39·5	6·8	23·6	3·8	6·3	5·1	6·5	14·1	10·2
Increase, . . .	15·1	5·1	10·4	14·5	1·8	7·6	1·9	2·2	2·3	6·0*	5·9*	5·7*
Increase per cent., .	42·4	12·7	27·5	58·0	36·0	47·5	100·0	53·6	75·8	48·0*	29·5*	35·8*

* Decrease.

TABLE XIII.

EMIGRATION.

Census Periods.	Popula- tion.	Emigra- tion.	Decrease.	Decrease per cent.	Ratio of Emigrants to Population.	Decrease.	Decrease per cent.
1851-1861, .	162,056	27,053	—	—	16·6	—	—
1861-1871, .	138,310	16,088	10,965	40·5	11·6	5·0	30·1
1871-1881, .	128,260	13,106	2,982	18·5	10·2	1·4	12·0
1881-1891, .	117,816	11,966	1,140	8·6	9·5	0·7	6·8
1891-1901, .	107,808	3,960	8,006	66·9	3·6	5·9	62·1

The figures under heading "Population" represent (approximately) the mean population of each 10-year period, and are obtained by adding the respective populations for each successive pair of Census years and dividing by two.

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.

In many cases of melancholia, religion is given as the cause, especially where the patient thinks his soul is lost, or that he is tempted by devils,

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.
—

&c. ; but I think that religion is often blamed in the wrong, and that the patient would have become melancholic in any case ; the fact of his being of a religious turn of mind naturally gives his delusions a religious colouring, just as patients suffering from melancholia who are not of a religious nature may imagine they are going to be hanged, or are suffering from some incurable disease.

Tea drinking has also been given as a cause of insanity ; and I believe that the general opinion is that a good deal of insanity is due to this cause, but I was never able to satisfy myself on this point. No doubt, excessive tea drinking may cause indigestion and insomnia, and if a person be delicate and anæmic, indigestion will help to injure the bodily health of the patient. If a person under these circumstances is inclined to melancholia, or has insanity in the family, it is more likely his mental condition would suffer than if he were in robust health ; but I cannot say that I ever met a case where I was satisfied that a person became insane through tea drinking, as is often the case with alcohol.

With reference to emigration, it is no doubt a very serious thing that so many men and women in the prime of life should be leaving the country. As a natural result, it is more likely that a larger proportion of the delicate and unhealthy who are left in the country should get married than if there was no emigration, as there is a smaller number of healthy young people to choose from. The percentage of insane among the offspring of these unhealthy marriages is probably higher than would be the percentage of the children of the marriages that would take place if the emigrants remained at home ; and in this way it is probable that emigration does increase insanity ; also a certain number of those who return to Ireland are insane on coming back, or shortly become so.

There are at present 46 returned emigrants in this Asylum, most of whom have come back from the United States. It is probable that the hard work, excitement, and the fierce competition they had to contend with was too much for them, and they broke down under the strain.

In addition to emigration causing an actual increase in insanity, it is also responsible for causing an apparent increase.

As a rule, it is the strong, healthy, and energetic that emigrate, and it is not likely that many of these would become insane whether they remained in Ireland or not ; the scrofulous and weak-minded, from which many of the insane come, are left at home. Consequently, even supposing that the number that become insane annually remains the same, still, as the population is *decreasing* at the rate of about 50,000 per annum, the *proportion* of insane to sane must increase.

In conclusion, I would like to repeat that, judging from the admissions for the last ten years, I think it probable we have nearly reached the high-water mark of insanity in the County Kilkenny, and I think it probable that the number of insane will remain stationary, or nearly so.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE J. WEST, R.M.S.

The Inspectors of Lunatics.

KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.
—

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM, KILLARNEY,

6th October, 1904.

GENTLEMEN—

I beg to forward herewith the tables for the Special Report, which have been compiled with as much care as possible.

As seen in Table I., no very considerable increase in first admissions occurred during the decade.

1a. The duration of mental disease is very inaccurately given in the forms of admission, and careful inquiry afterwards elicits that the period has been understated in about 50 per cent. of the cases.

2. *Proportional Age*.—With little variation, the largest number of first admissions are aged between 20 and 30 years, and again between 20 and 40.

KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.

3. *Probable Cause of Insanity*.—Table IV. shows that heredity ranks highest, though only those who have had relatives actually insane are registered under that heading. If the patients whose progenitors suffered from other neurotic disorders were included the number to be registered under "heredity" would be largely increased. The number of immediate relatives of our patients who, though not insane, manifest defective or disordered mental conditions is remarkable.

3a. *Adolescence*.—This heading includes many who are guilty of masturbation, but this vice is not confined to those admitted during adolescence. The number of men who practice it is lamentably great, and, no doubt, it is a large factor in the causation of insanity, especially where any hereditary taint exists.

4a. *Toxic.—Alcohol*.—This heading has been carefully investigated, and, as a direct cause, it does not appear to operate as much as might be expected; but as a grave source of anxiety, worry, and misery in families, it contributes considerably to increase the number of the insane. For instance, the wife or daughter of a drunkard will break down under the strain produced by the consequences of his neglect of business, mismanagement, &c.

4b. *Toxic.—Syphilis*.—This disease is almost unknown amongst the class from which the population of this Asylum is drawn. With regard to the contention that recovered patients contribute to the increase of inmates in asylums, a most careful scrutiny of the records for twenty years past fails to reveal the admission of any patient who was born after a recovered parent had gone home. Therefore, experience in this Asylum gives a negative answer to that question.

I believe that insufficiency of milk in the diet, especially of children, and during the period of growth, and the substitution of white for brown bread have an injurious effect on the constitution, indicated, amongst other signs, by early decay of the teeth. The excessive use of tea amongst females and of tobacco by boys and men probably contributes to deteriorate the nervous systems.

Emigration.—Except by the return from abroad of persons who have broken down there through the severe struggle and unsuitable climates, I cannot trace any appreciable effect from emigration. I am informed that those who emigrate continue to help those left behind; but though the effect of emigration may not be *at present* very perceptible, the removal of the young and vigorous must ultimately have disastrous consequences on the race in Ireland.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. T. GRIFFIN,

Resident Medical Superintendent.

The Inspectors of Lunatics, Dublin Castle.

Report re Alleged Increase of Insanity in County Donegal.

DONEGAL DISTRICT ASYLUM, LETTERKENNY,

2nd May, 1904.

LETTERKENNY
ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN—

I have received your Circular of February 15th, 1904, and I have sent you the tables of statistics which you asked for.

In 1894 I furnished you with a detailed report, *re* "The alleged increase of insanity in County Donegal."

Ten years' further experience in this district confirms me in all the opinions that I expressed then, and in my conclusions.

LETTERKENNY
ASYLUM.

The increase of the Asylum population here has been great. In March, 1890, when I was appointed Superintendent of this Asylum, there were then resident 386 patients. Now we have a population of 681, and there does not seem to be the least chance of the rate of annual increase diminishing.

Heredity is still the chief cause of insanity in this district; and I regret to say that, on the whole, there seems to be also a larger number of cases due to alcohol.

The average number of cases of *first* admission are steadily increasing here; and if this is an index of the increase of insanity, then there is a decided *absolute* increase of insanity in this district; and so my conclusions under this head, made ten years ago, were more than justified.

There is a great tendency at the present time to lay all the blame for the increase in the numbers of the insane in Ireland at the door of emigration.

I think this idea is carried too far.

The numbers of the insane under treatment are increasing, I believe, in every civilized country throughout the world. I do not know of any country where the numbers are decreasing.

It is generally supposed that it is the most healthy in mind and body of the Irish peasantry who emigrate.

If so, the insane Irish in the different countries to which they go ought to be few; but such is not the case.

In England and Scotland the numbers of Irish in the asylums show, I believe, quite as high a proportion to the numbers of Irish resident in those countries as those resident in the Irish asylums show to the population of Ireland.

Again, in the United States, the Irish, unfortunately, show just as great a tendency to insanity as at home.

In the "Journal of Mental Science," Vol. I., No. 208, for January, 1904, on page 141 the following statement is made:—

"Dr. Rollin H. Burr has also studied the question of the geographical distribution of insanity in his paper on the fluctuation of insanity in Connecticut. . . . In Connecticut the Irish seem to be the special victims of insanity, a fact which was pointed out by Sanborn for Massachusetts many years ago, and which, I think, agrees with the conditions on their native soil. It is a little curious, however, that the Irish immigrants to this country should show so large a percentage being, as they must be, the more active and healthy of the race. We should look for more insanity to be left behind in the old country, where intermarriage and the culling out of the more vigorous would have its effect; *but it is a fact that in this country the Irish are notably numerous amongst the asylum population*"

That backs up my opinion, given ten years ago, that 70 per cent. of the insanity in this district is due to *heredity*.

Those who emigrate cannot, unfortunately for themselves, leave this hereditary taint behind them in Ireland, and they develop it abroad, just as they would have developed it at home, if they had remained in Ireland. Emigration may not be, therefore, such a curse to the country after all; for if all the insane Irish who are in English, Scotch, and Colonial asylums, and the asylums of the United States, were now resident in Irish asylums, the cost to the rates could not be borne by the ratepayers.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. E. MOORE, R.M.S.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
The Castle, Dublin.

LIMERICK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM,
3rd March, 1904.LIMERICK
ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN—

In compliance with your Circular of the 15th February, 1904, I beg to forward enclosed Statistical Tables, together with my observations thereon. The tables have been compiled with care and accuracy, as far as the information derivable could be obtained.

In reviewing the tables, which form the ground work of this Report, there is evidence of an increase of 67 patients, or 12 per cent., during the decade in the area comprising the Limerick district.

The admissions during the ten years ending 31st December, 1903, amounted to 1,303, which include 7 persons not insane; the discharges 726, and the deaths 506. The discharges and deaths together account for 94 per cent. of the admissions. The number resident on the 31st December, 1893, was 555, and on the same date in 1903, 626—an increase of 71. The daily average number during the same period advanced from 559 to 625—an increase of 66.

1. (a.) The total admissions for the ten years ending 31st December, 1903, amount to 1,303, viz.:—First admissions 1,021 (which include seven persons not insane), or 78·4 per cent.; not first admissions, 282, or 21·6 per cent. The importance of first admissions is indicated by the fact that they are the only true criterion of an increase of insanity, as any admissions, save under this heading, have no bearing on the subject.

As regards the duration of the disease in first admissions, in 818, or 81 per cent., out of the total, 1,014, it had lasted under one year; in 63 two years and under five years, in 75, five years and over. The recognition of the great importance of early treatment of the insane is becoming better known and appreciated by the general public. Nowadays, asylums are not looked on merely as places of detention, but as hospitals for curative treatment. This is evidenced by 81 per cent. of the first admissions having been sent in for treatment within twelve months of the attack.

(b.) The total number admitted from workhouses amounted to 273, viz.:—First admissions, 222; re-admissions, 51. As regards the duration of the disease in these cases, in 178 it had existed under one year; in 14, one year and under two years; in 9, two years and under five years; and in 21, five years and over.

(c.) The number of congenitals for the decade amounted to 31, the majority of whom have been discharged to workhouses, and re-admitted on more than one occasion. In 25 of these cases the age was over 20 years.

2. With reference to the proportional age distribution, there has been scarcely any change in the decade, the average being 37 in the case of the males, and 39 as regards the females.

In 1894 the average ages were 37 and 36 respectively, while in 1903 the figures were, 39 for the males and 40 for females. In this district the age distribution seems to have no practical bearing on the general question of increase of insanity.

3. "Heredity" is the assigned cause in 392 cases, or 30 per cent. of the admissions. I have no doubt that the proportion is even larger, as I have found in numerous cases an absolute denial that there was any family history of insanity. Frequently the first intimation of the hereditary taint is incidentally mentioned by some one from the same locality who is visiting relatives at the Asylum. During the period under review, numerous instances of fathers and mothers and children, brothers and sisters, have occurred among the admissions. "Worry and shock" are the causes given in 256 cases, or nearly 20 per cent.; "Critical periods of life," 62; "Alcohol," in 116 cases, or nearly 9 per cent. of the admissions; "Other Toxic Diseases," 16; "Other Physical Diseases," 99; and "Unknown," 324, or nearly 25 per cent. In connection with the latter heading, having regard to the unsatisfactory information afforded in a large majority of the admission forms, as to the

LIMERICK
ASYLUM.

probable cause of insanity, much light might be thrown on the subject if the Local Government Board requested dispensary and workhouse medical officers to afford the fullest information obtainable in the medical certificate, in the same manner as clerks of petty sessions are required to furnish particulars of the financial circumstances of the patient, &c. In some cases this information may not be available, owing to the absence of relatives or friends, but in the vast majority of cases someone is always present at the committal of the patient who could supply the necessary information.

4. Dietary is a matter of importance, and in this respect there has been a great change in recent years—porridge, milk, and potatoes have been largely replaced by tea with the majority of agricultural labourers. No doubt excessive tea drinking is injurious; but that it is a factor to the extent attributed requires, in my opinion, fuller and more authentic confirmation.

5. Of the number resident on the 31st December, 1903, 45 were returned emigrants, and 26 sailors and soldiers, who had service abroad. Emigration, undoubtedly, is a reason for the increase of insanity to a marked degree, considering that from the year 1853 to the 31st March, 1901, 3,846,393 emigrants left the country, of whom four-fifths were between the ages of 15 and 35. Thus the country has been drained of its youth, and, having regard to this fact, I do not think that sufficient attention has been given to the tendency to the depreciation both of the physical and mental condition of the old people remaining. Relative to emigration from this district, from the 1st May, 1851, to the 31st December, 1902, 180,343 left, which number is considerably more than the population of the city and county, viz.:—146,098, at the end of the last Census.

The annual exodus for the twenty years ended 31st December, 1901, amounted to 14·7 per 1,000 of the population. In this respect it is satisfactory to note that there has been a large decrease during the last decade, the numbers being 14,426, as compared with 33,081 in the preceding ten years.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWD. O'NEILL,

Medical Superintendent.

The Inspectors of Lunatics, Dublin Castle.

LONDONDERRY
ASYLUM.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM,

LONDONDERRY, 20th April, 1904.

GENTLEMEN—

In accordance with your Circular Letter, 99/1903, dated 15th February, 1904, I beg to state that I forwarded the statistics required in it on 16th March last.

It will be observed from these that the increase of insanity in this district is not great. Taking the first admissions, 1903 only shows an increase of seven as compared with 1894; the total number on the Asylum books only showing an increase of 63 for the period of ten years under review.

As to the probable causes of insanity, taking the total admissions, Heredity accounts for 30·2 per cent.; Worry, 24·5; and Alcohol, 16·8.

Accepting heredity as a cause for insanity, it follows that the free discharge of patients, as is generally followed of late, leads to the birth of children with tendency to nervous disease and insanity. I have not, however, been able to trace an instance of an insane patient here being the offspring of a discharged recovered inmate, born after such discharge.

It is very likely that children of this class have and will become insane. LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.
While on the subject of heredity, I may add, that I have at least twenty-six patients in the Asylum either the children of parents who are or were in the Asylum, or the parents themselves of children who are or were inmates here.

Worry and the anxieties of life have increased of late among all classes, and are, in my opinion, a very large probable cause of mental disease.

Alcohol, particularly of bad quality and taken, as is frequently the case, without food, is a very frequent exciting cause; it acts in many cases most injuriously, even in small quantities, on a not well-balanced mind.

Ether drinking still exists in this district, but to a much less degree of late.

Patients considered suitable for care at home have been freely discharged here. The result has not been encouraging, as many of them, from various causes, are sent back to the Asylum, with possibly less hope of permanent improvement.

Admission from the workhouses in this district has been general, unless exceptional circumstances prevented it; as a consequence, there are not many insane inmates remaining in the four workhouses in this county.

During the ten years reported on there has not been any marked change in the "habit" or "dietary" of the people to note as a probable cause of insanity.

Londonderry being a port of call for emigrants, for some time a number of this class, either returning or on their way out, were admitted to this Asylum, being committed from the city, where they were landed as insane. Of late such has not occurred, the reason I have been told being that emigrants taking ill *en route* are now sent to the district they properly belong to; of this, however, I have no actual proof.

The free emigration of the strong and healthy class must leave a large proportion at home of those physically and mentally weak, and, consequently, not so well fitted to fight the battle of life.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

CHAS. E. HETHERINGTON,

Res. Med. Supt.

The Inspectors of Lunatics, Dublin Castle.

DISTRICT ASYLUM, MARYBOROUGH,

3rd October, 1904.

MARYBOROUGH
ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN—

In compliance with your Circular of the 15th February last, No. 99/1903, Misc., *re* increase of insanity in Ireland, I have the honour to report that the principal causation of the increase coming under my notice is as follows:—

Hereditary, change of dietary, intemperance, excessive use of tobacco, accumulation in asylums of chronic cases, intermarriage, the number of cases *now* sent from workhouses, and many sent to asylums, who would formerly be detained in their own homes; emigration of the young and healthy, leaving the weak and delicate, who are not equal to the strain, and eventually drift to workhouses and thence to asylums.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. H. HATCHELL,

Res. Med. Supt.

To the Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

MONAGHAN.
ASYLUM.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM, MONAGHAN,
8th March, 1904

GENTLEMEN—

In compliance with your Circular, No. 99/1903, of 15th ultimo., I beg to forward herewith Tables I., II., III., and IV., which have been prepared as carefully as the information at my disposal affords.

With regard to increase of insanity in this district the rate has been 20·8 per cent. annually.

Probable Causes of Insanity.—I observe that under the head “Hereditary” the percentage amounts to 28·7. There is only one case of the admission of a patient descended from a former inmate of the Asylum who had been discharged recovered—that of———, who, on 2nd July, 1902, was transferred here from Lanark Asylum upon a removal warrant, whose father, ——, was discharged recovered on 20th June, 1873. The age of his son on admission is given as 23 years. Father and son are at present inmates.

I am not aware of any important change that has taken place in the habits or dietary of the people of the district generally.

With regard to the population, I have taken the decrease from 1891 to 1901, and assumed an average annual decrease of 2,597 throughout the ten years dealt with.

Year.				Total Number of First Admissions, exclusive of Admissions from Work- houses.	Ratio of Admissions per 10,000 to estimated Population.	Total Numbers remaining at close of each Year.	Ratio remaining in Asylum to per 10,000 of estimated Population.
1894,	...	...	...	100	53	650	342
1895,	...	...	...	105	56	674	359
1896,	...	...	..	121	65	720	389
1897,	...	...	...	103	56	735	403
1898,	...	...	...	101	56	760	422
1899,	...	...	...	111	63	778	439
1900.	...	...	...	85	49	801	458
1901,	...	...	...	94	55	821	477
1902,	...	...	...	112	66	868	512
1903,	...	...	...	92	55	858	514
Mean for the 10 years, ...				102·4	57	766·5	431

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ED. TAYLOR, R.M.S.,

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle,

DISTRICT ASYLUM, MULLINGAR,
4th October, 1904.

MULLINGAR.
ASYLUM.
—

99/3.—1/10/04.

I am in receipt of yours of 1st inst., and in reply, beg to say that I have given the greatest care and attention in preparing the Tables of Statistics relating to this matter; otherwise I have nothing to add to my Report of 1894 on this same subject.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR FINEGAN, R.M.S.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

OFFICE OF DISTRICT ASYLUM,
OMAGH, 1st July, 1904.

OMAGH
ASYLUM.
—

GENTLEMEN—

In reply to your Circular of 15th February, 1904, and your request that I would report on the increase of insanity in this district—composed of the two counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh—I beg to submit the following, giving you a table showing the admissions, discharges, and deaths, the number of patients remaining on the 31st of December of each year, and the daily average number resident; also a return of the first admissions and re-admissions for each year.

From the table, you will see that the admissions in 1894 numbered 189, for the next four years there was a decrease, in 1899 there was an increase of 10 on the admissions for 1894, a decrease of 6 for 1900, of 12 for 1901, with an increase of 5 for 1902, and 6 for 1903.

Now, taking the daily average number for the decade, there was an increase of 102.

Taking the first admissions, there was a decrease of nearly three during the first half of the decade, as compared with the admissions in 1894; but an increase of 12·8 on the second half of the decade.

In the year 1897 we had a very severe epidemic of influenza, which told very severely on the general health of our patients, and greatly increased our death-rate; as this was general throughout the district the people suffered much, and where there was a neurotic tendency, mental trouble followed, thus increasing the admissions.

I regret to say tubercular disease and phthisis have increased greatly within the decade; and whereas I was able to report in 1890, that these—the great scourges of Irish asylums—had not been the chief factors in our death-rate, I now have to report that they are the chief factors.

With reference to the question of heredity as a cause, and the statement that an increase under this head is traceable to the improved treatment of modern times, the records of this Asylum would not tend to prove the correctness of this statement.

Anything which tends to lower the vital powers is, in the case of neurotic persons, a predisposing cause; and many, I believe, are rendered unable to bear the strain of life from insufficiency of nourishing food. I consider the food of the labouring class, many tradesmen, and small farmers is not sufficient to raise a strong and healthy race.

Emigration, by leaving the sick and weakly while the strong and healthy leave the country, also tends to lower the physical powers of the rising generations.

Intermarriage between neurotic persons will also increase the liability to a neurotic race.

I cannot say that the increase of patients in asylums is entirely due to a great increase of insanity in the country; I believe it is largely due to the fact that asylums have become very popular among the people, not as they were years ago, when to have a member of the family in an asylum was looked on as a great disgrace. Now persons are freely sent to asylums that would have been kept at home; partly because they are,

OMAGH
ASYLUM.

owing to old age or other infirmities, troublesome or unable to help in the struggle for life. This may be accounted for partly owing to the strong and healthy members of the family having left the country, leaving weak and delicate persons behind, who have quite enough to do to attend to their own wants.

The re-admissions to this Asylum will show a large number returned, because their friends were unwilling to take care of them, or were not in a position to do so.

If more information could be supplied on admission forms and warrants it would be of much advantage to the service. Perhaps you could bring this matter before the Government, and have alterations made.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
GEORGE. EDWD CARRE.

To the Inspectors of Lunatics.

OMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Year.	Admissions.			Discharges			Deaths.			Remaining.			Daily Average Number.		
	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1894	122	67	189	78	39	117	33	29	62	338	261	599	329	262	591
1895	96	75	171	60	29	89	45	34	79	327	273	600	330	265	595
1896	97	77	174	68	33	101	32	31	63	323	285	608	326	281	607
1897	87	85	172	53	34	87	50	46	96	307	290	597	313	279	592
1898	96	75	171	55	26	81	24	43	67	324	296	620	312	292	604
1899	106	93	199	47	45	92	40	36	76	343	308	651	338	299	637
1900	105	78	183	64	36	100	35	43	78	349	307	656	350	311	661
1901	99	78	177	65	28	93	36	34	70	347	323	670	350	317	667
1902	119	75	194	62	32	94	38	41	79	366	325	691	354	326	680
1903	110	85	195	72	45	117	31	36	67	373	329	*702	366	327	†693

* An increase of 103 in 10 years. † An increase of 102 in 10 years.

Year.	First Admissions			Re-Admissions.			First Admissions.
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	
1894.	74	54	128	48	13	61	—
1895.	63	58	121	33	17	50	Decrease of 7 on 1894.
1896.	64	64	128	33	13	46	—
1897.	56	66	122	31	19	50	Decrease of 6 on 1894.
1898.	73	54	127	23	21	44	Decrease of 1 on 1894.
1899.	70	72	142	36	21	57	Increase of 14 on 1894.
1900.	75	61	136	30	17	47	Increase of 8 on 1894.
1901.	73	58	131	26	20	46	Increase of 3 on 1894.
1902.	91	60	151	28	15	43	Increase of 23 on 1894.
1903.	84	60	144	26	25	51	Increase of 16 on 1894.

There was a falling-off of an average of 3 yearly for first half of decade on first admissions but an increase of 12·8 yearly on second half of decade on admissions in 1894.

RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM,

RICHMOND
ASYLUM.
—DUBLIN, *January 17th, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN—

I have the honour to furnish you herewith the Statistical Tables called for in your Circular Letter of February 15th, 1904, compiled accurately from the Asylum records when the latter bear upon the question dealt with. The medical statistics have been prepared as carefully as the peculiar difficulties of the question have permitted. With regard to causation, it is to be regretted that it has not been the rule hitherto in preparing the yearly tables to admit more than one cause. Treating of numbers as great as we have to deal with in this Asylum, extending over so long a period, it has been very difficult to weigh again the varying factors of etiology in such a manner as to arrive in any considerable proportion of cases at readjustments of any practical or scientific value. The opportunity has often long gone by when enquiries could be prosecuted with any chance of success as to the less obvious casual elements of cases.

The following observations occur to me with regard to the increase of insanity in this district.

While it would be improper here to discuss the modern theories of "precocious dementia," with which you are, of course, familiar, and while my experience does not lead me to accept the notion that there is a distinct disease which can be properly placed under this rubric, I have always pointed out the importance of observing that mental unsoundness, which appears to be due merely or chiefly to the strain which is put upon the system by the occurrence of puberty or adolescence (inevitable physiological changes which the normally constituted organism must be able to endure with safety, though with whatever commotion), is in itself an indication that there is a defect in what might perhaps be called, without too much vagueness, the dynamics of development. We, therefore, find that a preponderance of the cases breaking out without well-marked exogenous cause in the time of late boyhood or early manhood are cases in which there is some strong hereditary tendency, or cases that are stigmatised from the first either by definite physical defects and malformations, or by distinct nervous instability. These are, in other words, cases of constitutional or primordial predisposition.

It will be evident to you that the drift of these remarks is in the direction of searching through the statistics of cases breaking out in early life for any indication of a real tendency to increase of occurring insanity in the population.

Now, examining the cases of the patients admitted during the eighteen years from 1886 to 1903, inclusive, one finds that the proportion of those who were admitted between the ages of 15 and 30 years has not increased. On the contrary the tendency has been towards a relative diminution of this number. In the year 1886, 32·6 per cent. of all the admissions were between the ages of 15 and 30; in the year 1902, though the total number of admissions compared to 1886 was as 3 to 2, the proportion of these who were between the ages of 15 and 30 had sunk to 28·9 per cent. In 1903, with a slightly diminished number of admissions compared to 1902, the proportion between the ages of 15 and 30 had further decreased to 28·1 per cent.

This method of reckoning is somewhat crude, but, as far as it goes, it has this method of exactitude, that it is not open to the objections of fanciful diagnosis or doubtful causation. The stated ages of young persons may be accepted as being, on the whole, sufficiently correct. There is, of course, a fallacy, but it is one which does not invalidate, nay, rather enforces, the view which I suggest. The number of congenital cases of mental unsoundness admitted has been constantly increasing since 1886. Now the majority of such cases are admitted under 30 years of age. If

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these cases were subtracted, it would be found that the decrease in the proportion of persons coming under treatment between the ages of 15 and 30 in later compared with former years, would be even greater than that shown in the percentages above given.

With regard to cases of senile decay, it is to be noted that the statistics of probable causes (Table IV.) show that senility was attributed as cause in 15 admissions, out of a total of 445, in the year 1894; in 56, out of a total of 658, in 1903; and in 62, out of a total of 662, in 1902. Thus the increased admission rate of senile cases is evident. This is also shown by an examination of the ages on admission, taken over a longer period. Persons aged over 50 on admission constituted 15·2 per cent. of the total in 1887, and had risen to 23·6 per cent. in 1902.

These facts may be probably taken, not as indicating an increase of senile insanity in the population (though if such did occur it would not necessarily be of very grave import), but merely as showing that old people suffering from mental decay, who would have been kept at home or in a workhouse a generation ago, are now sent to asylums, owing perhaps in part to increasing confidence in the latter institutions, and in part to the fact that augmented accommodation is taken advantage of.

The admission rate of cases of congenital mental deficiency has decidedly increased during the last eighteen years, as has already been incidentally mentioned. In 1886, with a total of 438 admissions, these cases only numbered 10; in 1903, with a total of 658 admissions, they numbered 43. In the intervening years the increase has been, on the whole, steady, though with occasional leaps upward. Thus, in 1898, with a total admission of 494 patients, these cases numbered 64.

I am disposed to attribute the increased rate of admission for this class largely to two reasons. The public conscience, though singularly insensible in Ireland to the claims of this unhappy class, has undergone a sort of partial awakening, and it has become felt that the provision made for idiots and imbeciles in the workhouses is hardly adequate to their needs. The same reason applies, though in a less degree, to idiots and imbeciles formerly kept at home. Accordingly, cases of the less extreme forms of these ailments, both from home and from workhouses, are now sent to asylums: such cases as would, at an earlier time, have even escaped registration altogether, at least during their youth and while they remained in any degree fairly manageable.

Secondly, the knowledge that additional accommodation had been provided for the insane in the district undoubtedly acted here, as in the case of the senile, in producing an influx into the Asylum.

Accumulation through lowered death-rate accounts for a considerable increase in numbers in this Asylum. In 1886, the death-rate on daily average number resident was 14·8 per cent. It has never since risen to nearly so high a figure, save in 1894, when the Asylum was devastated by an epidemic of beri-beri. Since 1895 it has remained low for a city asylum, receiving so large a number of invalids. In 1898 it was only 7 per cent. In 1902 it rose to 10 per cent., owing to the great number of old and debilitated persons admitted from workhouses and elsewhere that year. In the remaining years it has been between 7 and 8 per cent., varying from 7·1 to 7·9 per cent. The very materially reduced proportion of deaths compared with that of earlier years in itself accounts for most of the annual increase in the number of patients remaining in the Asylum. An apparently small decrease in the percentage of deaths amounts to a considerably gross figure when the total runs from 1,500 to 2,500.

I never have been able to see any reasonable grounds for the belief that curative treatment in asylums somehow aggravates the burden of insanity. I take no count of the contemptible popular prejudice against everything connected with asylums, which still prevails, and is merely the modern obverse of the ancient hatred and dread for the insane themselves. The facts shown in Table I. are rather striking. In the year

1894, the total admissions numbered 454, the first admissions 352, the re-admissions 102. In 1896, the total admissions were 444, the first admissions 344, the re-admissions 100. In that year the total were fewer than in any other of the ten years given in the table in question. On the other hand, the year 1902 presented the greatest number of total admissions, 662; of which 561 were first admissions and 101 were re-admissions. Going back to the earliest year of which I have personal cognisance in this Asylum, namely, 1886, one finds that the total admissions were 438, including 347 first admissions and 91 re-admissions. It may be said that at that period the records were not as carefully kept as they have been of recent years, so that the closeness of the numbers of re-admissions is the more remarkable. It suggests that the number of recurrent cases is wonderfully fixed, and as these cases must bear a certain proportion to the whole number of the insane population, it may be inferred from these figures that the latter quantity is not increasing.

On the other hand, if anyone were prejudiced in favour of asylums, it might fairly enough be argued that the lessened proportion of re-admissions is due to improving methods of treatment, effecting more permanent cures.

With regard to the great question of heredity, it is easy to attribute an undue importance to this factor. I do not go so far as to deny, as some have done in modern times, that it is a factor at all, but I must point out that it is extremely indefinite. With a disease so common as insanity, if those who are hereditarily tainted constituted a distinct class, that fact would soon be patent to the world. But they do not; and this suggests that the incidence of insanity is scattered pretty generally through the population. It is true that the more carefully one examines into the family history of sufferers from mental unsoundness the more sure one is to come across cases of mental and other nervous diseases. But, on the other hand, when one has an opportunity of examining a family history, starting from a person who is not of unsound mind, one comes across mental and nervous disease quite in a similar way. Indeed, as far as I am able to judge, facts bear out speculation, and everyone has insane relations, nearer, as the case may be, or more remote. *Heredity* would be much more often assigned to *insanity* than it is, were it not for the reticence and the ignorance of relatives, but this would make little difference in the nature of the problem. Of course, no clinical observer of experience has failed to recognise families in which the liability to insanity is strong, and even tends to increase, till it terminates in the destruction of the stock. But in the majority of cases heredity can hardly be regarded as more than a disposition, common to our race, a little stronger in one than in another, and usually requiring some second or contributing agency to make it operative.

The statistics given in Table IV., under the heading of heredity, cannot be quite accurate, as may be gathered from what has been said above, but the tendency has been to give greater weight to heredity as the years went on, and no increase under this head has been noticeable. Now, with regard to the specific question as to whether an appreciable increase in the number of the insane has been brought about through the discharge of recovered patients who have then propagated the species, reproducing their kind, I have only to say that neither the statistics of this Asylum nor the facts of my own experience give any support to this notion. The number of patients admitted to the Asylum who have had insane ancestors treated here or elsewhere is far too small to support any such belief. On the contrary, one or two striking facts recur to my mind which point towards a very opposite conclusion. About nine-and-twenty years ago a married woman, scarcely twenty years of age, was admitted to an asylum with which I was then connected, suffering from puerperal insanity following the birth of her first child. She made a good recovery then, was discharged, bore several children, and had repeated attacks of insanity, some puerperal some not. She was admitted to this Asylum lately suffering from an attack of acute mania, in which

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she died. The immediate cause attributed, and I think truly, to this illness, was worry over the seduction of a daughter. Now, many of this poor woman's children have passed the age at which she first broke down, and none have as yet become insane. It is very notable that her daughter, above referred to, was able to withstand the cause that produced the mother's earliest breakdown, namely, first childbirth; although in the daughter's case this was aggravated by the shame, &c., of seduction, and by maternal taint.

Three members of a certain family have been patients in this Asylum within the last thirty-two years. One was a puerperal case (*primipara*), in the other two drink was a contributing agent. All three recovered; all three have large families of healthy children, some of whom have now passed the ages at which their parents broke down. None of the existing generation have shown any mental disease or defect.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CONOLLY NORMAN.

To the Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

SLIGO
ASYLUM.
—

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM,
SLIGO, 4th March, 1904.

Report of the Resident Medical Superintendent concerning the causes of the increase in Lunacy during the ten years ended the 31st December, 1903.

Heredity.—I have nothing to add to my observations made in the Return of 1893, except with reference to the increase under this head, due to the improved asylum treatment.

I have been able to identify only two cases of patients who were children of former patients who had been discharged from this Asylum.

Dietary.—I have nothing to add to my observations under this heading made in the Return of 1893.

Emigration.—In addition to what I have already said under this heading, there appears to be an increased tendency on the part of relatives to send to the Asylum the members of the family who become mentally affected through old age.

The removal of the youthful and strong through emigration leaves the feebler members at home to continue the race, and this, of course, tends to the production of a degenerate race, bodily and mentally; but this is only a general conclusion, and I have no knowledge of specific cases to support it.

There are at present in the Asylum eleven men and five women who had been, according to their own account, in asylums in America.

JOSEPH PETIT,
Resident Medical Superintendent.

RETURN showing the AVERAGE AGE of LUNATICS ADMITTED, RECOVERED, and DIED during Ten Years ended 31st December, 1903, and of those REMAINING on the 31st day of December in each year.

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Year.	Admissions.		Discharged Recovered.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December of each year.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1894, .	37	33	41	36	38	57	42	43
1895, .	36	36	30	35	45	48	42	43
1896, .	39	35	38	32	36	36	43	44
1897, .	35	34	38	37	42	46	42	44
1898, .	36	32	35	30	44	47	42	43
1899, .	37	39	37	34	44	40	43	44
1900, .	39	37	36	35	44	44	44	44
1901, .	39	39	40	34	48	45	44	45
1902, .	38	39	39	38	46	40	44	45
1903, .	39	37	37	32	44	46	43	45

DISTRICT ASYLUM, WATERFORD,
February 27th, 1904.

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN—

In reply to your Circular, dated February 15th, 1904, I beg to forward the accompanying series of Statistical Tables, Nos. I. to VII., and also supplemental Tables A, B, C, D, bearing on the question of the alleged increase of insanity in this district.

On December 31st, 1893, there were (as shown in Table A) 378 patients in this Asylum. The census of the population of the County and City of Waterford was estimated at the Census in 1891 to be 98,251; therefore, for every 10,000 of these, there were 34·4 insane persons.

During the decade 1894 to 1903, the Asylum inmates increased by 151; there being on December 31st, 1903, 529 persons under care.

The last Census, in 1901, showed that the population of the district had decreased by 11,064, being now 87,187; so that for every 10,000 of these there were 60·6 insane persons, showing an apparent increase of 22·2 in the ratio per 10,000.

At first it will be thought that there has been a decided increase in the amount of insanity in this district, but on reference to Table B, which shows the ratio per 10,000 of first admissions for each year from 1894 to 1903, it will be evident that although there has been a slight increase in the ratio of first admissions to the population, it is not sufficient to satisfactorily account for the increased number under care; therefore, the increase must be attributed mainly to accumulation, the admissions largely exceeding the combined discharges and deaths.

The proportional age distribution of the inmates of the Asylum is shown in Table C, the year 1894 being compared with 1903; this shows an increase in the ratio of cases up to 15 years of age; an increase between the ages of 15 to 25; a decrease between 25 to 45; an increase between 45 to 65; and a decrease on all ages from 65 and upwards.

Table D shows the admissions, discharges, and deaths for each year, from 1894 to 1903; the number resident on December 31st, and the daily average number resident each year.

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The probable causes of insanity are shown on Table IV. The information on this point has been obtained, not only from the admission forms, but also from enquiries from the relatives of patients; and, making allowances for the great difficulty there is in obtaining any reliable information from the majority of the friends, who are generally poor, uneducated people, I believe that this return is fairly accurate.

The most frequent causes will be seen to be hereditary predisposition and alcoholic excesses.

Of the 950 cases admitted during the ten years, 261 are said to have hereditary tendencies, but I am of opinion that, large as this number is, amounting to 27 per cent., it would be much increased if more accurate information could be obtained. There are a considerable number of the patients in this Asylum closely related, and remote degrees of relationship are still more common.

The number of cases due to alcohol is also high; amounting to 178 for the ten years, or 19 per cent. Here, again, great difficulty is experienced in getting reliable information.

I have repeatedly, during my term of office here, for the past six years, drawn attention to the prevalence of habits of intoxication as a prolific source of insanity in this district.

I have not been able to ascertain that there has been any change in the habits or dietary of the people that would account for the increase in the number of the insane.

Tables V. to VII., referring to emigration, have been as carefully compiled as the means at my disposal permit.

Although I have not been able to trace any cases of insanity as directly due to the effects of emigration, I am of opinion it has indirectly increased the number of the insane in asylums, and also, that emigration, by the removal of the young, strong, and healthy members of the community, has lowered the vitality of the great mass of the population, leading to the marriage of persons physically unfit, who are likely to transmit tendencies to neurotic diseases to their offspring.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. OAKSHOTT, M.D.,

Resident Medical Superintendent.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

TABLE A.

Supplemental Tables to those called for and as prepared by Mr. George J. Briscoe, Clerk, District Asylum, Waterford.

No. of Males (Insane) in Asylum 31st Dec., 1893.	No. of Females (Insane) in Asylum 31st Dec., 1893.	Total.	Population per 10,000 of the Insane in this Asylum taken on the Census of 1891--98,251.
206	172	378	38.4
No. of Males (Insane) in Asylum 31st Dec., 1903.	No. of Females (Insane) in Asylum 31st Dec., 1903.	Total.	Reduced Popula- tion of District in 1901--87,187.
278	251	529	60.6

TABLE B.

WATERFORD
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PRIMARY ADMISSIONS into Waterford Asylum each year from 1894 to 1903 (inclusive), showing the Rate per 10,000 of the Admissions on the Population of 98,251 for the first seven years and 87,187 for the three last years.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	—
1894,	28	41	69	7 per 10,000.
1895,	33	30	63	6·4 „
1896,	31	41	72	7·3 „
1897,	46	36	82	8·3 „
1898,	42	40	82	8·3 „
1899,	57	53	110	11·2 „
1900,	38	30	68	7· „
1901,	33	44	76	8·7 „
1902,	43	30	73	8·4 „
1903,	34	26	60	6·8 „

TABLE C.

PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION of the Inmates on the 31st December, 1894, and 31st December, 1903 ; proportion per 10,000 of the Inmates of all ages.

Ages.	Inmates resident 31st December, 1894.			Proportion per 10,000.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0 to 15,	—	1	1	—	55	26
15 to 25,	13	15	28	622	824	716
25 to 45,	118	90	208	5,646	4,945	5,319
45 to 65,	52	56	108	2,488	3,077	2,762
65 and upwards,	25	20	46	1,214	1,099	1,177
Total,	209	182	391	10,000	10,000	10,000

Ages.	Inmates resident 31st December, 1903.			Proportion per 10,000.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0 to 15,	1	1	2	36	40	38
15 to 25,	32	32	64	1,150	1,298	1,180
25 to 45,	153	109	262	5,502	4,322	4,959
45 to 65,	76	85	161	2,736	3,380	3,061
65 and upwards,	16	24	40	576	960	762
Total,	278	251	529	10,000	10,000	10,000

WATERFORD
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TABLE D.

RETURN of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS for for the Ten
Years ending 31st December, 1903, and the NUMBER RESIDENT
on 31st December in each year, and the AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT
in each of the years.

Year.	Admissions			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Im- proved. Not Insane.			Deaths.			Remaining 31st December in each year.			Daily Average in each year.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1894	37	51	88	22	28	50	1	-	1	-	1	1	11	11	22	209	182	391	205	178	383
1895	40	38	78	17	23	40	1	4	5	-	-	-	15	17	32	216	176	392	209	179	388
1896	41	51	92	21	16	37	-	3	3	-	-	-	21	13	34	215	195	410	217	182	399
1897	53	45	98	26	26	52	1	4	5	-	-	-	18	12	30	223	198	421	219	201	420
1898	49	55	104	15	17	32	6	4	10	-	-	-	23	14	37	228	218	446	227	212	439
1899	69	60	129	22	18	40	3	6	9	1	4	5	20	11	31	251	239	490	244	232	476
1900	48	36	84	19	16	35	6	7	13	1	-	1	9	18	27	264	234	498	259	232	491
1901	37	60	97	14	28	42	6	6	12	-	3	3	16	13	29	265	244	509	265	239	504
1902	54	40	94	15	20	35	13	5	18	2	3	5	11	6	17	278	250	528	272	248	520
1903	46	40	86	26	16	42	5	3	8	-	2	2	14	18	32	278	251	529	277	253	530

TABLE I.—DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

TABLE showing First Admissions, Re-admissions, and Total Admissions, and Duration of Mental Disease on First Admission, in each of the Ten Years from 1894 to 1903.

YEAR.	FIRST ADMISSIONS.																Total Number of Re-admissions.				Total Number of Admissions.			
	Duration of Disease on First Admission.																							
	Under One Year.				One Year and under Two.				Two Years and under Five.				Five Years and Over.				Unknown.				Total Number of First Admissions.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.									
																	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
1894,	991	920	1,911	104	74	178	114	89	203	114	93	207	45	56	101	1,368	1,232	2,600	478	346	824	1,846	1,578	3,424
1895,	1,006	855	1,861	96	85	181	111	120	231	128	106	234	63	40	108	1,409	1,206	2,615	458	344	802	1,867	1,550	3,417
1896,	1,106	894	2,000	107	81	188	112	107	219	126	119	245	43	30	73	1,494	1,231	2,725	448	377	825	1,942	1,608	3,550
1897,	1,052	896	1,948	99	84	183	125	106	231	150	122	272	47	40	87	1,473	1,248	2,721	444	348	792	1,917	1,596	3,513
1898,	1,126	975	2,101	108	79	187	115	87	202	150	131	281	50	33	83	1,549	1,305	2,854	441	395	836	1,990	1,700	3,690
1899,	1,198	1,014	2,212	101	92	193	131	108	239	131	127	258	73	50	123	1,634	1,391	3,025	407	335	742	2,041	1,726	3,767
1900,	1,131	1,001	2,132	113	96	209	123	101	224	166	125	291	63	34	97	1,596	1,357	2,953	471	351	822	2,067	1,703	3,775
1901,	1,192	995	2,187	98	94	192	136	116	252	151	145	296	45	27	72	1,622	1,377	2,999	455	351	806	2,077	1,728	3,805
1902,	1,287	1,097	2,384	127	116	243	136	148	284	198	189	387	67	21	88	1,815	1,571	3,386	474	542	816	2,289	1,913	4,202
1903,	1,301	1,128	2,429	98	102	200	115	99	214	204	160	364	72	53	125	1,790	1,542	3,332	479	392	871	2,269	1,934	4,203

APPENDIX I.

TABLE II.--DISTRICT AND CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

TABLE showing the Number of Cases of First Admission, and Re-admission from Workhouses during each of the Ten Years from 1894 to 1903, and in the Cases of First Admission, the Duration of Mental Disease on Admission; and also the Total Admissions for each Year.

YEAR.	FIRST ADMISSIONS.												Total Admissions for the Year.															
	Duration of Disease on First Admission.						Total Number of Re-admissions from Workhouses.																					
	Under One Year.			One Year and under Two.			Two Years and under Five.			Five Years and Over.				Total Number of First Admissions from Workhouses.			Duration Unknown.											
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.									
1894,	101	184	285	5	9	14	12	12	9	21	18	18	36	7	13	20	143	233	376	35	49	84	178	282	460	1,755	1,507	3,262
1895,	95	172	267	12	10	22	14	14	20	34	27	25	52	15	23	38	163	250	413	40	35	75	203	285	488	1,770	1,469	3,239
1896,	139	175	314	20	14	34	12	12	18	30	30	41	71	5	5	10	206	253	459	38	51	89	244	304	548	1,838	1,518	3,356
1897,	108	194	302	12	15	27	8	19	27	27	26	27	53	16	10	26	170	265	435	57	54	111	227	319	546	1,815	1,491	3,306
1898,	140	216	356	10	12	22	14	20	34	34	36	32	68	7	13	20	207	293	500	55	79	134	262	372	634	1,894	1,594	3,488
1899,	153	260	413	12	17	29	17	12	29	29	24	28	52	11	8	19	217	325	542	61	64	125	278	389	667	1,936	1,629	3,565
1900,	198	258	456	13	20	33	13	20	33	33	38	42	80	8	11	19	270	351	621	50	55	105	320	406	726	1,963	1,604	3,567
1901,	174	227	401	12	13	25	15	15	26	41	39	67	106	15	14	29	255	347	602	56	61	117	311	408	719	1,977	1,619	3,596
1902,	194	255	449	20	19	39	26	37	63	63	79	109	188	9	9	18	328	429	757	54	68	122	382	497	879	2,171	1,794	3,965
1903,	204	284	488	13	26	39	21	20	41	41	48	46	94	9	14	23	295	390	685	67	59	126	362	449	811	2,154	1,812	3,966

APPENDIX I.

TABLE III.—DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

TABLE showing the Number of Cases of Congenital Mental Deficiency admitted during each of the Ten Years from 1894 to 1903, and Ages on Admission ; together with the Total Admissions each Year, and the Percentage of Congenital Cases to Total Admissions.

YEAR.	AGE ON ADMISSION.												Total Number of Cases of Congenital Mental Deficiency admitted.			Total Admissions.			Percentage of Total Congenital Cases to Total Admissions.		
	Under Ten Years.			Ten to under Fifteen Years.			Fifteen to under Twenty Years.			Twenty Years and over.										Age Unknown.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1894,	.	3	2	5	6	4	10	21	14	35	44	24	68	—	1	1	119	1,846	1,578	3,424	3·5
1895,	.	3	2	5	5	—	5	16	13	29	49	23	77	1	—	1	117	1,867	1,550	3,417	3·4
1896,	.	—	1	1	7	6	13	30	16	46	53	40	93	3	—	3	156	1,942	1,608	3,550	4·4
1897,	.	3	2	5	11	5	16	19	8	27	71	50	121	—	—	—	169	1,917	1,596	3,513	4·8
1898,	.	2	5	7	12	9	21	29	13	42	75	42	117	1	1	2	189	1,990	1,700	3,690	5·1
1899,	.	3	4	7	8	6	14	22	19	41	57	44	101	2	—	2	165	2,041	1,726	3,767	4·4
1900,	.	4	1	5	16	7	23	38	15	53	66	44	110	2	—	2	193	2,067	1,708	3,775	5·1
1901,	.	3	5	8	18	12	30	16	10	26	64	45	109	—	—	—	173	2,077	1,728	3,805	4·5
1902,	.	5	3	8	13	11	24	26	16	42	88	41	129	3	—	3	206	2,289	1,913	4,202	4·9
1903,	.	11	5	16	17	4	21	18	9	27	82	46	128	1	1	2	194	2,269	1,934	4,203	4·6

APPENDIX I.

TABLE IV.—DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

TABLE showing Probable Causes of Insanity amongst the Patients (exclusive of Congenital Cases) Admitted during each of the Ten Years from 1894 to 1903.

PROBABLE CAUSES OF INSANITY.																											TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF UNKNOWN									
YEAR OF ADMISSION.	Critical Periods of Life										Toxic.				Unknown.																					
	3.										4.																									
	Heredity.		Anxiety, Worry, and Shock.		Adolescence.		Climacteric.		Senility.		Alcohol.		Syphilis.		Tuber- culosis.		Puerperal.		Other Fevers.		Other Toxics, including Drugs.		Other Physical Diseases and Ailments.		6.											
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	i					
1894, .	514	387	901	197	274	471	103	90	193	40	71	60	131	292	86	378	16	4	20	14	13	27	59	15	21	36	2	1	3	224	194	418	433	407	840	2,677
1895, .	515	400	915	182	226	408	82	72	154	56	55	66	121	346	68	414	18	8	26	13	8	21	61	19	16	35	9	1	10	226	146	372	475	459	934	2,593
1896, .	593	443	1,036	227	279	506	91	82	173	57	48	52	100	333	102	435	43	1	44	17	13	30	63	16	7	23	7	1	8	225	157	382	399	365	764	2,857
1897, .	593	428	1,026	174	266	440	102	106	208	65	68	81	149	323	91	414	44	4	48	9	16	25	55	7	10	17	7	1	8	237	154	391	416	418	834	2,846
1898, .	564	504	1,068	181	210	391	125	75	200	43	75	86	161	318	92	410	31	1	32	17	13	30	59	14	5	19	3	3	6	229	196	425	517	480	997	2,844
1899, .	596	482	1,078	162	218	380	121	85	206	49	75	97	172	309	115	424	38	1	39	10	11	21	61	20	8	28	1	3	4	227	153	380	582	509	1,091	2,842
1900, .	522	485	1,007	180	208	388	80	75	155	46	76	91	167	381	83	464	55	2	57	10	10	20	67	10	28	38	4	2	6	233	174	407	576	512	1,088	2,822
1901, .	585	479	1,064	145	176	321	106	88	194	47	81	96	177	363	109	472	35	2	37	13	12	25	59	12	11	23	4	6	10	258	188	446	589	541	1,130	2,875
1902, .	597	554	1,151	187	222	409	109	100	209	52	133	114	247	391	131	522	50	1	51	20	11	31	70	16	11	27	6	4	10	297	220	517	554	571	1,125	3,296
1903, .	619	572	1,191	185	274	459	125	99	224	69	96	112	208	389	108	497	55	4	59	15	8	23	60	12	11	23	4	3	7	303	217	520	523	487	1,010	3,340

APPENDIX I.

TABLE V.—DISTRICT, CRIMINAL AND PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

TABLE showing the proportion per cent. which each of the probable Causes of Insanity amongst the Patients (exclusive of Congenital and Unknown Cases) admitted during each of the ten years from 1894 to 1903, bears to the total probable causes.

Year of Admission.	PROBABLE CAUSES OF INSANITY.											
	Heredity. 1.	Anxiety, Worry, and Shock. 2.	Critical Periods of Life. 3.			Toxic. 4.						Other Physical Diseases and Ailments. 5.
			Adolescence. (a)	Climacteric. (b)	Senility. (c)	Alcohol. (a)	Syphilis. (b)	Tuberculosis. (c)	Puerperal. (d)	Other Fevers. (e)	Other Toxics, including Drugs. (f)	
1894, . . .	P.C. 33·7	P.C. 17·6	P.C. 7·2	P.C. 1·5	P.C. 4·9	P.C. 14·1	P.C. ·7	P.C. 1·0	P.C. 2·2	P.C. 1·3	P.C. ·1	P.C. 15·6
1895, . . .	35·3	15·7	5·9	2·2	4·7	16·0	1·0	·8	2·4	1·3	·4	14·3
1896, . . .	36·3	17·7	6·1	2·0	3·5	15·2	1·5	1·1	2·2	·8	·3	13·4
1897, . . .	35·1	15·5	7·3	2·3	5·2	11·5	1·7	·9	1·9	·6	·3	13·7
1898, . . .	37·6	13·7	7·0	1·5	5·7	14·4	1·1	1·1	2·1	·7	·2	14·9
1899, . . .	37·9	13·4	7·2	1·7	6·1	14·9	1·4	·7	2·1	1·0	·1	13·4
1900 . . .	35·7	13·7	5·5	1·6	5·9	16·4	2·0	·7	2·4	1·3	·2	14·4
1901, . . .	37·0	11·2	6·7	1·6	6·2	16·4	1·3	·9	2·1	·8	·3	15·5
1902, . . .	34·9	12·4	6·3	1·6	7·5	15·8	1·5	·9	2·1	·8	·3	15·7
1903, . . .	35·7	13·7	6·7	2·1	6·2	14·9	1·8	·7	1·8	·7	·2	15·6

APPENDIX I.

TABLE VI.-DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE
LUNATIC ASYLUMS AND WORKHOUSES.

TABLE showing the Total Number of Insane Inmates of Irish Asylums and Workhouses on 31st December, 1903, who were Born outside Ireland.

NAME OF ASYLUM, &C.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.												Total Number of Insane Inmates on 31st December, 1903, who were Born Outside Ireland.		
	England or Wales.		Scotland.		Isle of Man or Channel Islands.		British Colonies.		United States of America.		Other Countries.				
<i>District Asylums.</i>	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
Antrim, . . .	2	3	4	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	8	5	13
Armagh, . . .	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	7
Ballinasloe, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Belfast, . . .	13	11	9	11	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	25	24	49
Carlow, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Castlebar, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
Clonmel, . . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	3	6
Cork, . . .	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	4	8
Downpatrick, . . .	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Ennis, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enniscorthy, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kilkenny, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Killarney, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	3
Letterkenny, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Londonderry, . . .	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	5	10
Maryborough, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaghan, . . .	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Mullingar, . . .	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	2	7
Omagh, . . .	1	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	4	6	10
Richmond and Port- rane, . . .	10	8	4	3	-	-	4	2	1	1	-	4	19	18	37
Sligo, . . .	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Waterford, . . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Total District Asylums, . . .	45	39	24	27	-	1	9	9	9	7	3	5	90	88	178
Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Dundrum), . . .	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	6
Workhouses, . . .	2	6	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	11	7	18
Private Asylums, . . .	15	10	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	6	22	20	42
GROSS TOTAL, . . .	64	57	31	31	-	1	12	10	9	7	11	11	127	117	244

APPENDIX I.

TABLE VII.—DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS AND WORKHOUSES.

TABLE showing the Total Number of Insane Inmates of Irish birth in Irish Asylums and Workhouses (exclusive of Soldiers and Sailors), on 31st December, 1903, who were at any time of their lives resident Abroad, and afterwards returned to Ireland, *i.e.*, Returned Emigrants.

NAME OF ASYLUM, &C.	Number of Returned Emigrants Resident on 31st December, 1903.								
	From British Colonies.		From United States of America.		From other Foreign Countries.		TOTAL.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males	Fe- males.	Males	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
<i>District Asylums.</i>									
Antrim,	5	4	23	13	-	-	28	17	45
Armagh,	2	-	9	21	-	-	11	21	32
Ballinasloe,	8	-	87	85	-	1	95	86	181
Belfast,	6	2	24	10	4	-	34	12	46
Carlow,	1	-	19	11	-	-	20	11	31
Castlebar,	1	-	31	32	-	-	32	32	64
Clonmel,	5	2	32	31	-	-	37	33	70
Cork,	1	-	14	9	-	-	15	9	24
Downpatrick,	-	-	28	9	6	-	34	9	43
Ennis,	-	-	9	15	-	-	9	15	24
Enniscorthy,	1	1	22	5	4	1	27	7	34
Kilkenny,	-	4	30	12	-	-	30	16	46
Killarney,	1	1	44	32	-	1	45	34	79
Letterkenny,	-	-	14	17	-	-	14	17	31
Limerick,	5	2	22	15	1	-	28	17	45
Londonderry,	4	2	20	19	1	-	25	21	46
Maryborough,	-	5	3	17	-	2	3	24	27
Monaghan,	17	-	27	26	-	-	44	26	70
Mullingar,	5	1	49	40	4	2	58	43	101
Omagh,	3	3	39	27	-	-	42	30	72
Richmond and Portrane,	8	6	45	14	3	4	56	24	80
Sligo,	-	-	19	23	2	-	21	23	44
Waterford,	6	1	17	17	-	1	23	19	42
Total District Asylums,	79	34	627	500	25	12	731	546	1,277
Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, .	2	-	19	3	-	-	21	3	24
Workhouses,	2	2	46	58	1	3	49	63	112
Private Asylums, . . .	11	6	6	1	4	9	21	16	37
Gross Total, . . .	94	42	698	562	30	24	822	628	1,450

APPENDIX I.

TABLE VIII.—DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

TABLE showing the Duration of the Disease on admission to the District Asylums, in the Admissions during each of the Years from 1894 to 1903.

YEAR.	FIRST CLASS:— First Attack, and within Three Months of admission.			SECOND CLASS:— First Attack, above Three and within Twelve Months on admission.			THIRD CLASS:— Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on admission.			FOURTH CLASS.— First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months duration on admission.			FIFTH CLASS:— Congenital.			Unknown; Not Insane on admission; and Insanity Doubtful.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1894, .	725	686	1,411	207	189	396	349	243	592	318	289	607	40	25	65	87	71	158	1,726	1,503	3,229
1895, .	739	634	1,373	193	180	373	343	256	599	323	304	627	51	25	76	105	63	168	1,754	1,462	3,216
1896, .	764	651	1,415	249	181	430	304	268	572	322	314	636	72	46	118	104	54	158	1,815	1,514	3,329
1897, .	739	656	1,395	219	187	406	315	244	559	372	302	674	69	48	117	82	52	134	1,796	1,489	3,285
1898, .	804	719	1,523	245	189	434	323	301	624	331	275	606	91	47	138	83	61	144	1,877	1,592	3,469
1899, .	870	759	1,629	252	206	458	270	247	517	338	285	623	75	56	131	115	76	191	1,920	1,629	3,549
1900, .	827	718	1,545	245	199	444	295	245	540	354	310	664	94	56	150	130	73	203	1,945	1,601	3,546
1901, .	840	738	1,578	271	225	496	279	223	502	370	292	662	72	52	124	124	86	210	1,956	1,616	3,572
1902, .	920	803	1,723	313	219	532	322	273	595	369	356	725	102	59	161	130	81	211	2,156	1,791	3,947
1903, .	892	818	1,710	295	232	527	346	301	647	365	323	688	101	51	152	141	85	226	2,140	1,810	3,950

APPENDIX I.

TABLE IX.—DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

TABLE showing the proportion per cent. which cases of FIRST ATTACK, and other cases bear to the Total Admissions to the District Asylums, during each of the ten years from 1894 to 1903.

YEAR.	Cases in which the Disease had existed less than twelve months on Admission.		Cases in which the Disease had existed more than twelve months prior to Admission—whether First Attack or not.	Congenital Cases.	Unknown, Not Insane on Admission, and Cases of Doubtful Insanity.
	Cases of First Attack.	Cases which had one or more previous Attacks.			
	P.C. of Total Admissions.	P.C. of Total Admissions.	P.C. of Total Admissions.	P.C. of Total Admissions.	P.C. of Total Admissions.
1894, . . .	56·0	18·3	18·8	2·0	4·9
1895, . . .	54·3	18·6	19·5	2·4	5·2
1896, . . .	55·4	17·2	19·1	3·5	4·7
1897, . . .	54·8	17·0	20·5	3·6	4·1
1898, . . .	56·4	18·0	17·5	4·0	4·2
1899, . . .	58·8	14·6	17·6	3·7	5·4
1900, . . .	56·1	15·2	18·7	4·2	5·7
1901, . . .	58·1	14·1	18·5	3·5	5·9
1902, . . .	57·1	15·1	18·4	4·1	5·3
1903, . . .	56·6	16·4	17·4	3·8	5·7

APPENDIX I.

TABLE X.—DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

TABLE showing, in three periods, the Ages of the Patients admitted to District Asylums during each of the years from 1890 to 1903.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.				
	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 50 years of Age.	Over 50 years of Age.	Age Unknown.	Total Admissions.
1890, . . .	244	2,134	653	64	3,095
1891, . . .	216	2,117	629	48	3,010
1892, . . .	250	2,157	719	55	3,181
1893, . . .	252	2,207	690	58	3,207
1894, . . .	222	2,234	735	38	3,229
1895, . . .	228	2,270	685	33	3,216
1896, . . .	253	2,256	784	36	3,32
1897, . . .	213	2,313	732	27	3,285
1898, . . .	223	2,407	795	44	3,469
1899, . . .	243	2,442	815	49	3,549
1900, . . .	221	2,520	734	71	3,546
1901, . . .	208	2,491	823	50	3,572
1902, . . .	268	2,605	998	76	3,947
1903, . . .	247	2,680	926	97	3,950

APPENDIX I.

TABLE XI.—DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

TABLE showing, in three periods, the Ages of the Patients remaining in District Asylums, on the 31st December of each year from 1890 to 1903.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING ON 31ST DECEMBER.				
	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 50 years of Age.	Over 50 years of Age.	Age Unknown.	Total Number Resident.
1890, . . .	292	7,826	3,063	307	11,488
1891, . . .	303	8,032	3,092	301	11,733
1892, . . .	328	8,187	3,298	320	12,133
1893, . . .	363	8,460	3,370	241	12,434
1894, . . .	310	8,534	3,609	318	12,771
1895, . . .	334	8,943	3,812	243	13,332
1896, . . .	384	9,298	4,125	234	14,041
1897, . . .	387	9,649	4,341	221	14,598
1898, . . .	421	10,084	4,549	235	15,289
1899, . . .	442	10,507	4,712	248	15,909
1900, . . .	346	10,714	5,082	262	16,104
1901, . . .	355	10,754	5,552	219	16,880
1902, . . .	03	11,232	5,713	232	17,580
1903, . . .	442	11,433	5,971	248	18,094

APPENDIX I.

TABLE XII.—LUNATICS, IDIOTS, AND INSANE PERSONS
IN IRELAND, IN 1901.

TABLE showing, in so far as can be ascertained, the Number of Insane for each County and County Borough in Ireland in 1901 (distinguishing those in District Asylums from those not in Asylums) with the proportion per 10,000 of the Population. [The Inmates of Private Lunatic Asylums and those of the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, County Dublin, are omitted from this Table.]

COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGH.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	LUNATICS, IDIOTS, AND IMBECILES.			
		Number not in Asylums.	Number in District Asylums Chargeable to County or County Borough.	Total of Cols. 3 and 4.	Proportion per 10,000 of the Population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
LEINSTER :					
Carlow,	37,748	83	152	235	62.3
Dublin,	157,568	155	506	661	42.0
Dublin County Borough,	290,638	512	1,334	1,846	63.5
Kildare,	63,566	98	207	305	48.0
Kilkenny,	79,159	165	434	599	75.7
King's,	60,187	159	229	388	64.5
Longford,	46,672	97	205	302	64.7
Louth,	65,820	177	224	401	60.9
Meath,	67,497	200	290	490	72.6
Queen's,	57,417	69	256	325	56.6
Westmeath,	61,629	106	333	439	71.2
Wexford,	104,104	251	447	698	67.0
Wicklow,	60,824	124	172	296	48.7
MUNSTER :					
Clare,	112,334	425	384	809	72.0
Cork,	328,489	834	1,229	2,417	59.7
Cork County Borough,	76,122				
Kerry,	165,726	292	563	855	51.6
Limerick,	107,947	308	422	913	62.5
Limerick County Borough,	38,151				
Tipperary, N.R.,	67,815	329	715	1,044	65.2
Tipperary, S.R.,	92,417				
Waterford,	60,418	207	333	710	81.4
Waterford County Borough,	26,769				
ULSTER :					
Antrim,	196,090	261	473	734	37.4
Armagh,	125,392	236	476	712	56.8
Belfast County Borough,	349,180	317	866	1,183	33.9
Cavan,	97,541	167	443	610	62.5
Donegal,	173,722	228	609	837	48.2
Down,	205,889	237	567	804	39.1
Fermanagh,	65,430	118	186	304	46.5
Londonderry,	104,512	175	336	657	45.5
Londonderry County Borough,	39,892				
Monaghan,	74,011	129	359	488	65.4
Tyrone,	150,567	260	474	734	48.7
CONNAUGHT :					
Galway,	192,549	238	774	1,062	55.2
Leitrim,	69,343	83	301	389	56.1
Mayo,	199,166	312	608	920	46.2
Roscommon,	101,791	170	384	554	54.4
Sligo,	84,083	123	342	465	55.3

